The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REAL IRISH CROCHET COLLARS

39 CENTS EACH

AT THE

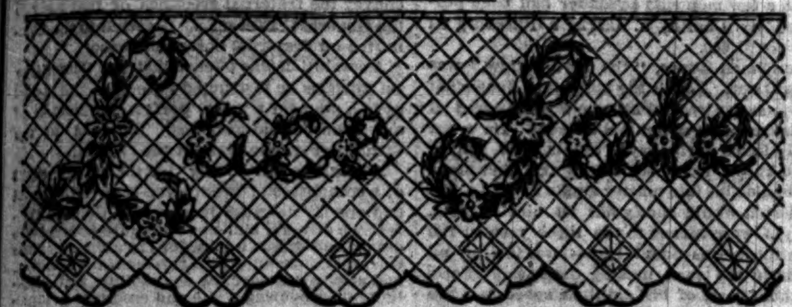


BEE-HIVE

We do not permit any one to undersell us. These Collars are fully worth $1.00 each. We do not object if our Bargain Offerings are imitated at the prices we name, but we cannot allow any cutting below our figures.

Any Further Reduction Will Be Promptly Met.

Our patrons may rest assured that they cannot purchase Real Irish Crochet Collars cheaper at any place than at the Bee-Hive.



OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS.

We have just completed a purchase of over 6,000 pieces of Lace at our own figures. The lot includes almost every kind, style, and pattern of Lace:

Escurial Lace, Black and White Spanish, Black Chantilly, Beaded Laces, Oriental, Antique, Pompadour, Madras, Guipure Spanish, Montespan, Dresden Point, Croizette, Torchon, Medici, Valenciennes, Maline, Etc., Etc.

We have divided the shipment into three great lots:

LOT I.
Worth from 40 to 50 cts. per yard, at the uniform price of
19 cts. per yard.

LOT II.
Worth from 50 to 75 cts. per yard, at the uniform price of
29 cts. per yard.

LOT III.
Worth from 75 cts. to $1.00 per yard, at the uniform price of
39 cts. per yard.

VISIT OUR
MILLINERY
DEPARTMENT TODAY.

LARGEST HAT DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
At 19, 49, 95, and $1.25,
FULLY WORTH DOUBLE.

ALL NEW, FRESH GOODS,
Latest Styles and Colorings.

EXAMINE AND BE CONVINCED THAT THE



BEE-HIVE
IS THE
LEADING
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE NORTHWEST.

ARTISTIC
WALL PAPER.
Estimates Furnished,
S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
134 and 136 Wabash-av.

SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.,
Solicit an inspection of their stock of SPRING STYLES FANCY SHIRTINGS, which embraces all the choicest French patterns. All styles White and Colored Shirts and Night Shirts ready-made and made to order.
PRICES REASONABLE.

FOR SALE!
A Newspaper Office
(Daily, Weekly, and Monthly), with job rooms and bindery, situated in a thriving little Illinois manufacturing city of 7,000 population. Profits eight to ten thousand dollars per annum. Price $8,000 cash. Only reason for selling, the ill-health of the manager. Address G.., Tribune office.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS
and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. References given. Charges low.
BARNES & CO., Furriers,
86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

THE
COMMERCIAL
NATIONAL BANK
HAS
REMOVED
TO THE
Southeast Corner
OF
Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

REMOVAL.
BOGUE & HOYT,
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HAVE REMOVED TO
174 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Monroe.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO
Morgan Park.
Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 13 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.,
Agents for the R. I. Land and Building Co.

FOR SALE.
Elegant residence lot, 40x150, with fine brick barn, at 109 Cass-st. The finest residence property of the North Side.
Apply at Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

"Suits and Cloaks!" SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. "Prices Let Down!"

To a Point Where Competition Virtually Ceases.

To test the strength of this announcement to its very utmost capacity, we shall offer as on the preceding Monday, to First Comers, the choice of

66 First Quality Tailor-Made Cloth Suits! Richest Quality Black and Colored Gros Grain Silk Dresses! Black and Colored Satin Surah Silk Dresses! Mourning Dresses! Etc., AT $17.50

Worth $30.00 to $50.00.
Without Additional Charges for Alterations.

Tailor-Made Cloth Suits! At $8! $8.75! & $10! Worth $15 to $25. Cashmere Dresses!

State and Madison-sts. State and Madison-sts.

THE CHICAGO
CARPET
COMPY.
Offer immense lines of
CARPETS!
In Choice Patterns and all grades; also
Straw Mattings
In New Patterns and Colorings.
First-class Work and the Lowest Possible Prices Guaranteed.
WABASH and MONROE.

STEINWAY
Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

FOR RENT.
The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.
No. 2443 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.
No. 202 Michigan-av., a 3-story and basement brick residence, to private family only.
ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS
In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.
Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.
In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms, on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.
In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.
In City National Building, 154 to 158 Washington-st.—Several fine offices.
In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.—Several fine offices.
Apply to
HIGGINS & FURBER,
157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 30.

KEMMERICH'S
Extract of Meat,
Manufactured at Santa Elena, Argentine Republic.
Not Genuine unless bearing the signature of Prof. Dr. KEMMERICH in red ink across Label.
SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND FLAVOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS.
For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.
Witthoff, Marsily & Co., 55 Broadway, N. Y.,
Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas.

Stockholders' Meeting.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 22, 1884.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
R. R. CABLE, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

FURNITURE
FOR
Parlor, Chamber,
Dining-Room, Hall,
Library and Office,
Williams' Patent Folding Bed,
Wood Mantels, &c., &c.
Largest line. Latest designs in Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, Oak, Ash, and Ebony.
Lowest Prices in the City.
WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 Wabash-av.,
Between Adams & Jackson.

WM. G. MILLER
Will continue to manage the
Lion Clothing House
135 & 137 E. Madison-st.,
The same as heretofore, and is now having an elegant stock manufactured for spring and summer wear which, when completed, will comprise novelties and modes of his own design. Being one of the most experienced Young Men's and Boys' Clothiers in the city, and knowing the wants of the fine trade, is confident he will please all who may favor him with a call at
135 and 137 East Madison-st.

BACCARAT
GLASSWARE.
The most complete line in the city.
JUST THE THING FOR
HOUSEKEEPERS, CLUBS, HOTELS, FANCY BARS, SIDEBOARDS, Etc.,
And at half what others ask for Goods not so fine.
VERGHO, RUHLING & COMPANY,
Cor. Madison and Wabash.

REDUCTION.
In order to reduce our overstock of TROUSERINGS we will offer for a short time
Trousers at $10.
Former price $12 and $14.
J. B. HALL & CO.,
TAILORS,
128 DEARBORN-ST.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of McDermid, Russ & Co. expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
McDERMID, RUSS & CO.
CHICAGO, May 8, 1884.
The commission business will be continued by J. J. McDermid and C. W. Smith, under the firm name of McDermid & Co., who solicit a continuance of the late firm's patronage.

MEMBERS OF THE REAL ESTATE BOARD.
EDGAR M. SNOW, Late of H. C. Morey & Co. | THEO. G. DICKINSON, Late with F. B. Peabody & Co.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
97 Washington-st.
Real Estate bought and sold on commission. Mortgage Loans effected. Rents collected. Taxes paid. Estates managed, and the interests of non-resident and local owners carefully attended to.



A FEW DAYS MORE
ONLY,
A FEW WORDS MORE
ONLY,
A FEW LOTS MORE
ONLY.
And my work will be over; my Norwood Park Lots will be
$200!
And your day of grace will be gone FOREVER.

REMEMBER THIS,
When I say I am going to raise the price of lots in any place I always do so though the world should come to an end, and I say my Norwood Park Lots will be $200 in 60 days. BUT NOW
$100
Will buy a beautiful Lot, 125 feet deep, near depot; $15 down and $5 monthly.

They are by far the best lots I ever sold for $100, and is the best savings bank you can find for your money. After you make your first payment, 17 cents a day will pay for a lot. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economise just a little more, so you can by-and-by have a beautiful home of your own. If you mean BUSINESS COME IN any pleasant day at 10:30 in the morning or 4 in the afternoon, and go and see my LOTS at Norwood Park.

As improvements progress, prices will advance. This property is beautifully situated, rich, rolling land, 80 feet above the level of the lake. Being about the HIGHEST POINT OF LAND in the vicinity, it affords a charming view of the village and surrounding hills and woods. Its location insures excellent drainage and dry yards and cellars all the year round. I am now building 10 Cottages, 22x40 feet, containing 7 rooms, which I am selling at $1,600, with a payment down of $250, and balance in monthly payments of $15. Another will be done next week and ready for occupancy. Also one 24x44, with good cellar and well and 2 lots, $1,500.

THINK OF THIS!

The money that you will pay out in a few years for RENT in the city will buy you a home of your own, with plenty of ground for a large vegetable and flower garden, in one of Chicago's most attractive and flourishing suburbs, where there are already about 1,200 inhabitants; 4 churches, schools, stores, etc.

I will carry on other constant and FIRST-CLASS improvements, that will insure a steady increase in value.

I build houses to order, which I will sell on small monthly payments.

Norwood Park is on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, giving a beautiful view.

Norwood Park is settled almost entirely by AMERICAN people, and to a great extent by Chicago business-men. Another important feature of Norwood Park is the beautiful natural forest of maple, elm, oak, butternut, walnut, and various other kinds of trees, which shade the entire Village, having the appearance of one entire park, making a very picturesque appearance indeed.

Railroad Fare, 10 cents, and Commutation on this Road Very Low, and Trains almost every hour.

DON'T FAIL to see these lots. It is the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in the market.

Remember, that you get an abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE to purchasers.

IRA BROWN,
142 & 144 La Salle-st., Room 4.

WEST END HOTEL
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Cottages and Restaurant Open June 2.
Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.
Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (120x80 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of RYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.
D. M. HILDRETH.
New York Office, 52 Broadway, Room 43.

MATTAKESET LODGE.
A Seaside Hotel, situated at Katama, the loveliest spot on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Its natural advantages, supplemented with the necessary appointments for health, comfort, pleasure, and rest, make it the ideal "seaside resort." No mosquitoes or malaria; temperature cool and delightful; terms reasonable. For circulars, address W. D. CARPENTER, North Harpswell, Me.

1,000 ISLANDS.
FOR RENT—Isle Imperial, immediately opposite Alexandria Bay. All steamers pass between it and the village. Finest location on the river. House nicely furnished, ice-house filled, and three boats in perfect order to go with the place. For terms, etc., address C. W. CROSSMON, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

THE BALDWIN,
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,
FIRST SEASON OPENS JUNE 18.
Entirely new and elegant; the best on the Atlantic Coast; capacity, 300. For particulars address
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Proprietor.

TEETH $8 to $5. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Formerly sale. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

AT WASHINGTON.

The House Refuses to Concur in the Senate Amendments to the Porter Bill.

Results of the Defeat of the Morrison Tariff Measure—Swaim's Case.

River and Harbor Appropriations—The German Minister Recalled—The Shipping Bill.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

REFUSAL OF THE HOUSE TO CONCUR IN THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—[Special.]—The Morrison bill having been buried, the House today turned to the consideration of other business. The Senate had amended the Test-Oath bill. The Senate amendments deprived the measure of its most obnoxious features. There was no opposition to its passage as amended. The next bill was the bill to put Fitz John Porter back into the army, which the Senate had amended so as to make sure that he will receive no back pay. Its friends insisted that he did not desire back pay, yet Gen. Slocum insisted that the House should non-concur. Either the friends of the bill were insincere when it passed the House, or they expect to derive some party advantage by holding the measure in a conference committee until after the Republican National Convention. Mr. Hiscock made some strong new points. He said that sixty-two years ago, Congress having passed a law to fix the military establishment, the President appointed certain officers under it. Congress held that his selections were not valid because the law directed that he make them from among certain grades of officers. Mr. Hiscock read from the message which President Monroe sent to Congress on that occasion, which he said was probably prepared by John C. Calhoun. Mr. Hiscock moved that the bill, with the Senate amendments, be referred to the Judiciary Committee for a report as to whether the bill invades the constitutional prerogative of the President in the matter of appointments. This was rejected, as also was one to concur in the Senate amendments. Mr. Slocum resisted the latter motion, declaring that he wanted the bill to go into a committee of conference so that he could have an opportunity to examine the Senate amendments. As the amendments have been in print for at least six weeks, the absurdity of Mr. Slocum's excuse was apparent to everybody and he was greeted with a shower of jeers and groans. The motion to non-concur was carried.

THE SCHEME.

This was undoubtedly a plan to prevent any final action upon the bill until after the Republican National Convention. This is due to the apprehension that the President might now veto the bill, and that he would approve it if it should be presented to him after the convention and he should not be nominated. It has been generally assumed that he favored the bill, but since he became a candidate for the nomination his friends have insisted that he would veto the bill, and have been quite anxious that it should reach him in order that he might do so. It is clear now that Gen. Arthur will not be likely to have a chance to veto this bill before the nominating convention, as the friends of the measure will undoubtedly be able to "hang it up" until after that time.

A SOMEWHAT PERSONAL DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—In the House Mr. Slocum moved to non-concur with the Senate amendment to the Fitz John Porter bill.

Mr. Bain moved concurrence.

Mr. Keifer briefly opposed the bill, declaring that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Cutcheon entered an earnest protest against the enactment of this law. Three great Republicans were on trial, Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton, and James A. Garfield. No man could give a vote for this bill without damning the name of Lincoln, blackening Stanton, and sending down to obloquy the last great martyr, James A. Garfield. If the name of Lincoln was to be blackened, let it be by those men who fought against him in the War. If Garfield's memory was to be blackened, let it be by those men who crawled in the dirt to write cabalistic figures upon the door-posts in order to attack his reputation, by those men who sent forged letters by the car-load to California and New Jersey in order to steal votes, but he begged his party associates not to add a vote to the number which would complete and consummate this outrage.

Mr. Hiscock made a constitutional argument in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Keifer, in the course of further discussion of the question, spoke in severe terms of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Slocum said he was glad the gentleman from Ohio had attacked Fitz John Porter. Gen. Porter would be glad of it, because he would regard what the gentleman said against him as a compliment, and would be so regarded by the country. He (Slocum) had only been surprised that the gentleman from Ohio had not summoned Charles Garfield and Elder to sustain his course in this instance as he had done a few days ago. [Applause on the Democratic side and hisses from the Republicans.]

Mr. Keifer replied that he had supposed the gentleman would get down to something or other in the peculiar exigencies of the case of Fitz John Porter which was beneath the dignity of a member.

Mr. Dorsheimer replied to Mr. Hiscock's constitutional argument.

Mr. Laird protested against the disposition which had been manifested to lug things in here which did not belong to the case and damn Republicans who did not agree with some folks on their own side. It would seem that all who differed from those folks were traitors, and were maligners of the dead Lincoln, Stanton, and Garfield. He had never surrendered his right to think and act for himself to the living or dead, and never would.

Mr. Belford said he would take Grant's word as to the injustice which had been done Porter rather than the word of Gen. Keifer or another General on the floor. He protested against this being made a party question.

A motion to refer the bill was lost and the Senate amendments were non-concurred in.

RESULTS OF THE TARIFF CONTEST.

DISCONSOLATE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—[Special.]—The room of the Ways and Means Committee was deserted and melancholy today. The Chairman declared that nothing more would be done in the way of general legislation by the committee at this session. Several weeks ago Abram S. Hewitt had printed for his own use copies of the draft of the bill prepared by him to remove the difficulties in the way of a uniform administration of the Tariff law, which were explained in a letter by Secretary Folger to the committee the 2d of February last. Mr. Hewitt has never brought the bill before the sub-committee charged with the duty of reporting the measure to solve the difficulties presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is hardly probable that any bill of the sort will be passed. There seems to be an impression abroad in the newspapers that the Hewitt bill is a plan to change the rates of duty. It is not such a measure at all, and if passed would not affect the rate on a single article.

The Democratic revenue reformers all seem to have given up the idea that there can be any tariff reform at this session, but some of them say that a strenuous effort will be made to repeal the tobacco tax and to reduce the tax on fruit spirits. Nothing can be done in either direction except under a suspension of the rules, unless Mr. Morrison shall choose to bring in a bill, and he has repeatedly asserted during the last two months that there shall be no internal-revenue legislation by the Forty-eighth Congress unless tariff legislation precedes it. The wool men are extremely anxious to make another effort to restore the duties of 1867 on wool, and one of them may obtain the floor before the end of the session to move a suspension of the rules for that purpose. It does not seem probable that such a motion can be carried, as the breach between the two factions of the Democratic party is too deep and too wide to be healed for a long time to come, if ever.

CARRYING THE ROW TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The revenue reformers declare that they will appeal to the National Convention, and that one result of the defeat of the Morrison bill will be a tariff plank in the National Democratic platform which everybody will be able to understand—a radical revenue-reform declaration which Randall and his friends will not be able to explain away.

The Randall men, on the other hand, appear to feel no fears as to what will be the result of the deliberations of the National Convention. They declare that, in their opinion, the convention will indorse substantially the tariff plank of the Ohio platform, and on that the campaign will be made. While the extreme Randall men, on the one hand, declare that the defeat of the Morrison bill must be followed by a declaration in the National Convention in favor of the Ohio tariff idea if the Democrats are to win in the coming campaign, the most radical tariff reformers, on the other hand, declare that every chance of Democratic success in the coming contest was destroyed yesterday, and that the Democratic party might as well make a firm declaration of its principles in the National Convention, knowing as it does that defeat must ensue next November, and that the party must look forward to a four years' struggle which may end in success in 1888. The cooler-headed men of both factions, however, realize the paramount necessity of finding some common grounds upon which they can stand in the coming campaign, and no effort will be omitted during the next six or seven weeks to patch up a compromise, so that there may be no outbreak or very plain talking in the National Convention.

OPINIONS OF CHICAGO BUSINESS-MEN.

A TRIBUNE reporter circulated among the merchants on Wabash avenue yesterday afternoon and asked representatives of the leading houses what they thought of the defeat of the Tariff bill. The general opinion appeared to be that the result was to be expected from a Democratic Congress. Republicans said that Congress would never reduce taxation while there was a Democratic majority, and Democrats denounced those of their brethren who had aided the Republicans in defeating the Morrison bill.

Said a representative of the toy-importing firm of Barnum Bros.: "I am a Democrat, and I should have liked to have seen the Morrison bill pass, but our own men turned against us."

"It was what I had expected all along," said a man connected with J. B. Fisk & Co. "I knew the Democrats couldn't bring themselves to reduce the taxation even a little bit."

"Yes, it was knocked as horizontal as the term which has been used to describe it, and I'm not sorry for it, as it will help the Republicans amazingly this fall." This from a man connected with the house of J. W. Doane & Co.

Said a leading salesman in Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s store: "Morrison tried to do too much and did nothing. I was glad to hear of the defeat of his bill."

The reporter dropped in at several other houses along the street with the following results in brief:

P. Lorillard & Co.: "It should have been defeated." E. & F. Jaeger: "Its passage would have relieved people to some extent, at any rate." Vergho, Ruling & Co.: "Nothing in the way of relief can be expected until we get a Republican Congress." Franklin MacVeagh & Co.: "The defeat was expected by me." Frank, Potter & Wilson: "Very glad to hear of the defeat of the bill."

THE SWAIM INQUIRY.

BATEMAN ON THE STAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The Swaim court of inquiry met this morning. Bateman testified to the circumstances under which he had withdrawn his charges made April 16, which he said were that Gen. Swaim had agreed to secure the withdrawal of the suit against him (Bateman) on the due-bill about which the trouble arose, to surrender the due-bill and refer the whole matter to arbitration. Following this the court-room was cleared while the court considered whether the testimony of Bateman in regard to the charge of negotiating fraudulent pay accounts should be heard in private. The court decided to hear the testimony in public.

MORROW'S DUPLICATED VOUCHERS.

Bateman stated in reference to the negotiation of pay-vouchers that Col. Morrow had come to his office in company with Col. McKibben, of the army, with a letter of introduction from Gen. Swaim. Col. Morrow said he wanted to borrow some money. The firm registered his application. The same day, later in the afternoon, Gen. Swaim came in the office of Bateman & Co. as usual. He and witness went out for a drive in witness' coupé, and he asked witness why the firm had not let Morrow have that money. He told witness that Morrow was a Colonel on Sherman's staff, and was perfectly good for the sum in question. Witness then decided to advance Col. Morrow a moderate amount, and the latter came into the office next morning with his vouchers already fixed up, and the firm advanced him $1,300 on them. Witness thought they covered four months' pay and were for the months next succeeding the day on which the advance was made. Witness learned afterwards that there were three other vouchers out covering the same four months' pay from Col. Morrow. A few days afterwards Swaim was in his office, and he (witness) talked about the Morrow matter. Swaim, he said, told him that he (Swaim) had himself loaned Col. Morrow some money and had taken a bill of sale on his piano for security. This statement angered witness and he asked Swaim: "How in the devil is it that you refused to loan a brother officer $100 or $125 without taking a bill-of sale for his piano and then send him to me with a duplicated pay account for a loan of $1,500?" Swaim then told him Morrow was going to use this money to take the other vouchers up. Witness then wrote to McKibben to call at his office and Col. Morrow came down. Witness said to him: "You perpetrated a fraud on us." He blustered up and said: "How dare you say that I committed a fraud." He denied there was fraud on his part and asked if Gen. Swaim had not told him that he (Morrow) had taken to him (Swaim) a schedule of his debts and had told him the vouchers would be taken up before they were due. Col. Morrow afterwards pleaded that perhaps he had got into this trouble by not understanding finances. Witness stated that it afterwards turned out that the vouchers on which money had been drawn by Col. Morrow called for about $9,000 on four or five months' pay, and that the vouchers he had received were the last of the lot. These vouchers had been gathered up from different bankers who held them, and an arrangement entered into between the bankers to hold them.

CHARGES IN WRITING.

Chandler then introduced a statement in writing which, he said, embodied the charges alluded to in the last paragraph of Bateman's letter to the Secretary of War, which had been called for by the court yesterday. This was in substance that, after certain bankers in this city became involved with Morrow's pay-vouchers and had made the best arrangement they could to protect themselves, all of which was known, according to this statement, to Gen. Swaim, the latter claimed there was about $100 due him from Morrow, and came to Bateman with a demand that the bankers should pay him that sum, threatening if they did not pay him he would so "squeeze" Morrow at the War Department that none of the bankers would get their money from Morrow on these vouchers.

After reading this statement Judge-Advocate Scott announced that it was probable he would find it necessary further along to ask for some further specifications in respect to the charges in the latter part of Bateman's letter, as he did not believe this statement embraced all there was to be offered.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The American Forestry Congress met today at the Agricultural Building with Commissioner Loring in the chair. The early portion of the session was occupied by a discussion of a paper presented by G. W. Minier, of Illinois, which was a general résumé of the various questions which are to come before the convention. Senators Miller of New York and Sawyer of Wisconsin gave their views on the preservation of our forests, especially the white-pine forests of the North.

The congress adopted resolutions to the effect that this association has witnessed with great satisfaction the attempt of the State of New York to preserve, protect, and regulate the sale of lumber in the forests at the head-

waters of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, and that legislation in this direction be encouraged in all States of the Union; that the establishment of experimental stations and forestry commissions by the States is earnestly recommended; that the aid of the Federal Government by appropriate legislation for the care and development of forests is earnestly recommended.

Messrs. Grinnell of Iowa, King of New York, and Morton of Nebraska were appointed a committee to examine and report to the convention on the merits of a bill introduced by Senator Edmunds in relation to the establishment of a National Park in Montana, and what action by this Body in the premises would be advisable.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

MARKED PROGRESS MADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—[Special.]—The Senate made marked progress with the Shipping bill today, adopted an important substitute for Sec. 14, and decided that the debate upon the bill shall close tomorrow at 5 o'clock. It may be expected, therefore, that final action will be taken tomorrow, and the friends of the measure are confident that it will pass. Sec. 14 relates to the tonnage tax. It was opposed by Mr. Vest, who maintained that it was based on retaliation rather than on sound policy. He wished to have the tax removed both from domestic and foreign vessels, provided was reciprocity. Mr. Vest's amendment was materially modified and adopted as a substitute. It provides that there shall be no tonnage duties upon United States vessels, and that whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that no tonnage duties are exacted from United States vessels by any foreign nation in any form the tonnage duties shall be remitted to vessels from that country entering our ports; provided that this shall not interfere with existing treaties. There was an animated debate upon the section of the bill relative to the subsidy provision, but no conclusion was reached. Mr. Beck maintained that, notwithstanding all explanations, the section proposes, in effect, a subsidy. Mr. Maxey referred to the action of the House yesterday on the Tariff bill, and said that free ships and tariff-reform are now left to the great tribunal of the people.

THE FREE-SHIP VOTE.

The vote on the free-ship amendment in the Senate was more pronounced in opposition to free ships than had been expected. The opponents of free ships say that they were taken entirely by surprise at the majority. They are of opinion that the vote upon the free-ship amendment to the House bill will be substantially the same, as they do not consider that the difference between 3,000 and 4,000 tons will make any difference in the vote. The protectionists hope to be able to pass either the Frye or the Dingley bill through the House without the free-ship amendment. Possibly the House, compelled to choose between losing a bill which has so many good features and the loss of the free-ship section, will accept the bill.

AMENDMENTS AND DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Shipping bill.

Mr. Vest opposed the tonnage tax and moved a substitute, which Mr. Frye accepted, abolishing all tonnage dues on United States vessels on entering United States ports, and only retaining such dues on vessels of foreign countries discriminating in like manner against the United States.

Mr. Vest added a clause providing that nothing contained in the section should impair the force of any treaty.

The section providing for compensation for the ocean carriage of the mails gave rise to considerable discussion. The section permits the payment of a sum not exceeding $1 a mile each way of the miles run for carrying the United States mails between any of the United States and any foreign port, but the service shall only be performed under contract with the lowest responsible bidder, and the aggregate amount to be paid for such service shall not exceed the amount received by the United States from the foreign-mail service during the year preceeding the contract, less the amount paid for such carriage on foreign vessels.

Mr. Frye said he had drawn up a provision relating to the foreign mail pay after consultation with the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Van Wyck characterized the provision as one to give $1,500,000 a year in subsidies.

Mr. Frye defended the bill against the charge of being a subsidy measure. Why this intense anxiety to have the English flag float over the United States mail? It was free trade run mad. This provision was in no sense a subsidy, but if subsidies were necessary to enable us to recover our position on the ocean he would be willing to appropriate $1,000,000, $2,000,000, or even $10,000,000 to accomplish the object, and he would only feel he had done his duty.

The general debate on the bill will close tomorrow at 5 o'clock.

Adjourned.

THE GERMAN MINISTER.

HE IS RECALLED, AND HIS PLACE GIVEN TO ANOTHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Baron von Eisendecker, who has represented the German Government at this Capital for a little more than a year, received a dispatch today from his home office informing him of his transfer to Baden and of the appointment of Mr. von Alvensleben, now Minister at The Hague, to succeed him here. The position to which Baron von Eisendecker has been transferred has recently been made vacant by the death of the official holding it.

The telegram received by Baron von Eisendecker today was very brief, and he will be obliged to await further dispatches by mail to ascertain the date on which he will be relieved from duty here.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The River and Harbor bill as reported contains the following appropriations for rivers:

Allegheny, Pa.	$35,000	Tennessee, above Chattanooga	$3,000
Big Sandy, W. Va.	45,000	Tennessee, below Chattanooga	350,000
Great Kanawha, W. Va.	300,000	South Fork, Cumberland, Ky.	4,000
Little Kanawha, W. Va.	31,000	Kentucky, Ky.	250,000
Monongahela, W. Va.	45,000	Ohio	600,000
Pearl, Miss.	12,500	Detroit, Mich.	100,000
Yazoo, Miss.	10,000	Hay Lake Channel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	125,000
Red, La.	75,000		
Mouth Brazos, Tex.	30,000	Saginaw, Mich.	50,000
Buffalo Bayou, Tx.	25,000	Chippewa, Wis.	15,000
Arkansas at Pine Bluff	55,000	Fox and Wisconsin, Wis.	125,000
Black, Ark.	25,000		
Ouachita, Ark., and Black, La.	15,000	Below falls, St. Croix, Wis.	9,000
White, Ark.	35,000	At Grand Rapids, Wabash, Ind.	30,000
Cumberland, below Nashville	7,500	Bet. Vincennes and Terre Haute, Wabash, Ind.	10,000
Cumberland, bet. Nashville and Smith Shoals	30,000	Survey Missouri above Ft. Benton	15,000
White, Ind.	10,000	Missouri from m'th to Sioux City	500,000
Illinois, Ill.	100,000		
Reservoirs Headwaters Missispi.	60,000	Missouri frm Sioux City to Ft. Benton	125,000
Mississippi, from St. Paul to Des Moines Rapids	250,000	Yellowstone, Mont	20,000
Des Moines Rapids	50,000	Red River North, Minn.	10,000
Mississippi, from Des Moines Rapids to Ilin's River	200,000	Sacramento and Feather, Cal.	40,000
Mississippi, from Illinois River to Cairo	500,000	San Joaquin, Stockton, and Mormon Sloughs, Cal.	20,000
Mississippi River below Cairo to head of passes	1,200,000	Canal at Cascades Columbia Rvr, Or.	150,000
Remov'ng obstructions in Missispi.	75,000	Upper Columbia and Snake, Ore.	15,000
Remov'ng obstructions in Missouri	60,000	Lowe, Williamette, and Columbia, below Portland, Or.	100,000
Remov'ng obstructions in Arkansas	30,000	Skaget Stillaquamish, Nootsack, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie Rivr, Wash. T.	10,000
Continuing survey of Arkansas	30,000		
Ohio, at falls	300,000		

APPROPRIATIONS FOR HARBORS.

Buffalo	$75,000	Passo Cavalo, Tex.	50,000
Charlotte, N. Y.	30,000	Sabine Pass, Tex.	150,000
Dunkirk	20,000	Ashtabula, O.	22,500
Ogdensburg	12,000	Black River, O.	10,000
Oswego	45,000	Cleveland, O.	100,000
Erie, Pa.	50,000	Cincinnati Harbor Refuge	17,000
Baltimore	200,000	Fairport, O.	10,000
Charleston, S. C.	250,000	Mouth Muskingum River, Ohio	20,000
Savannah, Ga.	150,000		
Cumberland Sound Ga.	75,000	Sandusky City	20,000
Mobile	200,000	Toledo	45,000
Pensacola	30,000	Michigan City, Ind.	60,000
Tampa Bay	20,000	Alton, Ill.	20,000
Aransas Pass and Bay, Tex.	100,000	Calumet, Ill.	30,000
		Chicago	100,000
Galveston	250,000	Refuge H'rbor, Milwaukee Bay, Wis	85,000
Waukegan, Ill.	30,000		
Black Lake, Mich.	15,000	Oconto, Wis.	15,000
Entrance to Pine Lake, Mich.	10,000	Stockholm, Wis.	15,000
Grand Haven, Mich	50,000	Port Washington, Wis	10,000
Lake Huron, Mich.	75,000	Racine, Wis.	7,000
Ludington, Mich.	20,000	Superior Harbor, Wis.	45,000
Manistee, Mich.	20,000	Sheboygan, Wis.	25,000
Muskegon, Mich.	25,000		
Ontonagon, Mich.	10,000	Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis.	10,000
Portage Lake, Mich	12,500	Dubuque, Ia.	20,000
St. Joseph, Mich.	15,000	Duluth, Minn.	45,000
White River, Mich	10,000	Humboldt, Cal.	62,500
Alpena, Mich.	15,000	Oakland, Cal.	130,000
Green Bay, Wis.	10,000	Wilmington, Cal.	[illegible]
Kewaunee, Wis.	15,000	Yoquina Bay, Cal.	40,000
Manitowoc, Wis.	15,000		
Menomonee, Wis.	10,000		

For examinations and surveys of new projects, in various States and Territories, $125,000 is appropriated, and for the Hennepin Canal, in Illinois, $300,000.

Among the appropriations not on the book of estimates are the Colorado River, Colorado, $300,000, and the Grand River, Michigan, $25,000.

There are a large number of minor appropriations in the bill for rivers and harbors in various parts of the country. The bill provides for the Missouri River Commission, also that no tolls or operating charges shall be levied upon vessels passing through any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation belonging to the United States. The bill as reported appropriates $12,819,110.

THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC GRANT.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH ON BEHALF OF THE FORFEITURE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Mr. Hill addressed the Senate in relation to the bill to declare the forfeiture of the lands granted the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company.

The question involved, Mr. Hill said, was the validity of the claim of the New Orleans Pacific Railway to the lands conditionally granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company by the act of March 3, 1871, creating the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Hill reviewed the history of the legislation creating the companies named and granting the lands to the Baton Rouge Company. The New Orleans Pacific Company, having failed to get a land-grant from Congress, made an agreement with the President of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad, which agreement purported to convey to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad the lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Company in consideration of "$1 and other good and valuable considerations." The conclusion seemed to have been reached by the Department of the Interior that this agreement, signed by an individual who was President of the Baton Rouge Company, transferred the lands in question. There had been no investigation of the regularity of the proceedings of the stockholders authorizing the conveyance or ratifying it. Mr. Hill would not attempt to enter upon a discussion of the legal questions involved, but gave the conclusion to which he had been brought by consideration of the case. It was a fatal objection to the pretensions of the New Orleans Pacific Railway to the conveyance of lands that it was built over a route differing materially from the route to which the conditional land-grant was made.

The constitutional grant was to a company whose chartered line was from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, on the east side of the Mississippi River, and was not transferable to a company whose line started at a point near New Orleans, on the west side of the Mississippi River, and did not leave the west side in any part of its course. It was also a fatal objection to the pretensions of the New Orleans Pacific Railway that it had not yet completed its line, and so far as known did not propose to complete its line to the eastern terminus of the Texas Pacific Railway, which was fixed by the act of March 3, 1871.

This attempted transfer was the first case of the kind the legality of which had received the favorable opinion of the Attorney-General. The opinion of Attorney-General Brewster in its favor was not binding on the Interior Department, and not only so, but an executive officer could not shield himself from responsibility for his own acts by taking refuge behind an opinion of the Attorney-General.

No law or practice compelled the Secretary of the Interior to accept the opinion of the Attorney-General. The heads of departments had the right to ask opinions of the Attorney-General, but were not bound to accept them, and in fact had no right to accept them unless satisfied of the correctness of the reasons upon which they were based. They were no more bound to accept them than clients are to accept the views of lawyers whose advice they sought and paid for.

There was nothing judicial in the function of giving opinions which the Attorney-General possessed, and nothing judicial in the manner in which the function was exercised. He generally heard only one side, and always acted upon a case made up for him to act upon. In this case the claim of the New Orleans Pacific Company was supported by elaborate briefs and arguments from astute, experienced and highly-paid railroad lawyers—Dillon, Green, Swayne, and Pierrepont—while the other side, which was that of the Government and country, whose lands were the prize in controversy, was represented by nobody. The Attorney-General's mind might have been conducted to an opposite conclusion if he had got at the facts from the versions of them given from both sides and if he had heard the counsel employed by the Government to look up and present all the precedents, cases, principles, and authorities adverse to the pretensions of the New Orleans Pacific Railway.

The Attorney-General was in the same unfortunate predicament in which the committees of the Senate and House find themselves in hearing railroad and other cases where great and wealthy corporations were interested on one side and when the opposing interest was only that of the public.

Mr. Hill had, he said, had some experience of that, and there were older Senators who had a good deal more. The best legal talent, stimulated by munificent fees and with ample time to hunt up all favoring precedents and authorities, appeared on the side of corporate interests, while the public interest was not represented at all on legal points.

Mr. Hill continued as follows:

With no disposition to reproach our predecessors in these halls, and making all allowances for their overestimates of the real cost of railroads, and their underestimates of the rapidity with which railroads become directly remunerative, I must express a feeling which is now universal that grants of land in aid of the construction of railroads have been enormously, I might even say frightfully excessive. The methods in which these grants have been administered by the executive officials have also carried liberality to the verge of downright looseness and waste. Reversing the true rule, that grants to private corporations should be construed strictly and with careful attention to limitations and conditions, too many of them seem to have strained every point in favor of railroads, and to have struggled to find how large an interpretation the granting acts would possibly admit. It is not in that spirit that the rights of pre-emptors and persons seeking to acquire title under the homestead provisions have been dealt with, but they have been required to bring themselves within not only all substantial conditions, but almost all the rigorous formalities prescribed in the laws under which they make their claims. I do not mean to say that the Interior Department is more rigid than official duty compels it to be in its dealings with individuals and its requirements from pre-emptors, and homestead settlers, and others of strict and formal proof and the most complete and technical compliance with all the conditions of the acts of Congress before patents are issued. Nevertheless it is true that individual cases are hung up for months, until anything lacking which ingenuity can hold to be a necessary link in the chain of evidence is supplied; but in the case of great railroad corporations, demanding millions and tens of millions of acres, everything seems to be presumed in their favor; no inquisition is made into the regularity of transactions in the most vital particulars, and when two constructions are possible the one giving the widest scope to the grants seems to be invariably preferred.

In this case the continued legal existence of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company, notwithstanding the repeal of its charter years ago by the Legislature of Louisiana, was assumed on the mere ground of a judgment obtained without argument and rendered without reasons in a subordinate United States Court, and which, however obtained, was and is binding to nobody but the parties to it. It is to be regretted that more of that care and caution which have been exercised in giving patents for quarter sections of land had not been shown in giving patents to railroads for areas exceeding those of powerful European monarchies. It may be useless to regret the past, but it is clearly time to call a halt in the loose grants and equally loose constructions of grants of the public domain to corporations which are private in their ownership, control, and profit, however useful the enterprises in which they are engaged may be to the country.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—[Special.]—The introduction in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds of a bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list was considered as significant today, in view both of the financial distress in New York yesterday and of Mr. Edmunds' relation to the Presidency. It is thought that the friends of Grant and Porter may endeavor to come to some understanding.

SANITARY.

The delegates from twenty-six State Boards of Health met here this morning, and decided that a National conference of the executive officers and others representing the State Boards of Health shall be held during the meeting of the American Public Health Association and at other times. Erastus Brooks, of New York, was elected Permanent Chairman and Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Kentucky, Secretary. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis in October.

WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG.

Ingersoll and Wilson were before the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice today and asked that they be allowed to cross-examine any witness that might give testimony before the committee which in any way reflected upon Kellogg. They said they desired more especially to cross-examine Walsh and Price if they were called as witnesses. The committee, however, did not decide to go into the Kellogg case. Representative Stewart asked whether it was a matter of privilege to Kellogg to come before the committee and disprove the statements that had been made affecting him as a representative. The committee adjourned to consider the question until tomorrow.

UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS.

The President has appointed Colgate Hoyt, of New York, Edmund L. Joy, of New Jersey, H. L. Merriman, of Iowa, Frank Coltetzer, of Nebraska, and D. R. Anthony, of Kansas, Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to serve until the next regular election of said company.

GOV. LONG'S VIEWS.

The recent movement among the Massachusetts Republicans in favor of tariff reform has attracted much attention and has given to New England protectionists much concern. Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, who presided at the Massachusetts Convention, has just returned, and voted yesterday with his party on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill. Yet today Gov. Long to a friend made this statement: "The Morrison bill defeated itself. It was incomprehensible that the Democratic leaders, with their great majority and charged with the reform of the tariff, for which the whole country is ripe, should have reported a measure so abortive and stupid that their own associates ridiculed it." He regarded its defeat as the first step in revenue reform. The incompetency of the Democratic party to meet the question having thus been shown, it is the clear duty of the Republicans as soon as they come into power to lose no time in taking up the reform, correct the inequalities and imperfections of the tariff, reduce the revenue, and give an intelligent bill to the country, which demands revision, reduction, and an increased free list.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Mr. Sewell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill to authorize the sale of a portion of Fort Hayes Military Reservation, in Kansas, to the Ellis County Agricultural Society of Kansas. Placed on the calendar.

A bill was introduced by Senator Edmunds to place U. S. Grant, late General of the Army of the United States, upon the retired list of the army. In moving the reference of the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Edmunds commended it to the early consideration of that committee for reasons which he said everybody understood.

By Mr. Gibson—To increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural College.

By Mr. Ingalls—To create the Quillente Land District in Washington Territory.

By Mr. Blair—To provide for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the Eight-Hour law.

HOUSE.

Mr. Broadhead, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the French Spoliation-Claims bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners to visit the principal countries of South and Central America and Mexico for the purpose of collecting information looking to the extension of American trade and commerce, and strengthening the friendly and mutually advantageous relations between the United States and all other American nationalities. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Rosecrans, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution directing that committee to investigate the present management of soldiers' homes. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Perkins, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Southern Kansas Railroad Company. Placed on the House calendar.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee on Library, reported a joint resolution for the completion of a monument to Mary, the mother of Washington. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cutcheon, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a branch soldiers' home in Michigan. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Dibble, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill for the sale of the real estate and riparian rights owned by the United States at Harper's Ferry. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table.

The Senate amendments were non-concurred in to the bill establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Senate bill passed donating part of the abandoned military reservation of Fort Smith, Ark., to the city of Fort Smith for the benefit of the public schools.

Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. James W. Wood, D. D.

There died at Allentown, Pa., the morning of May 5, aged about 70, one of the most excellent, cultivated, and useful divines in the church. Dr. Wood was a noble representative of a family who for generations past have been foremost in every good word and work. His father, Deacon Wood, of Florida, Orange County, N. Y., was a man venerable for years and usefulness, and his brother, Daniel T., was for a lifetime a most successful pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Middletown, N. Y. Dr. James W. in early life preached most acceptably in Sussex County, New Jersey, then for several years at Chester, N. Y., and finally settled for more than half his life work in Allentown, Pa., where most extensive usefulness followed his faithful and earnest labors in the cause of divine truth. His work was done and nobly done, and his memory will be embalmed in the respect and the blessings of all who knew him.

Funeral of Bishop Toebbe.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 7.—The funeral of Bishop Toebbe took place today at St. Mary's Cathedral. Archbishop Elder was the celebrant of the Pontifical mass, and Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, preached the funeral sermon. Others present were Bishops Chatard of Vincennes, Watterson of Columbus, McCloskey of Louisville, Richter of Grand Rapids, Gilmour of Cleveland, Rademacher of Nashville, and Borgess of Detroit. The funeral procession in the afternoon was very large and imposing and passed all the Catholic churches in the city.

An Old Settler.

W. C. Mack, aged 73 years, an old resident of Chicago and vicinity, died a late hour Tuesday evening at his residence, corner of Sixty-fourth street and Grace avenue, Woodlawn, of lung-fever and pneumonia. Mr. Mack was born in Hartford, Conn., and came to Chicago about the year 1830, and at one time kept a grocery-store on Randolph street. He was for many years an employé of George C. Walker, to whom he was related by marriage. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Dennis Bartholemew. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at his late residence.

An Old Actor.

Harry Pearson, an old-time actor, died yesterday morning at his rooms, No. 219 State street. He has been sinking for some time and his death was expected. Twenty years ago he was looked upon as a capable and versatile actor, and at one time he was a member of McVicker's stock company. Of late years he has been coaching aspiring talent and playing occasionally. He died in destitute circumstances, and his burial will be attended to by members of the profession. Deceased has a son and daughter on the stage.

Other Mortuary Matters.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—Samuel Shaw, son of the late Chief-Justice Shaw, and President of the Boott Mills, died suddenly today in the Union Club.

NORWICH, Conn., May 7.—John Slater, who gave $1,000,000 for educational purposes in the South, died this morning.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—The Transcontinental Association proper was in session only a few minutes today and transacted no business. The sub-committee appointed yesterday to perfect plans and establish the association on a lasting basis was in session all day. There was some discord in this meeting, but precisely what about has not transpired, and as the result two reports will be submitted at the meeting of General Managers tomorrow. The Texas & Pacific reëntered the association, and the Union Pacific will probably stay in.

A HORSE-THIEF SLAIN.

EUFAULA, I. T., May 7.—[Special.]—The report has come in of the killing of a horse-thief at Tulsa. He and a companion stole four mules and outfits at Richey, Mo., and were overtaken by the officers about twelve miles north of the above place, where a fight ensued, which resulted in the death of one of the thieves. The other is in the bush, with one arm broken by a shot.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

Carter Harrison's Vice-Presidential Hopes Brightened by the Defeat of Morrison's Bill.

Local Democrats Not Supporting Mr. Mackin's Efforts—A Senatorial Candidate.

The Blaine Boom—Kentucky Democratic State Convention—The Copiah Case.

HARRISON'S HOPES.

THEY RISE WITH THE FALL OF MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

Comment among local Democrats yesterday on the defeat of the Morrison bill was varied, but the general expression was one of regret and foreboding for the future of the party. The Iroquois sachems all talked in the same vein—they were sorry, but would continue to advocate high-toned Democratic principles and leave the practical work to others. For once Mayor Harrison and Joseph Chesterfield Mackin were of the same mind. They didn't believe in hurting the party by advocating any reform, tariff or otherwise. Mr. Mackin, as a friend and disciple of Sam Randall, was specially pleased that his chief had been so successful, and remarked that the Philadelphia politicians knew how to do things when a lot of mild-eyed reformers were threatening the success of the party. Harrison had his "I told you so" ready, and was very patronizing in discussing the defeat of "my friend, Bill Morrison."

Morrison's friends in the city were not willing to concede that his prospects for a place on the Presidential ticket had been blasted, but they were not hopeful of his securing the support of Illinois on anything more than a complimentary ballot. "The defeat of the Tariff bill," said one of the local leaders, "means a compromise in the National Convention. Now, how can Morrison expect to receive our support for either President or Vice-President when he isn't the sort of fellow who'll compromise anything? John Oberly said if the bill was beat there would be a tremendous uprising in favor of Morrison for President on a free-trade platform, but John doesn't know. I think Morrison stock is eliminated from the Presidential contest."

While the bill was pending Harrison held the same view and was preparing to become the Illinois candidate for Vice-President with either Tilden, Cleveland, or Randall at the head of the ticket. He preferred Tilden because he thought the "old man" would not last a full Presidential term, but he was willing to tail the kite with either Cleveland or Randall. Having shaped the tariff policy of the Democracy as outlined in his Iroquois speech the Mayor's modest demand that he be given a place on the ticket was yesterday seriously considered by his friends. The point of special interest lies in Harrison's increased unwillingness to be the candidate for Governor now that the Vice-Presidential horizon stretches out before him. His vantage ground will be as a delegate-at-large, and his opposition to the efforts of Oberly and Mackin to handicap him is likely to become warm.

THE LOCAL DEMOCRACY.

OPPOSING THE JEFFERSON CLUBS—S. CORNING JUDD IN POLITICS.

The zeal shown by Joseph C. Mackin for the success of the Democratic party is not valued at its true worth by some people in Cook County. The scheme of organizing Jefferson Clubs, which was the joint work of Chairman Oberly and the pleasant-spoken Secretary, and was intended to increase the power of the State Central Committee, has heretofore met with only passive opposition except in the First Ward. Yesterday, however, it was given out that the anti-machine men were going to take the aggressive and organize clubs in all the wards. The name has not been decided upon yet, but it will be equally as catching as that of "Jefferson." "Jackson" has been suggested, as has also "Hickory." Some of the moving spirits in the proposed organization are City-Hall employés.

Another scheme of Messrs. Oberly and Mackin is being worked very quietly. It is to bring forward S. Corning Judd as the choice of the Democrats of Illinois for United States Senator, and thus secure the support of the ultra-respectable Democrats. Mr. Mackin's idea is first to catch the Senatorial candidate and then cook the legislative districts. Meanwhile, the moral influence of the high-toned Democracy would be enlisted in behalf of any little side scheme to strengthen the party and the hold of the machine upon it. Some of Mr. Judd's professional associates have been surprised of late when their opinion was sought as to his fitness for the United States Senate, but they have very cheerfully given their testimony that he would ornament any station in political life. They have not, however, been informed that the suggestion comes from the fertile brain of Mr. Mackin. Tho it is reported that the latter has had several conferences with Mr. Judd, the impression at "The Store" is that they were in reference to ecclesiastical matters, in which the man of law is an acknowledged authority and concerning which the man of politics stands in much need of enlightenment.

FIRST WARD DEMOCRATS.

The First Ward Democratic Club met last night at the Palmer House, Stephen Albert, President, in the chair. It was announced that a hall had been secured for the club in the rear of the Brevoort House and that a meeting would be held there next Wednesday. Beyond enrolling the names of a few new members nothing was done.

The Second Ward Democratic Club met at No. 1237 State street last night, and elected Mark L. Crawford Treasurer in place of Ald. Sanders, who resigned.

J. L. Hendrickson, a city employé, referred to the recent meeting of the Jefferson Club, and overhauled Ike Abrahams for calling Mayor Harrison a liar, his Honor having promised to cut off the heads of any city employés who worked to reëlect Sanders, and having neglected to do so, according to Abrahams. Hendrickson blew a blast at the Mayor, and hoped there would be harmony between the clubs. Abrahams, he said, didn't like his Honor on account of losing his job as Sidewalk Inspector.

President Driscoll also spoke of the meeting, and set himself right regarding the alleged unpaid assessments. Mackin was not worth noticing. He was only a barnacle, and the sooner the party got rid of him the better it would be for the party.

Mr. Gilder also gave Harrison a boost, saying that Mackin was a political tramp and no good. His machine had been smashed in the ward, and he was trying to get it together again by organizing Jefferson clubs.

A resolution offered by Hendrickson recommending Carter H. Harrison as delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention was adopted.

At the suggestion of Ald. Sanders a collection was taken up for the "unfortunate Mr. Hill," who is in jail for violation of the election laws.

THE BLAINE BOOM

IN KANSAS.

WICHITA, Kas., May 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Blaine sentiment in this section of Kansas is steadily on the increase, with Lincoln second choice and a general favorite for second place on the ticket. Your correspondent was present at the State Convention held in Topeka in March, 1880. In that convention the Blaine element was two to one, and a regular Blaine delegation was sent to Chicago. Yet, strange to say, a contesting Grant delegation from Kansas was admitted to seats in the Chicago Convention. All the counties in Kansas have declared for Blaine, with the sole exception of Anderson County.

BLAINE AHEAD.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE publishes the names of the delegates to the Chicago Convention from every State in the Union, with the Presidential preferences of each delegate. The result shows Blaine far in the lead, with 378 votes, Arthur 271, Edmunds 70, Logan 57, Sherman 23, Hawley 12, unknown 9. The Chicago *Times* gives Blaine 329, Arthur 295, Edmunds 73, Logan 51, Sherman 23, Hawley 12, unknown 37. By THE TRIBUNE'S showing Blaine only wants 33 votes of the necessary 411. The united strength of the four lowest candidates, with the unknown votes, is 171. In case of a break-up among these four, and a rush for the front, Blaine would have to secure only about one out of five of this vote to be nominated. In other words, with Edmunds, Logan, Sherman, and Hawley out of the way Blaine could give Arthur four-fifths of their following and the unknown delegates and win. It is hardly in reason to doubt that Blaine could secure these and many more. He would get at least thirty from Illinois, and would without doubt receive nearly the entire Sherman vote of Ohio, with a good show for a part of the Hawley support and a still better show for the Edmunds delegates from Wisconsin. This, on the basis that THE TRIBUNE'S estimate of the situation generally is reliable and when we note the sources of information relied on we are disposed to believe that it is but little out of the way.

If the Chicago Convention were held next week the nomination of James G. Blaine would be almost inevitable. There is a decided tendency toward a break in the South in the direction of Blaine, as is already shown by the result of the Texas State Convention and the disposition of the Arthur support from that section generally to respect the wishes of the reliable Republican States, seeing that there is but little hope of securing an Electoral vote south of the Ohio. The Arthur delegates from the South may be thoroughly honest in his support, but they are just as thoroughly convinced that while they may help do the nominating the North will have to do the electing, and this fact will greatly weaken the Arthur column at Chicago. They are pledged for Arthur, but want a candidate who can win. The fact stands conspicuous before the whole country that Blaine's support is in the main in Republican States, while Arthur's is for the most part in hopelessly Democratic States.

This fact is continually being canvassed, and the more it is talked of the better for Blaine and the worse for Arthur. It is now about five weeks till the meeting of the Chicago Convention, and what combinations may be effected either way meanwhile it is difficult to tell; but, laying aside the matter of preferences and speaking from the figures as presented by the results of the several District and State Conventions, everything seems to point to the nomination of Blaine. Indeed, it would not be putting the case too strong to say that from the present outlook it will be almost impossible to defeat him.

BLAINE, NOT EDMUNDS, IS DELEGATE POWERS' FIRST CHOICE.

HASTINGS, Mich., May 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of yesterday my preference for President is given as follows: Edmunds, Blaine.

I have never so given it.

For the last ten years James G. Blaine has been, and is today, my first choice for President.

I like the "Great Commoner," and believe he stands today the most popular leader, with the largest personal following of any man in the country. He is one of the ablest and most brilliant statesmen the country has produced.

Not only is James G. Blaine my first choice, but I believe he is the first choice of a large majority of the Republicans of my district. Heartily yours, WILLIAM H. POWERS.

KENTUCKY.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 7.—The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the Chicago Convention met here today. Charles Offutt, of Bourbon, was chosen Temporary Chairman and Thomas P. Carothers, of Newport, Secretary. The Hon. Boyd Winchester, of Louisville, was chosen Permanent Chairman.

Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. He was loudly called for by the convention, and when he appeared on the platform with the resolutions in his hand the house rose as one man and cheered him vociferously. He made a brief speech congratulating Kentucky Democrats on their wisdom and courage. He reviewed the situation in a few eloquent sentences, and then read the following resolutions:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, declare:

First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots as embodied in the platforms of the National Democratic Conventions of 1876 and 1880.

Second—We do especially renew our declarations of hostility to centralization, to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of Government and thus to create, whatever the form, a real despotism, with all subsidies to corporations and grants without consideration of the public property, and we again express our conviction of the urgent necessity of the general and thorough reform of the civil service; and

Third—We do especially deny the right of the Government to surrender its taxing power to corporations or individuals, which is the result of both the theory and practice of the Republican party; and we denounce the present tariff which burdens the people with excessive war taxes in time of peace as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretenses. We arraign the Republican party as the creator and defender of a system which has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few, which has prohibited imports that might purchase the products of American labor, and degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas, which has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the taxpayers five times more than it yields to the Treasury; it promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, corrupts officials, enriches the few by forcing bounties from the many, and favors the dishonest to bankrupt honest merchants. We assert the doctrine of the Constitution that all taxation shall be exclusively for revenue, and demand that no more revenue shall be collected than is required to meet the expenses and obligations of the Government economically administered.

Resolved, That believing that no geographical line should exist in this country as a test of eligibility to any office in the gift of the whole people, but that the standard of honesty, competency, fidelity, and constitutional citizenship alone should prevail, Kentucky recommends to the Democracy of the Union for the Presidency of the United States him whose elevation to the third office in the Nation was the first step to the obliteration of the seam left by the late Civil War, who was the first to lead his party back to its own National platform of steady approach toward the removal of obstructions to trade, the foremost exponent of all the living Democratic principles of today, the Hon. John G. Carlisle.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention amid great applause.

THE COPIAH OUTRAGE.

A CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—[Special.]—There is one feature in the report of Mr. Hoar on the Copiah investigation which seems to have failed to attract public attention. Those who have studied the subject of Southern outrages have been at a loss to know what under the Constitution could be done to prevent them. Mr. Hoar at least has suggested a constitutional remedy. The Federal Constitution provides that where there has been an interference with the right of suffrage in a State the representation of that State in Congress shall be abridged. It does not appear definitly in the report that Mr. Hoar recommends that the suffrage in that State be abridged to the extent that there has been intimidation, at least it does not so appear in the printed abstracts, but it is believed that Mr. Hoar interprets the Constitution to give Congress that power.

WHEELER ON TRIAL.

HAZLEHURST, Miss., May 7.—[Special.]—E. B. Wheeler, who killed J. P. Matthews in this place election-day last November, and who has been under bond since the killing, having been indicted by the grand jury at the present term of the Circuit Court of Copiah County, was arraigned for trial at 10 o'clock this morning. He pleaded not guilty, and is defended by Gen. Charles E. Hooker, ex-member of Congress, and the Hon. S. S. Calhoun, late Circuit Judge of this judicial district. The prosecution is represented by District-Attorney R. N. Miller and the Hon. A. J. McLaurin, law partner of George Lowry, all lawyers of distinguished ability. The court-room was crowded with spectators, and deep interest is manifested in the trial. The entire day was occupied in trying to get a jury, and when court adjourned this evening only three jurors had been accepted. The State has upwards of fifty witnesses and the defense twenty odd summoned, and it is probable that the trial will last several days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAHONE DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—[Special.]—Mr. J. D. Brady, recently Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Virginia, now associated with Mahone in the general management of the Republican party affairs in that State, in an interview here says: "The Virginia delegation is for Arthur, and will support him loyally. There is a strong feeling, however, in the delegation in favor of Gen. Logan, and in the event that Arthur should not be nominated I feel justified in saying that the twenty-four votes of Virginia would be cast in the convention for Gen. Logan; and that in such event, not only the votes of Virginia, but in my judgment, the votes of other Southern delegates would be cast for Logan. Gen. Logan's course in advocacy of the rights of loyal men in the South has endeared him to all Southern Republicans, and they feel that if he should be elected President he would protect and defend them."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WABASH, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—Accurate returns from all the wards in the city show that the entire Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from fifty to 140. The Democrats made a bitter contest, but were defeated at every point.

ELKHART, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans gained a big victory at Goshen yesterday, electing Mayor, Treasurer, and Marshal by majorities of from forty to 100. It was formerly Democratic by fifty.

DELAVAN, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—At the election held in this village yesterday, N. W. Hoag was elected Mayor over Dr. Morrison, by ten majority. The President and four Trustees are supposed to be opposed to granting license, and two Trustees are in favor of it.

TURF MATTERS.

Two of Vanderbilt's Cast-Off Flyers Sold at Cleveland—Lysander Boy Brings $1,600.

Small Hopes, the Outlaw Trotter Knocked Down for $490—Yesterday's Races.

Sale of Lysander Boy and Small Hopes.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—[Special.]—The announcement that a couple of W. H. Vanderbilt's cast-off horses were to be sold at auction brought a crowd of about 500 to the Cleveland track today, there being also several other animals with fast records to be disposed of. The assemblage was an eminently "horsey" one. Its members leaned against the fence which separated them from the homestretch, expectorated tobacco-juice vigorously, and never alluded to an animal exhibited by any term except "That there horse there." The general topic of conversation was the ex-Vanderbilt flyers, and there was a strong expression of unfavorable opinion concerning a man who would allow horses that had carried him safely and swiftly through many a brush down Harlem lane to be sold for a mere song at public vendue when their days of usefulness were over.

Lysander Boy, having a record of 2:20 and for whom the millionaire paid $10,000 not many years ago, was first offered. Just as he was led out great excitement was caused by the arrival of a carriage from which descended Mr. William Turnbull, Vanderbilt's intimate friend, Capt. Jake Vanderbilt, uncle of the rich man, and a young man whose identity nobody seemed able to fix. A thrill went through the crowd when the names of the party were announced, the general opinion being that Vanderbilt had sent the delegation down to rescue at any cost his pets from the ignominy of being sold at auction. The distinguished trio seated themselves about the centre of the amphitheatre, and the sale of Lysander Boy proceeded. Everybody waited for the supposed Samaritans to bid, but they spoke not, and in a few moments Lysander had been purchased by Charles J. Clark, a Pittsburg oil man, for $1,600.

Then Small Hopes, "the turf outlaw," was brought out. This is the horse that Vanderbilt used to swear by, and his sale was the event of the day in point of general interest. He was a beauty in his early days, but is now only a knock-kneed reminiscence of the fleet steed that hauled his late master a mile in 2:22. Mr. Vanderbilt would surely not let him be sold. All eyes were turned to the three men in the amphitheatre as Small Hopes was driven up and down the track, making despairing efforts to exhibit some of his old-time speed, but the gentlemen from New York were unmoved. Mr. Turnbull blinked solemnly at the sun; Capt. Jake sat even more erect than usual under his silk hat, and the mysterious young man whistled "Mary Kelly's Beau" with a display of technique and fidelity to detail that was astonishing. Somebody started the bidding with an offer of $250, and by slow degrees $490 was reached, at which figure Small Hopes became the property of E. Agur, a resident of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

As the auctioneer's hammer fell the Vanderbilt party rose to depart. Somebody remarked that the old horse went pretty cheap, whereupon Capt. Jake remarked, with great solemnity, "People ain't no darn fools"; and as the party moved away the strains of "Mary Kelly's Beau," as whistled by the mysterious young man, floated through the air like a requiem and dirge over the grave of Small Hopes.

"If I had $200,000,000," said a man who was chewing a straw, "I wouldn't let no old hoss of mine end his days that way just to save $500." "Me, neither," replied his companion, and this view seemed to be that of all present.

Small Hopes has probably attained more notoriety than any other horse in the country, and this notoriety was due to his participation in a campaign of turf outlawry in the fall of 1875 which resulted in the expulsion from all tracks belonging to the National Association of the horse and those who managed him on his robbing tour. At that time Small Hopes was in his prime, being 9 years old. Himself and his owner, a man named Deyo, residing in Michigan, had been suspended the previous season by the National Trotting Association for some infraction of its rules, and, smarting under the sting of this punishment, Deyo resolved to start out with the horse under an assumed name and trot him in races from which his record of about 2:30 would bar him. Deyo had at that time in his employ as driver a reckless young fellow named Bill McGuigan, and with the noted Charley Perkins, of Rochester, N. Y., they began a tour which eventually resulted in the discovery of their scheme and the expulsion of the entire party from all tracks belonging to the National Association. Small Hopes was at that time a remarkably fast horse—capable, no doubt, of trotting a mile in 2:15 or better—and the havoc which he made in three-minute races may be better imagined than described. Horsemen at small Western meetings that fall were astonished at the ease with which an unknown brown gelding captured every purse for which he was entered, frequently distancing the entire field. This horse was Small Hopes, who was entered in races under various names, being known as Lapland, Lothair, and Westbrook. After trotting a number of races in the West, in none of which his identity was discovered, he was shipped to Boston, and the tactics which had been so successful in this part of the country were repeated there. But by this time suspicion had been aroused, and on the horse being forcibly taken possession of by the track officials it was discovered that the lower part of his hind legs, originally white, had been painted, and when McGuigan saw that the game was up he admitted that Lothair, Lapland, and Westbrook were the same horse and that the real name of the animal was Small Hopes. The expulsion referred to above followed immediately, but the wonderful speed shown by the horse induced Mr. Vanderbilt to pay a long price for him, and in the fall of 1877 he gave that gentleman his first reputation as a driver by being one of a double team that drew him a mile over the Fleetwood Park track in 2:23—the fastest previous record by a double team having been more than two seconds slower.

At that time Mr. Vanderbilt was loud in his praises of Small Hopes, saying he was the best horse he had ever seen or owned, and it was generally understood that no matter what vicissitudes might overtake the millionaire nothing would induce him to part with his favorit road-horse. But by continual banging round on the roads of New York Small Hopes became somewhat infirm, and this, with increased age, rendered his value less every year, until last season Mr. Vanderbilt sold him for a mere trifle to Mr. Hulburt, a millionaire railroad operator of this city, who was fond of a good horse. People who had commented on Vanderbilt's lack of affection for Small Hopes were gratified at seeing the old horse pass into the hands of a man who would see that his last days were made pleasant. But when Mr. Hulburt died a month or so ago, his widow decided to dispose of all of his trotting stock, and among the lot was Small Hopes, who thus came to be offered at a public auction today.

The other notable sales were as follows:

Blue Mare, record 2:28, W. J. Gordon, Cleveland, O., $650.

Aleck S., 2:28, J. M. Harrison, Fremont, O.

Neva, chestnut mare, with colt by Nugget, James McCrea, Cleveland, O., $650.

Star, brown gelding, no record, R. Freman, Cleveland, O., $725.

Combination Sale of Trotting Stock.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—[Special.]—The annual combination sale of trotting stock bred by J. C. McFerran and R. S. Veach at Indian Hill and Glenview took place today at Glenview and was largely attended, despite the bad weather. Among prominent turfmen present from a distance were J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis.; A. Burnham, of Chicago; George Clayson, of Milwaukee; Orrin Hickok, of California; Sam Keyes, of Pittsburg; W. H. Crawford, of Chicago; Adin Alexander, of Providence; Richard Richard, of Kansas City; J. P. Gilbert, of New York, representing William Rockafeller; Adam Fuch, of Pittsburg; J. W. Fisher, of Kansas City; John R. Miller, of Reading, Pa.; George W. Sherwood, of St. Paul; L. C. Merrick, of Chicago. It was expected that the mare Day Dream, owned by McFerran, and the filly Feme Sole, owned by Veach, would bring at least $10,000 each, but, much to the disappointment of the owners, the former brought but $6,000 and the latter $5,150. Mr. Gilbert purchased both of them for Mr. Rockafeller, of New York. The next highest price was $4,800, which Mr. Sherwood, of St. Paul, paid for the 2-year-old colt Woodford Wilkes, by George Wilkes. The total amount of the sale was $42,920. Of this [illegible] goes to McFerran and $17,843 to Veach. McFerran's average was $891 and Veach's [illegible].

The Nashville Blood-Horse Association Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—There was a very good attendance at the races today. The weather was cool and the track fair.

The Mixed Stakes, for 2-year-old colts and fillies, five-eighths of a mile, had as starters: O. B., Rico, Willie Clark, King George, and Henry Brown. O. B. and Willie Clark took the lead. On the back stretch O. B. drew out and was never afterward headed, winning easily, Rico second, Willie Clark third. Time, 1:04¼. Brilliant and Editor did not start.

The Belle Meade Stakes, for 3-year-old horses and fillies, mile and a quarter, had as starters Jim Carlisle, Exploit, and Buchanan. Exploit and Buchanan, taking the lead, raced head and head seven-eighths of a mile, Jim Carlisle five lengths off. Here Buchanan balked, almost stopped, and dropped forty yards to the rear. Exploit led into the stretch, where Jim Carlisle caught him. Buchanan came again, and during the finish resulted in Jim Carlisle passing the stand first, a neck in front of Buchanan, half a length ahead of Exploit. A claim of foul was made by the rider of Exploit, and the judges placed Jim Carlisle first, Exploit second, Buchanan third. Time, 2:19¾.

The club purse race, one mile, was won by Barnum, Phil Lewis second, Centennial third. Time, 1:47¼.

In the purse race, mile heat, Brooklyn won the first heat, Boulevard the second and third. Time, 1:47¾; 1:48; 1:51¼.

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Methodist General Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled this morning, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss in the chair. William H. Reed, a lay delegate from the St. Louis Conference, conducted the devotional exercises.

A resolution that the name of the Freedman's Aid Society be changed to that of the Southern Educational Society was referred to the Committee on the Freedman's Aid Society and Work in the South.

A communication from the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist ministers was read. It stated that a committee had been appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of that body to the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire and report as to a plan for a more perfect unification of our connectional societies. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five—one minister and one lay delegate from each General Conference district, and one delegate-at-large—to devise and report a plan for the division of the General Conference into two legislative bodies, and also to consider the desirability and feasibility of procuring a site and erecting a building thereon in which are to be held the meetings of the conferences was introduced. It was divided into two parts; the first was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, and the second—by yeas 122, nays 106—was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

The Rev. W. N. McElroy, of Illinois, offered a resolution that it is the judgment of this Conference that in all elections the question of prohibition should come first, and that grave... Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on Temporal Economy be instructed to report a plan for a more equitable basis of the appropriation for episcopal support and other funds needed throughout the church. The Rev. Dr. Cranston, of Colorado, claimed that an adjustment should be made so as to be fair and not oppressive to the weaker conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Southern Baptists' Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—The Southern Baptist Church Convention began today in the Seventh Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. P. H. Mell, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, Moderator of the last convention, called the body to order. Delegates were present from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri. Among the delegates are United States Senators Brown and Maxey; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody fund; Judge John Stewart and C. C. Black, of Georgia; the Rev. G. B. Ray, editor of the *Battle Flag*, Missouri; the Rev. Dr. Wharton, editor of the Atlanta *Index*, and the Rev. A. C. Carpenter, editor of the Louisville *Recorder*. The officers elected were: President, the Rev. Patrick Hues Mell, D. D., Georgia; Vice-Presidents, Senator Brown, the Revs. I. H. Pritchard, William Cary Crane, F. H. Kerfoot; Secretaries, the Rev. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia, and the Rev. Oliver Fuller Gregory, of North Carolina. There will be four sessions of the convention daily. A committee on order of business was appointed to report as soon as possible.

The Rev. I. T. Tichenor, Corresponding Secretary, read the report of the Home Mission Society, showing 144 missionaries engaged at 338 churches and stations. The Sunday-schools number 145, teachers and pupils 4,581. The communicants added were 4,190. The money expended was about $48,000. The increase of the laborers was 50 per cent. The Chinese mission in California was abandoned because it is in the jurisdiction of the Northern church, and the results not such as to warrant its continuance. The work among the Indians was successful and encouraging; also the work among the colored people.

The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions shows receipts amounting to $79,903; disbursements, $80,059. The report of the Treasurer of the convention showed a small balance. The reports of the Home and Foreign Missions were referred to the Committee on Order of Business.

African Methodists.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—[Special.]—In the General Conference of the African Methodist Church, in session in this city, today the quadrennial address was today delivered by Bishop Dickerson. Since the last General Conference, he said, three Bishops of the church had been insulted and even assaulted upon railroad trains while quietly traveling in the discharge of their episcopal duties, for no cause whatever, as they had purchased first-class tickets as others had done, and afterwards desired to enjoy the rights, privileges, and comforts for which they had paid. That such conduct on the part of public carriers when treated by public sentiment, it is a disgrace to civilization needs no argument to establish it as such. It displays a species of barbarism, he said, the very thought of which should make a great country like this shudder. The action of the Supreme Court in declaring the Civil-Rights bill unconstitutional, he said, was unholy and a most cruel decision, and swept away from the colored race the only bulwark through which it had hoped relief from brought to unjust discrimination. In many parts of the country colored people are compelled to ride in smoking-cars after having paid first-class fares. "And we are told," he continued, "by the highest officials that the Supreme Court has authorized this treatment. Thus the court of last resort, where Justice should sit enthroned, has not only turned the rabble of the country loose to prey upon us, but has empowered public carriers all over the land to literally rob us as a race. Several States, however, recognizing the force of the injustice, and being ashamed of such an unjust decision, and desirous of washing their hands of the terrible crime, have through their Legislatures enacted laws similar to the one the Supreme Court destroyed."

American Tract Society.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held today. Sixty-three missionaries in the field last year visited 155,225 families, 21,619 of whom were Protestant, who did not attend evangelical preaching; 19,278 were destitute of religious reading, and 7,433 without the Word of God. The missionaries also addressed 1,614 religious meetings and circulated 133,463 volumes. The donations and legacies of the year were $[illegible]; 869, which, with sums from other sources, make the total receipts, including balance from last year, $357,470. The expenditures, including the reduction of a mortgage to the extent of $[illegible], 000, were $354,083.

Missionary Conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

TROY, N. Y., May 7.—In the Missionary Conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church today the communion was followed by an address of welcome by Bishop Doane. The annual meeting of the Auxiliary Mission Society was held, and there was a general discussion on "Domestic Missions."

AN OCEAN GRAVE.

The State of Florida Lost Off the Irish Coast in Collision with a Bark.

Immediate Sinking of Both Vessels—135 Persons Drowned and 44 Rescued.

Starving in Open Boats—Stories of the Survivors—The Romano Sunk by the Nevada.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA.
135 LIVES LOST.

FATHER POINT, Que., May 7.—The steamship Titania, from Glasgow, passed inward this morning. She has on board twenty-four of the crew of the steamship State of Florida, that vessel having been sunk by collision with a bark in mid-ocean. Out of 167 persons on the State of Florida only forty-four were saved, and of the bark's crew only the Captain and two men were rescued. One hundred and twenty-three souls went down with the steamer and twelve with the bark, making a total loss of 135 lives. The survivors will probably be landed at Quebec.

The Titania remained here so short a time that only brief particulars were obtained. Twenty other supposed survivors, who were in another boat, were picked up by some other vessel. The bark's name is unknown by any of those on the Titania. The Titania will arrive at Quebec about 8 o'clock tonight, but only exchanges pilots there and proceeds to Montreal. It is probable the survivors will be sent ashore at Quebec with the pilot-boat, and put in charge of the proper authorities.

THE ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Que., May 7.—The painful suspense that prevailed here all day with regard to the survivors of the disaster of the ill-fated steamer State of Florida was relieved tonight by the arrival of the Donaldson steamer Titania, from Glasgow for Montreal, with coal and a general cargo, which was telegraphed this morning as on her way to Quebec with twenty-four of the saved party. The Titania reached port at 8:15 and proceeded straight to Montreal. The order to land the party saved here, which the river police were prepared to execute by taking them off in midstream as she slacked to ship her Montreal pilot, having been countermanded by the vessel-owners, and instructions received to carry them through to Montreal, the Titania was boarded by press representatives, who accompanied her for some distance up the river and gleaned the names from the saved and some thrilling particulars of the disaster.

THE SAVED.

The following is the list of the saved brought by the steamer Titania:

James Allen, third officer.
Andrew N. Steele, surgeon.
William Armstrong, able seaman.
Francis Graham, able seaman.
David Walker, passage worker.
David Clume, storekeeper.
Alex. Mitchell, donkey man.
James Thomas, fireman.
William H. Smith, passage worker.
George Forrester, second steward.
Neil McKellar, assistant steward.
James McKenzie, assistant steward.
Robert Young, assistant steward.
John McDonald, able seaman.
John Sanstram, able seaman.
John McGaw, assistant cook.
Adam Macfarlane, assistant cook.
William Miller, baker's mate.
James Bennett, London, Ont., first-class passenger.
Andrew Fairbairn, second-class passenger.
David Struthers, second-class passenger.
James Patience, steerage passenger.
Jonah Hale, steerage passenger.
Eliza Churchouse, steerage passenger.

THOSE STILL AT SEA.

The following are the names of the remainder of the saved now on the way to Quebec on board the Norwegian bark Therese, of Christiana:

James Thompson, chief officer.
Thomas Bair, boatswain.
John Smith, boatswain's mate.
Peter Paterson, carpenter.
Henry Anderson, lamp-trimmer.
John Silverblade, quartermaster.
John Miller, quartermaster.
John Smith, able seaman.
Charles Love, seaman.
George Armour, seaman.
John Beard, boatswain's yeoman.
William Lawson, able seaman.
William Hyslop, second engineer.
Edward Boyle, fireman.
John McDowall, fireman.
Jane McFarland, stewardess.
Hugh Morgan, steerage passenger.
Peter J. Renning, steerage passenger.
Martin Paterson, steerage passenger.
Francis Watson, steerage passenger.
Total, 20.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Captain of the Titania reports: "May 5, at 9 p.m., while proceeding up the gulf and off Bird Rocks I observed a ship exhibiting two bright lights, and thinking he wished to communicate bore down upon him and took off twenty-four of the passengers and crew rescued from the State of Florida, of Glasgow. The steamship City of Rome passed them while on board the ship Louisa and answered their signals, but did not stop."

THE THIRD OFFICER'S REPORT.

Following is the official report of the third officer of the State of Florida:

"Left New York the 12th of April with about 167 passengers and crew and a full general cargo. All went well until the night of the 18th at 11:30, when we came in collision with the bark Poneaus, of Chatham, N. B., Capt. Hetburn. Both ships went down almost instantly, and out of the steamer's passengers and crew only forty-four, including the stewardess, managed to escape in boats, and out of the bark's crew of fifteen only the Captain and two seamen were saved. Next morning the bark was observed bottom up. The survivors, after being thirty-five hours in the boat without food or water, were rescued by the Norwegian bark Theresa, of Christiania, from that port bound to Quebec. The 23d twenty-four of them were transferred on board the ship Louisa, of and from Cardiff for Quebec, where they remained until the 5th of May, when they were taken on board the Titania, for Quebec. It is believed 135 lives were lost."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

This third officer (James Allen), being interviewed, added:

The night on which the disaster occurred was clear though moonless, and the sea smooth as glass. He retired to his bunk at 8 o'clock, leaving Chief Officer Thompson in charge of the deck. About 11:10 heard a signal suddenly given to stop the steamer's engines, followed by a fearful crash. He rushed immediately on deck, and the first thing he noticed was a red light pretty close on their starboard bow. At the same moment he heard the chief officer's voice and the cry "Collision." Perceived the bark which had run into them go down. This bark he afterwards learned from its Captain and two of its crew who were picked up and saved, was the Poneus, of Chatham, N. B., bound from Liverpool to Mirimichi. Running to the side of his own vessel he endeavored to ascertain the damage done, and, perceiving an immense gaping hole into which the sea was fast pouring, and feeling, as he said himself, "that the steamer was a goner," he at once hurried to the Captain, who immediately gave orders to get out the boats, four of which were let down in fifteen minutes, when the State of Florida just heeled over to port and went down stern foremost. As far as he could calculate, the disaster occurred in latitude 49° north, longitude 39½° west, or about 120 miles off the Irish coast, as when their last bearings were taken that day they were about 47° 50' north, and 39° 35' west. As the vessel went down, all on deck, including the Captain, were washed off by the sea.

Allan further stated that the Captain was exceedingly cool—too cool in fact, as he did not seem to look upon the danger as serious or pressing; and this, together with the fact that he appeared in no hurry to save himself was possibly the cause why more of the passengers were not saved. They would not take to boats, as they supposed, when they saw him so cool, that the danger was not so great, and moreover the sea was so calm. Of the eight boats carried five were safely launched, and two smashed by the collision. Of the other two he knew nothing, but believed they were washed away when the steamer went down. He did not believe any one had escaped in them. However, if they had he did not want to raise any false hopes, his opinion being they never would be heard from again. When No. 2 boat was being lowered the tackle was cut too quickly, and its occupants, all passengers, were upset into the sea. A number, including Bennett, of London, Ont., clung to the boat bottom during the remainder of the night and were picked up in the morning by the other boats.

"Sunday, after drifting thirty-five hours, we were picked up by the Theresa, and the following Tuesday the party now on board the Titania were transferred to the bark Louise of Cardiff while off Bird Rocks, but the latter being overcrowded the party were again transferred to the Titania."

Allen declined to give his opinion of the accident.

A PITIABLE PLIGHT.

The members of the rescued party on board the Titania presented a pitiable appearance. So sudden was the calamity that many of them, in their bunks at the time, had to hurry on deck and into the boats in their night clothes. Most of them had but a very confused idea of what really took place. All could distinctly remember, however, the crash and rush for the deck.

The survivors also remember with a shudder the dash for the boats as the ship went down amid the shrieks and lamentations of the passengers. Those on duty at the time saw the red light flash for an instant, followed by a crash, after which nothing but confusion followed, the steamer beginning to sink, and hurried preparations being made to launch the boats. The bark went down instantly.

A TIME OF TERROR.

The frightened passengers rushed on deck in their night-clothes, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Women went into hysterics, and the men refused to move. The women especially objected to leaving the doomed vessel, some who could have been easily saved absolutely refusing to budge an inch. Those who clung to the bottom of the capsized boat all night suffered terribly from the icy cold water, though the sea was calm. Nevertheless they did not lose heart. One of their number, a man named Donaldson, was underneath the capsized boat until they were picked up by one of the other boats in the morning. When she capsized he kept his hold and went over with her, managing to secure a position above the bars, where he remained talking to himself and moaning until he swooned. His companions on the outside were unable to assist him. In the morning when they were picked up the bottom of the boat had to be broken through to get him out, when he presented a horrible appearance from his long exposure to the waves and lack of fresh air. A few days afterwards, however, he got all right again.

During the thirty-five hours they were afloat they had not a drop of water to drink, and were beginning to feel all the horrors of extreme thirst when rescued by the bark Theresa, of the kindness of whose officers and crew, as well as of the Louise of Cardiff and the Titiana, the survivors all speak in the highest terms of gratitude and praise.

THE SEAMEN.

The rescued seamen of the State of Florida are from all parts of the world, but Glasgow men predominate. Glasgow was also the port where they shipped. James Patience and another, however, are Americans, and belong at New York. A number lost brothers, and all showed unusual emotion in speaking of their doomed comrades. They all agreed that the case of the State of Florida was the quickest and most appalling disaster they ever heard of. James Steele, of Ayr, the surgeon of the State of Florida, was of the opinion that the real inwardness of the collision would never be ascertained, as the whole thing was too sudden. The passengers were all in bed at the time, and so were the sailors off duty. He says the officers, crew, and passengers all seemed to have lost their heads.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

James Bennett, of London, Ont., the only first-class passenger saved, says when the order was given a rush was made for the boats, and a number of persons including himself got into boat No. 2. The panic on board the doomed ship was frightful. The lady passengers, of whom there were only three or four, refused to go in the boats, and the woman, Jane McFarlane, the stewardess, was to his knowledge at the time saved from herself and the terrible fate impending by the self-sacrifice and gallantry of James Baine, the chief engineer, who lost his life in saving hers. He had to use all his strength to tear her from the deck of the vessel and force her into the boat. Just at this moment the ship careened to the starboard and went down with a heavy list, carrying with her the brave engineer and all the others remaining on board. Bennett complains that the boats were badly found, that they had no water-casks containing water, and he says Allan alone of the officers showed all the way through any self-possession and presence of mind. He added that the City of Rome ignored all the Theresa's signals. Although they were seen quite well she went on her way unconcernedly, offering no assistance.

James Patience, an American seaman, said he was in his bunk when he heard the signals to stop and reverse the steamer's engines. He rushed on deck and saw a light bearing down on their starboard. Heard one of the officers shout "Collision," followed by a terrific crash, and shortly afterwards saw the third officer going to the side with a globe lamp to ascertain the damages. Followed him, and, looking over, saw a hole about six feet square through which the water was pouring in volumes.

The following further details were obtained from Bennett, whose experience was one of fearful privation and heroic endurance. He was standing so near the side when the collision took place that had not a friend pulled him away he would have been killed on the spot. The ship's doctor, alongside him, was injured by a broken spar. The crew all rushed for the boats. The passengers seemed paralyzed, as also did the Captain, who was washed from the deck just before the vessel went down, within twelve minutes of the time she was struck. Allan, the third officer, was the first to give the alarm that the vessel was sinking. Bennett says he pushed a number of friends into one of the boats and jumped in himself.

THE FAMILIES OF THE CREW.

GLASGOW, May 7—Midnight—Anxious crowds are outside the office of the buildings of the State Line Steamship Company, awaiting the reception of the names of the survivors of the State of Florida disaster. The cries and lamentations of the wives of the crew, so many of whom were residents of this city, are heart-rending. The wife of the commanding officer of the ill-fated vessel is seriously ill from the shock received.

RESIDENTS OF WILMINGTON, O.

CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—The following ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington, O., were passengers on the lost steamer State of Florida: Messrs. Henry and M. E. Wood, and Misses Mary Shackelton, Lilian R. Wood, and E. Wood.

CHICAGO PASSENGERS.

The only two passengers on the ill-fated steamer belonging to Chicago were Abraham Williams and his son Thomas. The latter is a member of the firm of Williams & Bro., manufacturers and dealers in awnings at No. 44 West Randolph street. He resided at Leavitt and Lexington streets. The agent of the State Line in this city understood that they had engaged passage for Norway, though he said the entries on his book were those of Williamson. Mr. T. Williams has a wife and child.

LOSS OF THE ROMANO
IN COLLISION WITH THE NEVADA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 7.—The steamer Nevada, of the Guion Line, Capt. Bremner, from New York, April 29, for Liverpool, was in collision the 3d inst. with the steamer Romano, Capt. Mitchell, from Hull for Boston. The latter vessel sank. Capt. Bremner, of the Nevada, gives the following particulars of the collision. Monday, the 5th inst., at noon, in latitude 42°, 50', longitude 47°, 25', while on the way from New York to Liverpool, four days out, the Nevada collided with the Romano, of Hull, belonging to the Wilson Line. We struck the ship's port side abaft midships, bursting into the engine room. The Romano sank in less than an hour. The passengers and crew came on board in their own boats. The weather was calm at the time, but there was a heavy swell. Our collision compartment was full of water, and our bows were beaten in from the forefoot to the deck. When the cargo was shifted and temporary repairs effected we bore up for St. Johns. Sunday we fell in with the steamer Saint Laurent, from Havre, and transhipped the passengers of the Romano, two in number, her crew, and our passengers to that ship.

The officers of the steamer Nevada steadfastly refuse to talk concerning the manner and cause of the collision with the Romano.

VALUE OF THE VESSEL.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.—The agents of the Wilson Line in this city state that the steamer Romano, sunk by the steamer Nevada, was valued at $200,000. The Wilsons are their own underwriters. The cargo was a general one, not exceptionally valuable, and mainly small lots insured by shippers.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—P. W. Gibson, passenger agent in this city of the Guion Line, says no news has been received from the Nevada by the New York office not covered by the Associated Press dispatch from St. Johns. He cannot give a theory which will satisfactorily account for the collision. The Nevada had only four saloon, five intermediate, and fifteen steerage passengers, she being the slowest and one of the oldest of the Guion steamers, and not used extensively for passengers.

RAILROADS.

Annual Reports of the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central Roads.

The Condition of Those Companies as Shown by the Yearly Documents.

Iowa Business-Men Opposed to Changes in Classifications and Rates—A Long Line Projected.

Annual Report of the Michigan Central for the Year 1883.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Central Railroad Company will be held in Detroit today. The following is an abstract from the annual report, which will be submitted to the meeting: In regard to the Canada Southern the report states that an agreement for twenty-one years, from Jan. 1, 1883, was entered into, under which the Michigan Central was to control and operate the lines of that company. The Canada Southern had partially built (and has since completed) a line from Essex Centre to Detroit River, opposite Detroit, with a suitable ferry to that city; and under the agreement it has constructed a branch of its main line from Welland to Niagara River, just below the falls, crossing the river upon the unique "cantalever" bridge. It has also increased its equipment to an extent sufficient to meet the demands of the through traffic, and has made other improvements. With regard to earnings, expenses, etc., the agreement provided that the earnings of the combined line should form a fund out of which the expenses of maintaining and operating the entire line should be paid; and also the interest of the funded debt of each company within the limits fixed in the agreement, each company to have the benefit of any diminution in the interest on its own bonds by retirement or otherwise, and each company undertook to pay any demands against it down to the date of the agreement from its own funds. The balance of earnings after paying the common charges as stated is then to be divided in the ratio of two-thirds to the Michigan Central and one-third to the Canada Southern. The anticipations as to results have been fully realized.

No changes have occurred in the capital stock, which is $18,738,204.

The traffic earnings and expenses of the combined system show the following increase: Earnings, $1,679,700; expenses, $472,700; and the resulting increase in net earnings of $1,207,000.

By reason of the joint operation of the Michigan Central and Canada Southern systems much of the traffic which prior to the combination was "through" now becomes "local," and it is consequently quite impossible to show the usual traffic comparisons in respect of those classifications.

The business of the year and its result is as follows: Gross earnings from traffic, $14,009,766; operating expenses, $9,741,638; interest and rentals, $2,433,416; net earnings, $1,834,711; paid Canada Southern Railway one-third of the net earnings as per agreement, $611,570; net revenue from traffic, $1,223,141; income from investments, $67,701; amount applicable to dividends, $1,290,842; divided Aug. 1, 1883, 3 per cent, $562,146; divided Feb. 1, 1884, 3 per cent, $562,146; surplus, $1,124,292.

The total mileage operated at the end of the year, including the Canada Southern, was 1,468. Ten thousand tons of new steel rails have been laid in the main track between Kensington and Detroit, replacing partially worn rails which have been transferred to and laid on branches, and 6,000 tons have been laid in the main track between Windsor and Welland.

The important work of extending and improving the yards and terminal facilities at Detroit has progressed in a very satisfactory manner. Over 1,000 feet of new and substantial dock has been built, and three and one-half acres of earthwork filled, thus affording to that extent additional yard-room. The Twentieth street yard (old stock-yards) has also been filled and graded sufficiently to admit the laying of over two miles of team freight tracks. New and additional tracks have been built, including one main track from Detroit to Springwells and the Twentieth street yard, aggregating over eight miles, the total amount expended to date being $286,003.08.

The construction of the new passenger station at Detroit has also progressed very favorably, and it will probably be completed about May 1 next. The amount expended thereon to Dec. 31 is $138,952.77.

There have been expended for land, right of way, and station grounds, principally at Grand Rapids, Bay City, Jackson, and Detroit, $88,684, and for grading for new road, mainly Sage's Lake Branch, $1,840.

Under the contract with the Michigan Central the Canada Southern has made large expenditures for additions and improvements. Among the principal are the construction of the "cantalever" bridge at Niagara Falls, and the building of the Niagara River Branch, fourteen miles in length, the replacement of Kettle Creek Bridge with a double-track iron structure, the laying of fifteen miles of second track, and increase of yards and sidings to the extent of twenty miles. The increase in equipment is ten passenger-cars, two dining-cars, and thirty-six engines.

Annual Meeting of the Lake Shore Stockholders.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Lake Shore Road did not get down to business until 11 o'clock this morning, and the attendance was slim. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, presided, and Secretary C. P. Leland read the call for the meeting. Cornelius Vanderbilt moved that the report be accepted and placed on file. E. B. Hale, S. T. Everett, and D. P. Ells were then appointed inspectors of election. General-Manager Newell stated that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Company, in which the Lake Shore is financially interested, is in running order, but would need about $2,000,000 to put it in good shape. He offered a resolution to the effect that the Lake Shore Road advance money as the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road may call upon them, but not to exceed the amount named, and only in exchange for good securities. The vote on the motion as well as on the election of five Directors—four to fill the places of those whose terms expired, and one to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Augustus Schell—was then proceeded with. The motion was adopted, and the following were elected: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Darius O. Mills, and Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of New York; William L. Scott, of Erie; and Rasselas Brown, of Warren, Pa. All are to serve three years with the exception of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who was elected in Schell's place and will serve two years. Votes representing $42,000,000 were cast.

REPORT FOR 1883.

The Board of Directors submitted their report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883. The total number of miles of road operated was 1,340, which, with 266 miles of second track and 544 miles of side track, made a total of 2,150 miles of track used by the company. Of this total 1,440 miles are laid with steel, being an increase of 79 miles during the year. The construction and equipment accounts aggregate $84,000,000, as against $83,669,000 Dec. 31, 1882, an increase of $331,000, being the amount invested in additional land in Chicago and additional equipment. Of the ordinary stock of the company, amounting to $49,466,500, the company owns $268,200. The total funded debt Dec. 31, 1883, was $42,942,000, a decrease of $250,000—the regular annual contribution to the sinking fund. The earnings for 1883 and 1882 were as follows:

	1883.	1882.
From freight	$12,480,093	$12,032,576
From passengers	4,736,088	4,897,185
From mails	683,867	713,240
From express	364,171	397,944
From all other sources	249,435	194,691
Total	$18,513,656	$18,225,639
Operating expenses and taxes	11,001,853	11,057,807
Per cent	59	60
Net earnings	$7,511,802	$7,167,831
Increase in gross earnings	288,017	1.58 per cent
Decrease in operating expenses	55,952	0.50 per cent
Increase in net earnings	343,971	4.79 per cent

The disposition of the net earnings for 1883 was as follows:

Fixed charges	$3,498,806
Four quarterly dividends, 2 per cent each—8 per cent	3,957,320
Balance surplus for the year	55,676
Total net earnings	$7,511,802

During the fourteen years since the organization of the company by consolidation in 1869, there was earned 96.32 per cent upon the capital stock, of which 81 per cent was paid to the stockholders, leaving with the company for its betterment 15.32 per cent.

The operating expenses of the company in 1883 were $11,001,854, as against $8,368,821 in 1870; while the net earnings in 1883 were $7,511,802, as against $5,140,415 in 1870. The gross earnings in 1883 were $18,513,656, as against $13,509,236 in 1870; while the fixed charges were increased during the same period from $1,328,897 to $3,498,806. The statistics on freight show that the year's revenue was $12,480,094, as against $8,746,126 in 1870; while the number of tons carried one mile was 1,689,512,415, as against 574,035,571 in 1870. The receipt per ton per mile was 1.504 cents in 1870, as against only .728 in 1883; the cost per ton per mile was .932 cents in 1870, as against but .452 in 1883, thus leaving the profit per ton per mile only .276 cents in 1883, as against .572 in 1870. The number of passengers carried in 1883 was 3,909,356, as against 2,065,440 in 1870. The passenger revenue in 1883 was $4,736,088, as against $4,192,960 in 1870. The receipts per passenger per mile in 1883 was 2.196 cents, as against 2.612 in 1870; while the profit in 1883 was 1.278 cents per mile, as against 1.708 in 1870. The freight statistics show a decrease in tonnage of 716,938 tons, or 7.8 per cent. The average rate per ton per mile is exactly one mill more than in 1882, so that, notwithstanding the decrease in tonnage, the freight earnings show an increase of $457,517, or 3.8 per cent. The earnings of passenger trains, from passengers, mails, and express, were $6,008,370 in 1882 and $5,784,127 in 1883, being a decrease of $224,243, equal to 3.7 per cent.

The operating expenses show that there were laid in the track in 1883 11,004 tons (107.73 miles) steel rails and 773,157 (276 miles) cross ties. The cost of these, together with all other expenditures necessary to the maintenance and improvement of the plant, were charged to operating expenses, yet the per cent of operating expenses in 1883, including all taxes, was 59.43, as against 60.67 in 1882 and 62.76 in 1881. The expenses for repairs amounted to about 21 per cent of the gross earnings. The agents' and station service expenses reached nearly 11 per cent of the gross earnings, and the salaries of officers and clerks reached nearly 2 per cent. The net earnings for the year amounted to 40.57 per cent of the gross receipts.

Fink Will Not Resign—Other Railway News.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—Among the many rumors which were current today was one that Albert Fink, the trunk-line Commissioner, had resigned. At first it was scouted as part and parcel of the stories set afloat to unsettle the stock market, but it was reiterated with such circumstantial directness that at length it found general credence. At the office of the Commissioner no information could be obtained. Mr. Washington E. Conner said that he had positive assurances from the Commissioner that he had not resigned. Tonight, at the Windsor, the reputed resignation was the general topic of conversation, eclipsing in interest the Marine Bank failure. Mr. Fink was in his room all the evening, and to all the cards sent up returned the stereotyped statement: "Please excuse me. I have nothing to communicate." The representatives of the firms generally acting for the Vanderbilt party at the Stock Exchange were given as the authority for the correctness of the statement of the resignation, and that there was little doubt as to its truth. A gentleman holding the closest personal and business relations with a leading official of one of the leading New York trunk lines said that this official had informed him today that the resignation had been tendered by Mr. Fink, but no action had been taken upon it, and that every possible step would be taken by the members of the pool to secure its withdrawal. He added that no reasons had been given by Mr. Fink for his action, and none were known save the continual dissensions within the pool, which at length wore out the Commissioner's patience.

Mr. Fink has, however, denied the rumored resignation in emphatic terms.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Notwithstanding the denial by Commissioner Fink that he had resigned, the morning newspapers here Thursday will state positively that he has resigned. A member of the trunk-line committee late tonight stated that the resignation of Fink had been submitted to the committee.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad who have not been satisfied with the administration of the company's affairs are responsible for the statement that the controlling powers have determined upon a change which will practically take the management of the road out of President Sidney Dillon's hands. It is said that General-Manager S. H. H. Clark, of Omaha, has been promoted to a Vice-Presidency with increased powers. "This," said one of the dissatisfied stockholders today, "virtually places the operation of the road under the control of Mr. Clark, who is a good railroad man." Friends of President Dillon insisted that no arrangement had been made affecting his powers as President, but the statement that Manager Clark had been given increased authority was not denied.

A Branch of the Illinois Central Wanted.

A party of prominent merchants and officials arrived yesterday from Cape Girardeau, Mo., for the purpose of influencing the Illinois Central Railroad Company to construct a branch to their town. The nearest point on the main line of the road is twenty miles distant from Cape Girardeau, and they claim that with a direct railroad connection Chicago would control their trade as well as that of the surrounding country. At present they do business with St. Louis via the Iron Mountain Railroad, but they are tired of being at the mercy of that monopoly. The idea is to secure the coöperation of the leading merchants of Chicago in prevailing upon the Illinois Central to build the branch. An informal conference was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific between the visitors and several officials of the railroad. The names of the party are: W. J. Leach, J. H. Scheir, S. J. Albert, D. A. Glenn, L. F. Klostermann, J. N. Hertzell, M. A. Bierworth, H. P. Pieronnet, J. B. Nesworth, and Dr. J. H. Ryder.

Iowa Manufacturers and Dealers Opposed to a Change of Rates and Classifications.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 7.—[Special.]—A large meeting of the Dubuque manufacturers and jobbers was held in this city today at the Board of Trade rooms to take steps to defeat a proposition to change the classification and rate of transportation of freight from Chicago to interior towns. The meeting was held today because it was desired to obtain the coöperation of a secret conference of wholesale merchants of the Northwest and Southwest called by Manager Frink of the St. Louis Merchants' Freight Bureau, now in session at St. Louis, with the object of securing uniform and lower rates. The conference is not composed entirely of men in favor of its objects, as it aims to break up the jobbing business in all towns outside of Chicago and St. Louis. William Andrew, of this city, who represents the Hardware Association of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, will also represent the Dubuque merchants. The meeting this morning developed the fact that our wholesale dealers and manufacturers are greatly alarmed over the proposed alteration. The Chicago wholesale merchants retained the ablest men they could find to influence the old Iowa pool lines to abolish the special rates on car-lots from Chicago to other points and to lower the transportation on small lots of freight. If the proposed alterations are made the wholesale trade of this city will be almost ruined. This trade is one of the main props to our prosperity. Strong speeches were made, and a protest, signed by all present, was telegraphed to Mr. Andrew. The merchants of Des Moines, St. Paul, and Minneapolis have sent delegations to St. Louis to defeat the scheme. At present the hardware men of the State are the only class of jobbers who have an organization, the others being, however, connected with inter-State associations. A probable result of this agitation will be the organization of associations of every class of jobbers in the State.

Annual Meeting of the Nickel-Plate.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nickel-Plate Road this morning D. W. Caldwell acted as Chairman and Frederick W. Vanderbilt as Secretary. After the reading of the annual report, which was adopted, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors to serve for three years: Anson Stager, Charles Hickok, J. H. Wade, and L. W. Caldwell. The vacancy caused by the death of Augustus Schell was filled by the election of Chauncey M. Depew, to serve two years. In all, 384,281 shares were voted, representing $39,363,100. Nothing else was done.

According to the report of the President the road has a mileage of 514 miles—239 in Ohio, 43 in Pennsylvania, 68 in New York, 151 in Indiana, and 9 in Illinois. The road is equipped with 163 locomotives, 24 first-class and 10 second-class passenger-cars, 10 baggage-cars, 4 baggage and mail cars, 80 cabooses, 700 stock-cars, 4,500 box-cars, 1,200 flats, and 210 gondolas. The earnings of the road from freight were $2,000,561; passengers, $222,623; express, $7,802; miscellaneous, $86,845; total, $2,327,683. Operating expenses and taxes ate up $1,689,294, leaving the net earnings $638,389. The net earnings for the last four months of 1883 were $467,336, or 73 per cent of the net earnings for the entire year.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

Death at Paris Yesterday of the Ex-Confederate Secretary of State.

His Demise Probably Due to Heart-Disease—A Successful Legal Career.

LONDON, May 7.—Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer and advocate and ex-member of the Government of the Southern Confederacy, is dead.

Mr. Benjamin died at his apartments in the Avenue Jena, Paris. He had been in failing health ever since he fell while descending from a tramway-car several years ago.

[Judah Philip Benjamin, Q. C., was born in St. Croix, a Danish West India island, in 1811, of English parents of the Jewish faith, who emigrated in 1816 to Wilmington, N. C., where his father became naturalized as an American citizen, the son remaining a native-born subject of England. He entered Yale College in 1825, but left without graduating in 1828, when he went to New Orleans, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He entered prominently into politics, originally as a Whig, but on the merger of that party into the "Know-Nothing," or Native American party, he attached himself to the Democratic party. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1852, and re-elected in 1858. Dec. 31, 1860, in a speech to the Senate, he avowed his adhesion to the State of Louisiana, which had seceded from the Union, and he at once withdrew from the Senate and returned to New Orleans. He was then called by Jefferson Davis, who had just been elected President of the Southern Confederacy, to join the Cabinet as Attorney-General. To the duties of this office were added those of Acting Secretary of War during a temporary vacancy in that office. On the appointment of a permanent Secretary of War the Cabinet was reorganized and Mr. Benjamin was made Secretary of State, retaining that office and the confidence of the President until the overthrow of the Confederacy. He then escaped the pursuit of the Northern troops and succeeded in reaching Nassau, New Providence.

Mr. Benjamin had been in reality the soul of the Rebellion. His entire property was confiscated, and it is an interesting fact that his law library was bought in by public subscription and presented to him. He came to England in September, 1865, and through the personal influence of Lord Cairns was called to the bar in 1866, after keeping his terms for one year only. He at once acquired a large practice at Liverpool, where the principal firms of solicitors have intimate relations with the leading legal houses of New Orleans. He received a silk gown in 1872, and from that date was engaged in almost every case of importance. Among his many arguments, the one most generally known is that which he delivered before the Court for Crown Cases Reserved on behalf of the Captain of the Franconia. His great *Nisi Prius* case was that of Anson and others against the London & North-western Railway. After this he entirely refused any briefs except upon appeal, and was only to be seen in the House of Lords and the Privy Council. In the latter his knowledge of general jurisprudence gave him a great advantage. He was, indeed, in the widest sense of the term, an international lawyer. Mr. Benjamin retired from practice in February, 1883. In 1868 he published the first and in 1873 the second edition of a "Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property."

No lawyer in all English history has left such a mark of learning and authority upon legal proceedings and records. His arguments are quoted with the authority of Judges. He came to England penniless; in seventeen years he accumulated a fortune. His fees in one case reached $50,000. Litigants often marked his brief with a fee of $20,000. His success began at once. He soon became the busiest lawyer in all the Kingdom. He was too busy for society. His family was in Paris much of the time Mr. Benjamin lived in London.

An old Washington lawyer relates the following personal recollections of Judah P. Benjamin: "When he was a Senator he had a great many cases before the Supreme Court. When it was known that he was to speak, either in the Senate or in the court-room, I always tried to be present. He was a handsome man, easy in his manners and polished in his address. The most remarkable thing about him was the ease with which he seemed to grasp and explain the salient points of a subject. There never appeared to be any effort in anything he did. With graceful gestures, easy diction, and convincing logic his speech flowed along without a halt or a break. It was a fascinating pleasure to listen to him. In the Senate he appeared to be in his element. Although quite a young man, he never hesitated to throw down the gauntlet in debate to the ablest members of that body. His voice was neither high nor strong. It was clear, musical, and sweet. In the old Senate Chamber there was not the confusion and inattention to business that there is in the Senate now. There was a quiet dignity in all that was done that the Senate of the present day would do well to imitate. The only sound that I recall now as having made an indelible impression upon me was the scratching of Sam Houston's pen. He wrote with an immense quill, and the bigger it was and the more noise it made the more satisfaction it seemed to give him."

About a year ago Mr. Benjamin said, speaking of his health: "My trouble is one which sooner or later will result fatally. I have the incurable disease of the heart, which may terminate my days at any moment. I must, my physicians tell me, keep from all excitement, from all study, avoid all public places and scenes, and, in short, live the life of a recluse, full of solitude and silence." Continuing his talk with an American correspondent who drew forth the preceding remark he said: "When I came here [to London] I seemed to drift easily into practice. Mine, however, was a different experience than falls to the lot of the young English barrister. I was almost 50 years of age and brought to my efforts here the ripe experience of thirty years of active life. The cause with which I had been identified in the States was, in a certain circle, at least, popular here, and the result for me was very helpful."

"Do I understand by that, Mr. Benjamin, that you entered upon a lucrative practice immediately?"

"My best answer to that question is to show you the summary of my fee-book, made up year by year since 1867."

So saying he opened a large canvas-covered book which lay on his desk and indicated with his fingers a table of figures. The glance that I took of it showed me: "1867 fees, £405; 1882 fees, £12,780."

"I suppose," said I, "that this is your private memoranda and you might not be pleased to have it go abroad."

"Oh, I don't know why that should be," he replied. "I took them from the people for services rendered. I have no objection. You can copy them."

It is needless to say that I at once availed myself of this opportunity and secured a copy, which I reproduce below:

1867	£405	12	3	1876	13,812	9	4
1868	703	0	8	1877	14,741	3	7
1869	1,074	7	2	1878	15,742	6	6
1870	1,480	9	0	1879	14,632	5	2
1871	2,100	17	0	1880	15,971	4	10
1872	5,633	7	4	1881	14,632	3	12
1873	8,934	8	1	1882	12,780	13	5
1874	9,841	1	11				
1875	11,316	0	6	Total	£143,810	18	3

In dollars, $696,044.78.

WESTERN JOBBERS.

A Meeting in St. Louis—An Effort to Adjust Freight Rates—The True Inwardness.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—[Special.]—The jobbers of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, who met at the Southern Hotel yesterday, were exceedingly anxious that the exact object of their meeting should not be known until the full force of their action should have its effect on the Joint Western Classification Committee which met today. The jobbers were very close-mouthed and succeeded for the time being in misleading the general public to some extent. About seventy-five men, representing 181 jobbing firms, were present. R. E. Turner, of St. Joseph, was elected President, and H. P. Hoppen, of St. Paul, Secretary. A committee was appointed consisting of one gentleman from each of the cities represented to present a resolution to the Classification Committee expressing the desires of the Western jobbers and the chief purpose of the meeting. The aim is not to secure lower freight rates, but to retain the present classification of freight by which reductions are obtained on car-loads by the Western jobbers. The truth is, the whole thing is a fight between the wholesale men of Chicago and St. Louis and the smaller jobbers and shippers in the West and Northwest. These jobbers have been getting special car-load rates from the railroads which enables them to undersell the Chicago and St. Louis men in smaller lots to retail dealers, and the large wholesale men insist on an abolition of the discrimination classification as destructive to the interests of the retailers, the large jobbers, and the railroads, and as unfair and unjust. The Western jobbers want to checkmate them.

Mr. Wickes, in conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent, said: "It is a long story in detail and entirety, but here is the whole matter in a nutshell: Now mind, although I represent the Chicago jobbers, yet the St. Louis men are in hearty accord with us and we are a unit in sentiment and interest on this subject. The Executive Committee of the St. Louis Freight Bureau, represented by Mr. Treadway, states that the bureau is yet in existence and indorses our position and our request. It is just this: Say a Western jobber wants a car-load of mouse-traps, base-ball bats, coffee, or anything. He goes to his freight agent and obtains a special reduced rate below the regular tariff rate that is charged per 100 pounds for the same. Having thus reduced the rate on his car-load he compels the retailer who wants smaller lots to buy of him because he cuts off all competition, as the retailer cannot get the same rates on his smaller lots from the large dealers or the manufacturers. He thus compels him to go to his nearest jobbing point to obtain his goods, and he is not permitted to trade in any market he chooses. It is a discrimination in favor of the jobber which enables him to bar out the dealers of St. Louis and Chicago and to get the retailer entirely in his power."

This morning Messrs. Hackett, Nave, Raymond, Andrew, Gallagher, Hidden, and Finch, the gentlemen who were appointed to present the desires of the merchants to the Classification Committee, waited on that committee with the following resolution which had been prepared by the other committee yesterday:

WHEREAS, It is understood that a petition is now before the Joint Western Pool Association Classification Committee to abolish the present car-load rates on freight; therefore

Resolved, by the shippers, wholesale merchants, and manufacturers of the Mississippi and Missouri River Valley in convention this day assembled, That we most earnestly protest against the said proposed changes as being detrimental to the interests alike of the railroads interested and this body, who are their principal patrons.

A few words in favor of the resolution were spoken by a member of the committee, and the Classification Committee assured the merchants that their request would receive the most careful consideration. The resolution was signed by 186 leading wholesale men and shippers in the region described who were represented in the meeting.

Yesterday a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Gregory, Brookings, Hackett, Johnson, Collier, and McCord to draw a plan for permanent organization. Today at 1 o'clock the merchants again assembled in the reading-room to hear the report of the committee and to effect the organization for the protection of their interests. The following officers were elected: President, P. H. Kelley, of St. Paul; Secretary, W. H. Hall, of Kansas City; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Gregory, of Kansas City; Johnson, of St. Joseph; J. R. Nutting, of Davenport; George R. Finch, of St. Paul; and R. S. Brookings, of Samuel Cupples & Co. The name chosen for the organization is "The Mississippi & Missouri Valley Trade Association."

BASE-BALL.

Chicago Reserves 5, St. Louis 0.

The weather was too cold yesterday to admit of good playing, but nevertheless the Chicago Reserves prevented St. Louis from scoring a single run. The batting was light, and the fielding loose at times on both sides. Chicago earned one run in the sixth inning on base hits by Graham and Kinzie. Attendance 200. The Pittsburg Reserves play today, and also Friday and Saturday.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Chicago.						
Kinzie, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	0
Santry, s. s.	4	1	0	1	3	1
Lee, p	4	0	1	2	3	2
Dinnin, 2b	3	1	1	1	1	0
Cair, c. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Jevne, l. f.	3	1	1	2	1	0
Young, c.	4	0	0	7	0	1
Graham, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	0
King, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	34	5	5	27	10	5
St. Louis.						
Andrus, r. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Goldsby, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Coridan, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	1
Brown, 3b	2	0	1	1	2	1
Krehmeyer, 1b	4	0	1	6	0	0
Ward, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	2
Wagner, s. s.	4	0	0	2	3	2
Streuve, c.	3	0	1	9	1	1
Hungler, p.	3	0	0	0	5	3
Totals	32	0	4	24	13	10

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	*	—5

Runs earned—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 7. Double plays—Jevne-Young; Hungler-Streuve-Krehmeyer. Struck out—Lee, 1; Hungler, 4. Bases on balls—Lee, 2; Hungler, 3. Wild pitches—Lee, 1; Hungler, 1. Passed balls—Streuve, 1. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—McQuaid.

Ended by Rain.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—The Cleveland-Providence game ended after two innings on account of rain.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—The Boston-Buffalo game was stopped by rain at the close of the fifth inning. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Boston	1	3	0	3	0	—7
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Bostons, 3. Home runs—Morrill. Two-base hits—Sutton, Buffington. Passed balls—Myers, 2. Wild pitches—Serad, 2. First-base on balls—O'Rourke, Brouthers, Hornung (2), Crowley. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Buffalo, 2. Struck out—Serad, 3; Buffington, 2. Double plays—Force-Collins-Brouthers. Time—1:05. Umpire—McLean.

Northwestern League.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—The recent heavy rains had left the ball-grounds in a bad condition for this afternoon's game between the home nine and the Minneapolis Club, but a very close and very interesting game was played. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—2
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

QUINCY, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—The best game of ball ever witnessed here was played between the Quincy and Stillwater Clubs. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Quincy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3
Stillwater	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

PEORIA, Ill., May 7.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Paul	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	—5
Peoria	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	*	—7

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 7.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bay City	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—4
Terre Haute	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

The game was stopped by rain after Terre Haute had made a run in the uncompleted eighth inning.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—At Muskegon today Grand Rapids beat by a score of 10 to 7, the game being played in the rain, making the ball difficult to handle. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	4	—10
Muskegon	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	—7

American Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitan	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	—8
Allegheny	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Metropolitan, 9; Allegheny, 1. Errors—Metropolitan, 3; Allegheny, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis American	3	0	4	0	4	0	1	4	0	—16
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—St. Louis, 19; Toledo, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Toledo, 5.

Postponed Games.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The base-ball games here, and at Philadelphia and Baltimore were prevented by rain.

CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—The game between the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Clubs was postponed on account of the rain.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—The base-ball game here was postponed till Thursday.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Ill-Advised Action of His New York Friends.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—It is a question how far President Arthur's thick-and-thin friends in the Union League Club will be permitted to go in their efforts to commit the club to the support of the President's candidacy. The adherents of the President have already succeeded in having a political committee appointed, ostensibly to look after the club's interest in the coming campaign, and a call for a mass-meeting of citizens to indorse the Administration of Gen. Arthur is put upon a table in the club-house, where it awaits signatures. Such a committee was appointed in 1880, about the time of the nomination of Gen. Garfield, according to one of the club. This year the appointment of the committee is made nearly two months earlier than in 1880. As a matter of fact the committee is expected to lend its aid to the scheme of working the club in the interest of Gen. Arthur. The call for a meeting, which, after having once been placed in the club-house and spirited away for some unexplained reason, was again found on the table in the early part of this week, is part of the scheme. Conservative members of the club do not look with any degree of pleasure upon these efforts to put the club in a false position. To members of the club who do not believe in Mr. Arthur's methods the schemes of his friends are particularly distasteful. The monthly meeting of the Union League will be held tomorrow night, and it is very likely that the gentlemen who have placed the call in the club-house will be forced to come out and show themselves—something that they have not yet done. Meanwhile the situation here is such that the President is coming tomorrow to this city to look over the field himself, and some peculiar Arthurian moves may be looked for.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S HEALTH.

NANTUCKET, Mass., May 7.—Charles O'Conor is improving.

All furniture sold at manufacturers' prices at Hildreth & Co.'s, 331 State. It pays to see them.

EVENTS ABROAD.

Arrest of an Australian Solicitor on the Charge of Killing His Wife.

Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt Torn from His Morganatic Bride by Queen Victoria.

A DEVONSHIRE TRAGEDY.
FATAL END OF A RUNAWAY MATCH.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: A terrible tragedy is reported today from Devonshire. Mr. Hugh Shortland, a rich barrister from Australia, had been spending the last few months in that county enjoying a vacation. He made the acquaintance of Miss Dimes, the daughter of a wealthy country gentleman, and connected with some of the most aristocratic families, and proposed marriage to her. Mr. Dimes objected to Shortland's attentions to his daughter, having heard some disreputable stories about the barrister's habits. Shortland managed to induce Mr. Dimes to postpone a final decision until he could be convinced that his impressions were erroneous, and thus maintained his entrée at the residence.

The Australian pressed his suit with the young lady, and finally induced her to elope with him, and they were duly married. Soon after the elopement the young lady's dead body was found in a pond on her father's estate. The head was terribly battered. At about the time the body was discovered Shortland left Devonshire, having told several persons, before the discovery, that his professional engagements made it necessary for him to return at once to Australia. It was generally supposed, therefore, that Mrs. Shortland had become morbid by brooding over her estrangement from her father and the long prospective absence of her husband and had committed suicide.

This view was confirmed by a letter which was received from Shortland soon after the finding of the body. It was dated at Brindisi, Italy. The letter was full of loving messages to Mrs. Shortland, and stated that the writer had had a successful voyage thus far, and was then just about to embark from Brindisi for Australia. This letter completely lulled all suspicions. Today, however, Mr. Shortland was recognized at Plymouth, and an investigation was begun. It was soon ascertained that he had never left England at all since his marriage to Miss Dimes, and that he had written the Brindisi letter at Plymouth and sent it under cover of a friend to Brindisi, having it remailed there in order to cover his tracks. Shortland was promptly arrested on the charge of having murdered his wife and taken back to Devonshire, where his trial promises to be one of the most sensational in English criminal records.

LOUIS OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.
HE APPEARS IN ENGLAND AND VISITS THE QUEEN.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—A *World* cable says: The Grand Duke Louis, whose reported morganatic marriage has been the subject of so much gossip, has suddenly made his appearance in England without a bride, and is this evening a guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, whither he escorted her Majesty from London yesterday. This is received as evidence that the negotiations for the marriage of the Grand Duke with Princess Beatrice have been resumed, especially as the Deceased Wife's Sister bill has just passed the House of Commons. Every effort is being made to have the bill succeed in the House of Lords. The Prince of Wales is understood to be the most active lobbyist for the bill among the Peers. Society is much concerned at the apparent anxiety of the Queen to secure as a husband for Beatrice the rather aged widower of Beatrice's sister, the Princess Alice; and the majority of the English people, among whom the Princess is dearly loved for her domestic virtues and accomplishments, are indignant over the Grand Duke's ungallant behavior in proposing to enter into a morganatic alliance with Mme. de Kalamine pending the removal of the present legal impediment to his marriage with Beatrice, to whom he is believed to have long been betrothed. The Queen is severely censured for not abruptly breaking off relations with the Grand Duke, instead of attempting to wean him from the Russian widow by bringing him to Windsor and placing him under the influence of Beatrice.

HENRY IRVING.
GREETING TO AMERICAN FRIENDS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The following cablegram was received tonight:

QUEENSTOWN, May 7.—*To Whitelaw Reid, New York:* Greeting to American friends. The Aurania is a splendid boat. At the matinée on board for the benefit of the Seaman's Orphanage £150 was realized. Scalchi sang, and Irving and Miss Terry read Tennyson's "Cup." IRVING.

Irving and Terry say that nothing could equal the kindness and hospitality of the Americans. Their voyage to England was a pleasant one.

A BRUTAL EXHIBITION.

Sheriff Badly Pounded at Cambridge by Kilrain—The Police Interfere.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—[Special.]—Four or five hundred clubmen of Boston went to Cambridge tonight to witness the Kilrain-Sheriff glove contest. When time was called Kilrain and Sheriff came forward and shook hands. Kilrain was in splendid condition and looked another John L. Sullivan. Sheriff let go his right, which was neatly stopped by Kilrain, and each for some time studied the other's tactics. There were a number of feints and then time was called.

When the men came up for the second round there was a quiet feeling of each other's tactics, and then Kilrain planted his left on Sheriff's jaw, staggering him. It took some seconds for Sheriff to gather himself together, and then he faced Kilrain with caution. The latter, however, seemed determined to force the fighting and drove Sheriff into the corner, keeping him close to the ropes and unmercifully pounding him right and left in the head, face, and body. Sheriff seemed to have the idea that hugging the corner was the safest thing for him, but Kilrain by a few feints got him away and then drove him along the rope to the other side, knocking him with his right and left at pleasure. Sheriff was entirely on the defensive, and he had all he could do to prevent being forced from the platform. Still he put in some telling work, and the audience became greatly excited, and yelled for Kilrain to knock Sheriff out. The latter was getting blown, but Kilrain still forced the fight and drove him to the door of the stage, giving him terrific blows there in the hope of forcing him out. Sheriff pluckily kept his legs, while Kilrain, urged on by his friends, sprang on him like a tiger and, breaking down his guard, planted a blow on his jaw that laid him flat. Sheriff picked himself together and staggered to the centre of the stage, ready for another bout, but police officials interfered, and after a few quiet words the combatants went to their corners.

There was a round or two of sparring, but the event of the night was over, and at midnight the whole gang was landed in Boston. Sheriff, though used up, is willing to meet Kilrain again.

CUTTING AFFRAYS.

A feud has for some time existed between the inmates of two disreputable houses on Fourth avenue, which, under the influence of "Levee" nepenthe, last night resulted in a free street-fight between three of the rivals. Maud Lloyd stabbed Kate Reed's right arm with a pocket knife. Maud Gordon interfered and knocked Lloyd down, and at that moment Reed sprang upon her and cut the Lloyd woman on the right shoulder. Gordon was both cut and stoned. Lloyd was taken to the County Hospital and the others were locked up at the armory.

Richard Coleman, who stabbed Joseph O'Meight while the latter was sitting on his steps Saturday night, is under arrest.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 7.—The Hon. Henry Watterson, J. Stoddard Johnston, James A. McKenzie, and Thomas L. Jones were elected delegates-at-large at the Democratic State Convention, and Mr. Watterson, although not a member of the convention and not a candidate, received the highest vote of the gentlemen selected. He accepted the honor and will, as he has done in the past, lead a united delegation to the National Democratic Convention. After electing alternates and State Electors the convention adjourned. It is impossible to get the views of the delegation. All are strongly in favor of revenue-reform.

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1313 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in "Those Bells."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Mme. Modjeska in "East Lynne."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Company. "Sarah Barnum's Dilemma" and "Ill-Fed Dora."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "The Stranglers of Paris."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. George C. Miln in "Richelieu."

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. George Holland in "Our American Cousin."

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Mr. George Riddle will read "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, near Clark. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Pittsburg Reserves. Thirty-ninth street grounds—Philadelphia Keystone Unions and Chicago Unions.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

GOLD exports from the United States to Europe seem to have been suspended during the present week.

SWISS legislators are once more discussing the propriety of suppressing the Salvation Army in that country.

THE Kentucky Democratic Convention yesterday indorsed Speaker Carlisle as a Democratic Presidential candidate.

THE River and Harbor bill, as reported by the House Committee, provides for appropriations aggregating $12,619,110.

MUCH damage was done by a violent wind and rain storm in Virginia Tuesday night. In Dinwiddie County there was a heavy fall of hail.

THE members of the Chicago Carpenters' Union express confidence in the success of their efforts to secure an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day.

HERR VON ALVENSLEBEN, now the German Minister to Holland, has been appointed German Minister to Washington, vice Baron von Eisendecker, transferred to Munich.

OWING to commercial depression in England two railroad companies of that country have discharged 2,500 employés, and have reduced the salaries of clerks 10 per cent.

THE London *Times* says that until the story of the morganatic marriage of Louis of Hesse (Victoria's son-in-law) shall be officially denied it must be considered true.

THE ninth annual Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held in St. John's Church of that denomination in this city yesterday under the Presidency of Bishop Cheney.

SENATOR HOAR, in his report on the Copiah murders, suggests that States where intimidation of voters in National elections is resorted to should have a reduced representation in Congress.

CARTER HARRISON and Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, two of the local leaders of the Democracy, yesterday expressed themselves pleased with the defeat of the Morrison horizontal bill.

THE Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature reported adversely yesterday on the proposition to allow telephone and telegraph companies to use land along railroads for erecting lines of wire.

THE product of the Minneapolis flour-mills last week was 109,500 barrels, against 103,875 barrels for the previous week. The product for this week is not expected to be materially greater than for last week.

THE Canadian steamer Argyle, bound from Sault Ste. Marie to Port Arthur with a cargo of supplies for a Canadian Pacific Railway contractor, was lost on Lake Superior during a gale last Sunday. The crew escaped.

LORD SALISBURY, in acknowledging a congratulatory address from the Tories of an English town yesterday, declared that the honor of the British Empire was in peril, alluding to the Gladstonian policy in Egypt.

CONGRESSMAN J. D. LONG, of Massachusetts, who voted to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill, says he favors revenue reform, believes that the country demands it, but he could not vote for the Morrison measure because it was crude, imperfect, and incomprehensible. Mr. Long thinks that the Republicans, when they attain power, should correct the inequalities and imperfections of the present tariff and greatly enlarge the free list.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, it is said, has promised Bayard the Democratic delegation from that State. Several Bourbon politicians, including ex-Senator Whyte, dispute Gorman's right to deliver the vote. They are for Tilden and Payne.

E. B. WHEELER, who killed J. P. Mathews, at Hazelhurst, Copiah County, Miss., election-day last November, was placed on trial yesterday on the charge of murder. Only three jurors had been secured at the adjournment of court last evening.

THE convention of the Southern Baptists met at Baltimore yesterday. About 580 delegates attended, among them being Senator Brown, of Georgia, and Senator Maxey, of Texas. The Rev. P. H. Mill, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, presided.

MR. CUTCHEON said in the House yesterday that no man could vote for the Fitz John Porter bill without damning the name of Lincoln, blackening the name of Stanton, and sending down to obloquy the memory of Gen. Garfield. During the subsequent debate there was a warm passage-at-arms between Gen. Slocum and ex-Speaker Keifer.

HANK DAVIS, who killed Charles Whyland, of the St. Elmo restaurant in this city, in 1876, and who was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment for the crime, was released Tuesday from the State Penitentiary. The original sentence was commuted to fourteen years. "Good conduct" reduced the term of imprisonment still further.

MR. STEWART, of the Gas-Inspector's office, maintains that the bid of the Illinois Street Gas Company for lighting the city with other material than gas is lower than that of the Vapor Light & Stove Company of Ohio, referred to in the local columns of THE TRIBUNE yesterday. Commissioner Cregier says it is difficult to find out who is the lowest bidder.

IT is understood that the movement for the reëstablishment of the old system of the Board of Public Works is supported by Ald. Sweeney, Gaynor, Purcell, Walsh, Sullivan, and Burke. The Mayor thinks the scheme will fall through for want of sufficient Aldermanic support. So does Commissioner Cregier. Ald. Dixon and Ald. Ryan are opposed to the plan.

THE American Forestry Congress met at the Agricultural Building at Washington yesterday. Senators Miller, of New York, and Sawyer gave their views about the preservation of forests. The action of New York State in this matter was commended. A committee was appointed to take into consideration Senator Edmunds' bill for the establishment of a National Park in Milwaukee.

AT the meeting of the American Medical Association in Washington yesterday Dr. Atwood of St. Louis, Dr. Benjamin of Maryland, and Dr. Henry of New York forcibly condemned the methods of education in some medical colleges and the manner in which diplomas were granted. A resolution offered by Dr. Benjamin urging upon all medical colleges the necessity of elevating the standard of education was adopted after a spirited debate.

THE Shipping bill was again debated in the Senate yesterday. An amendment by Senator Vest was adopted in a modified form. As adopted it provides that there shall be no tonnage duties on United States vessels or on the vessels of nations which do not impose duties on the ships of this country. The "subsidy section" of the bill was attacked by Senators Beck and Maxey. The latter said that free ships and tariff reform would be the great political issues of the future, to be decided by the tribunal of the people.

THE Chicago grain markets were more active and much stronger yesterday on the discovery that the financial troubles in New York had been overestimated, while our receipts were small. As compared with Tuesday, wheat and corn closed 1¼ cents higher, and oats ⅛ cent higher. Pork closed 12½ cents higher, and other hog products 5 cents higher, but provisions were again dull, though the foreign houses are now more busy in filling orders for lard and meats. There was a better export demand for wheat at the seaboard.

A LITTLE after 5 o'clock yesterday morning two sleepers and a passenger-coach of a train on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Road were thrown from the track near Decatur, Ill. The train at the time was going at the rate of forty miles per hour. Thirty-nine persons were injured, twelve seriously. J. M. Vincent, of Buchanan, Mich., the sleeping-car conductor, will probably die from the effect of the injuries received. Among the others injured are Charles Fee, of St. Paul, Minn.; Fred Van Fleet, of Flint, Mich.; and J. R. Sutton, of Morrisonville, Ill.

PERE HYACINTHE arrived at Madison, Wis., yesterday on a return trip from the Pacific Slope. He says he will speak in Chicago Sunday under the auspices of Bishop McLaren, and will depart for New York immediately thereafter. At Madison he received a message from the French Government which compels him, in duty to his church, to return to Paris immediately. He refused to disclose the nature of the telegram, but stated that he felt assured that his church would be hereafter recognized by the Government, and that he would not lack financial support in his missionary work.

EX-STATE-SENATOR MERRIWEATHER, of Kentucky, formerly Governor of New Mexico, testified yesterday before the committee of the Kentucky Legislature appointed to investigate charges of fraud in connection with the election of J. C. S. Blackburn to succeed Cerro-Gordo Williams in the United States Senate. The witness said that Williams offered to put through and "swell" certain claims of his (Merriweather's) against the United States Government if Merriweather would help reëlect him (Williams). It is charged that Kentucky distillers subscribed $20,000 to aid Blackburn in the contest. This last charge has not yet been investigated.

A NEW YORK paper published an interview yesterday with Gen. Grant had before the failure of the Marine National Bank. The ex-President said he thought the condition of the country outside of Wall street was on the whole prosperous. Producers were contented and manufacturers were busy. At the end of the present century he thought the United States would have a population of 100,000,000. New York will become the financial centre of the world, and the Southern States may be the leading manufacturing section, particularly in cotton fabrics and iron. The prosperity of the United States, he thinks, will favorably affect Mexico. Utah should be deprived of its Territorial Government and ruled by Commissioners, like the District of Columbia. Gen. Grant favors a constitutional amendment making the Presidential term seven years and the occupant ineligible to reëlection. The annexation of Canada is not near at hand. Immigration will not increase in the same ratio as the population. Gen. Grant thinks that the mission of the Republican party is not and will not be fulfilled as long as the States recently in rebellion are solidly with one party without regard to platform or principle. He thinks that the Republicans will triumph next fall if the right man is nominated. His preference is Gen. Logan.

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF FIASCO.

Probably no great political party, controlling by an enormous majority the popular branch of the National Assembly, on the eve of contesting the possession of the Government, ever made so humiliating a confession of imbecility as the Democratic party has made in striking out the enacting clause of the Morrison Tariff bill and abandoning the whole project of war-tax reduction.

This action would have been startling enough if it had been taken early in the session, thus frankly acknowledging the irrepressible dissension in the party. But the revenue-reformers made a struggle to keep faith with the country. They won a victory at the outset by electing Carlisle as Speaker. Morrison and his associates in the Ways and Means Committee have been steadfast to the cause of tariff-reduction, and they have acted with moderation. The proposed legislation has been discussed elaborately. It received the approval of the revenue-reformers as a step in the right direction. The protectionists could not have expected a more reasonable bill if any measure of tariff-reduction were to be proposed. The taxes are abstracting from the people 100 millions a year more than Congress knows what to do with. To continue bleeding the people in this way is admitted to be sheer robbery, and wholly inexcusable.

The Democrats the day the vote was taken had a clear party majority of eighty over the Republicans in the House. The latter opposed the bill for partisan reasons, just as the Democrats opposed the Republican revision bill of the previous session. But the Republicans, with a very narrow majority, acted together and passed their bill, which has resulted in material relief. The Democrats with their enormous majority have gone to pieces. They have confessed to the country that they are incapable of agreeing among themselves, and that no legislation whatever is to be expected from them on questions of the utmost financial importance to the people.

The Democratic fiasco is not to be attributed to any differences as to details. The party has split upon the principle involved—upon the simple question of any reduction. The bill was not defeated because a reduction was proposed on the horizontal plan; any other scheme of reduction would have been similarly defeated by the protection Democrats. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that six years ago, when the Democrats were in control of the House by an immense majority, Col. Morrison, then as now Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, proposed a bill to reduce the tariff by means of a general revision, taking more off some articles and less off others, and that measure met the same fate as his "horizontal" measure at this session. The protection Democrats denounced his bill then for exactly the opposit objections raised against his present bill. It was said six years ago that his bill favored some commodities more than others; that it took too much tax off one article and not enough off another; and that the fair and equitable policy was to treat all interests alike. This winter he brought in a bill on that very plan, and it met the fiercest Democratic resistance for the very reason that it was framed on the lines of equity and treating all alike.

The fact is that the Democratic party, with an overwhelming majority in Congress, is not prepared to reduce tariff taxes by a horizontal cut of the tariff, nor by any revision thereof, nor by any other method of reducing the war tariff. It has made an open confession that its pretenses have been false, and that it has no policy upon which the country can place its trust.

THE NEW YORK BANK FAILURE.

It is not likely that the suspension of the Marine National Bank of New York will entail any further disaster in the financial world, but it will have the effect to excite increased distrust of the connection between banking institutions and the speculative circles. There is a widespread apprehension that such connections may be developed in unexpected places, and they are almost always exposed by failures. Mr. Ward, of the Wall street firm of Grant & Ward, was a Director in the bank, and Mr. Fish, the President of the bank, was a special partner in the Wall street firm. The two things were put together, and "the street," says a New York dispatch, "jumped at the conclusion that the double disaster was from a single cause." This single cause was speculation. It has been the cause of nine out of every ten of the bank failures in this country. It is not always the President or the Cashier of the bank who uses the funds of the depositors for his individual speculations; it may not have been so in this case. But the common danger is in lending the resources of a bank to speculative purposes. Whenever the assets of a bank are tied up in margins on real estate, or stocks, or grain, or produce, or what not, that bank is in more or less danger. The margin system is always full of danger. The American system of speculation is to risk a dollar on the margin of two cents. The speculator puts up the two cents or induces some banker to put it up for him, but the great bulk of the risk is taken by the financial backer. The Marine National Bank nominally had resources amounting to more than $7,200,000; it was managed by one of the oldest bank Presidents of New York City; it had a conservative line of customers for the most part, and stood well in the community. Suddenly it becomes difficult to meet a balance against it in the clearing-house; a deposit is accepted one minute, and the doors are closed the next. The suspension of a Wall-street firm is announced at the same time. Then it comes out that one of the officers of the bank has also been engaged in enormous real-estate speculations. The bank had individual deposits amounting to $5,340,000, and the inference is warranted that this money, in one way and another, was invested in margins. In such case it requires no general revulsion in prices to carry a great bank to the wall. If $5,000,000 of deposits are represented by an equal amount of good securities, a sudden and complete collapse is necessary to render them valueless; but if this sum be staked on margins and represent investments of ten or twenty fold as much a slight depression is sufficient to create havoc. The evil is inherent in the system of speculation in vogue on our principal exchanges and sustained and encouraged by a large proportion of our banks. An enduring remedy can only be secured through a change in the system, but how the change is to be brought about defies financiers, legislators, and political economists. As it is now, the people who deposit their money must take their chances in the shrewdness or prudence of those who manage the banks. The margin system of speculation must always involve formidable risks, not always controllable by foresight or judgment. It is a system which sometimes enables men to make huge profits on a small capital and in a brief period of time, and it is the basis for the accumulation of the tremendous fortunes which the expert manipulators of the markets pile up; but it also acts as a snare and a trap to those who risk a small surplus, and is a constant danger to the banks which back up speculative enterprises.

WHAT CARTER HARRISON WANTS.

The present Mayor of Chicago has always boasted of his economy in the management of city affairs. When he assumed control he pompously declared his intention to reduce the city budget one-half, or some large sum, and relieve the taxpayers to that extent. Since that time his views of economy have undergone a steady deterioration. In his recent message he complains of his inability to bleed the taxpayers as much as he wants, and proposes to plunge the city into debt by issuing bonds to an unlimited extent, to be paid by posterity and the interest by this generation, the money meanwhile to be squandered by the tax-eaters and tax-plunderers. "No city," says he, "is so peculiarly hampered by laws relating to taxation and indebtedness as Chicago." Hence he hopes that the Aldermen will next winter devise some plan for amending the State Constitution so that the present limitations can be broken down and the doors can be thrown wide open to the municipal plunderers and the city covered over by a blanket mortgage. At present the Council ring can steal up to a certain limit only. Carter Harrison would have this limit removed so that the bummer element can have a free and unrestrained grab at the taxpayers' pockets, and that no law shall define the limitations of their stealing. That is what he means, and if ever his rascally scheme is carried out the huge debts on New York, or Brooklyn, or New Orleans will be our experience with as little to show for it.

When Harrison complains of the lack of money for city improvements it does not occur to him that all the needed improvements might have been made with the $860,000 out of which he cheated the Treasury last year by forcing the $103 licenses in the face of the law demanding $500. That was avowedly done for the benefit of the dramshops, whose interests were more important to him than any city improvements, and his new suggestion to abolish all checks upon squandering and stealing and running the city in debt is in the interest of the whole bummer class who own and operate him, and this is the record upon which he proposes to run for Governor of Illinois! It is to be hoped he will have the opportunity to go before the voters of this State for their suffrages with this record. He and his following of bummers in Chicago will hear something from the rural districts that will astonish them.

FRANCO-ENGLISH WAR POSSIBLE.

Is England drifting towards war? The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a very cool and dispassionate article viewing the condition of Egyptian affairs from a standpoint removed from the partisan arena, says: "If we were asked to describe in a sentence what appears to us, after such a careful all-around survey of the situation, to be the present drift of the Ministerial policy in Egypt, we should say that it is unconsciously heading towards a war with France." Unless there is a radical change in the Ministerial policy, indeed, it is difficult to see how war can be avoided.

The situation is a foreboding one. Sir William Harcourt, in a recent manifesto, gave the world to understand that England was going out of Egypt. If this were an unconditional exodus no evil results would flow from it, except the anarchy in Egypt which would probably be the result for a time at least, but with this policy is coupled a condition which gives the whole situation a belligerent aspect, and that condition is that the French shall not be allowed to occupy it. This resolution is not confined to one party or to one faction, but is the expression of what may be called universal English sentiment, as will be seen by the following statement made by the *Gazette*:

> Not even Mr. Labouchère or Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt is under any delusion as to the determination of Englishmen, irrespective of party, to prevent Egypt falling into the hands of the French. So universally is this recognized that the most uncompromising advocates of an immediate scuttling out of Egypt couple their demand that England should clear out with emphatic declarations in favor of preventing France going in. As for the more reasonable men of both parties, it is accepted as an axiom that it is impossible for England to allow France to occupy Egypt. This was the fundamental conviction which Ministers relied upon to justify their Egyptian expedition, and, even if we believe that it is an entire fallacy, it is held as an article of faith by 90 per cent of the electors. A Ministry that proposed to establish France in our place at Cairo and Alexandria could not command fifty votes in the House of Commons, or 10 per cent of the votes of the electorate on a dissolution.

Here we have one factor of the problem. England wants to get out of Egypt. So high an authority as Sir William Harcourt, a member of the Ministry, issues a manifesto conveying the intimation that she will get out. Meanwhile the English people, without regard to party, are determined that France shall not go in. What is the other factor of the problem? The moment that England withdraws France will go in. That has been announced by M. Jules Ferry, the most influential statesman in France, backed by the knowledge that the Government will support the assertion with arms, and that the Assembly, representing the French people, will stand by him just as it did when he ordered the invasion of Tonquin without asking its sanction. Assuming that these factors of the problem remain constant, what other solution of it is there except war? As the *Gazette* says: "If, therefore, we clear out of Egypt we must at once prepare ourselves either to acquiesce in a French occupation of the country or go to war with the Republic. There is no third course left."

The forthcoming conference of the Powers which England has invited is not likely to furnish any satisfactory solution of the question, since Mr. Gladstone insists the conference shall confine itself to the consideration of the financial situation, for there is no particular advantage to France in confining the discussion to finance. What she wants and demands is the consideration of the whole Egyptian question, which Mr. Gladstone cannot concede without making a very humiliating admission of weakness, if not failure, in administering Egypt. The attitude of France, especially since the declaration by Sir William Harcourt of England's intention to withdraw, is clearly reflected in the sentiments of all her organs of public opinion. A few citations from these journals will show their curious unanimity. The *Moniteur Universel*, anti-Republican, says: "France ought to have nothing to do with the proposed conference unless the paramount position of France in Egypt is restored." The *Rappel* says: "The Egyptian question is a European question. Up to the present moment England evidently desired to make it exclusively an English question; but now that the Mahdi is advancing to the Nile the views of England have become modified." The *Siecle*, a Government organ, moderately says:

> England desires to convene an international conference for the regulation of the financial difficulties of Egypt. We know perfectly well what is the object of the British Government in proposing a European conference. It hopes to obtain further monetary concessions from the French creditors of Egypt, for, although England would like to hold Egypt for an unlimited period, she cannot make up her mind to pay the expenses of British domination from the British Treasury.

One of the most significant allusions is contained in the following extract from the *Republique Française*:

> In installing herself in Egypt England has opened up the Eastern question. It is England that, having an affair to discuss with France, instead of doing so and coming to an arrangement with her, has preferred to wake up the most dangerous of European questions. Has England no notion whatever of what is meant by the newly-awakened friendship between Russia and Germany?

A paragraph in the *Wiener Montags-Blatt* will explain this allusion to the antagonism of Russia and Germany towards England:

> The French Republic must not lose sight of the fact that it is the German Government which has drawn France from the complete state of isolation in which events had placed it. Since the Berlin Congress the German Chancellor has not ceased to accord to the French Republic a political support more than sympathetic, without which it would have been impossible to have undertaken the Tunisian and Tonquin expeditions.

The meaning of all this is that under certain conditions Germany will not be unwilling to allow France to do in Egypt what she has done in Tunis and Tonquin. The only course which England can pursue to avoid war is the complete reversal of the present policy and the announcement that she is going to stay in Egypt and govern the country until a stable government has been set up in place of the present rickety affair. If this is not done, an Anglo-French war will loom up in the near future, with the possibility, as intimated above, that France may have Continental allies that will offset England's immense naval strength.

AUSTRALIA ON THE RAMPAGE.

There is no end of the troubles between France and England. The latest complication has grown out of the French shipment of convicts to her penal colony, New Caledonia. That colony being full, the new scheme is to let them seek their living when, and where, and how they please, and as France is shipping about 10,000 of the most hopeless savages of her slums every year to that colony the Australians have protested vigorously to the Home Government.

The colonists have also expressed themselves very strongly in a letter to the London *Times*, in which they say that the neighboring islands will be the first victims, and that they will be turned into a pandemonium. The majority of them, however, will seek the Australian Continent, as there is no one to prevent them from going where they please. The writer says:

> There is wealth there to attract them, and vast solitudes to shelter them, and in the pleasures of bushranging they will cease to regret France. To the Australian and New Zealand colonist the presence of these hardened criminals means the insecurity of all life and property in thousands of homes scattered throughout the bush, the exchange of the peaceful freedom of country life for the constant and wearing dread of impending danger; it means a vast increase of the machinery for repressing crime, and a corresponding burden of taxation on all classes of the community.

The statements made in the letter were so strong and the appeal to the Home Government so pressing that Lord Granville made an official protest to the French Government to stop the deportation of criminals to the South Pacific, to which M. Ferry has coolly replied that the transporting of criminals to New Caledonia or any other French colony is a purely domestic affair with which England has no concern, and which cannot in any way be made subject to any application of international law. In other words, this is equivalent to saying to England, "Mind your own business." The French of late have been saying this pretty often to the English, and it now remains to be seen what the English Government will do about it.

Meanwhile the Australian colonists, who are a pretty resolute sort of fellows, and begin to have ideas of their own, among them one that they are getting old and big enough to go alone and take care of themselves, intimate very plainly that if the English Government does not help them they will help themselves, and that they will smash the convict settlement by force of arms. If they do this, it means war, and a war which will be pretty disastrous to French dreams of empire in the Pacific. Evidently between Egypt and Australia there are not wanting fine opportunities for trouble between England and France. If they avoid war it will not be the fault of the French Premier, who appears to be anxious that some Englishman shall tread on his coat-tails.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS SHOULD DO.

It will be at once ridiculous and useless for the Democrats to go into National Convention and patch up a Janus-faced platform with the hope of reconciling tariff differences which have been practically proved to be irreconcilable. They cannot reasonably expect to attract the votes of the revenue-reformers in the Republican party, who have had a plain demonstration that they can secure more from their own party than from the Democratic party. On the other hand, those who are bound up in the interests of "protection" are threatened with constant agitation without results at the hands of the Democrats. That faction of the Democratic party represented in the House by 151 votes will not surrender to the faction represented by forty-one votes; but the latter have the power to prevent action. The party is hopelessly divided against itself. It can make no headway in legislation; it represents nothing but discord and disturbance before the people; its platform will be meaningless, and its candidates will be stultified.

The only honest and straightforward course for the Democrats to pursue is to run two tickets as they did in 1860; hold two conventions and nominate two sets of candidates, each of which shall fairly represent the sentiments of its faction. This course will involve no great sacrifice, for the Democrats have already made it impossible for their party to elect the President this year. There will never be a more favorable opportunity to fight out the irrepressible conflict which divides them and determine the relative strength of the two factions. Let the high-tariff Democrats nominate Randall, of Pennsylvania, for President, and select Converse, of Ohio, or one of the Southern Democrats who voted to kill the bill for the second place. Let the low-tariff Democrats take up Carlisle or Morrison, and run Hurd, of Ohio, or some New York revenue-reformer like Cox or Dorsheimer for Vice-President on the same ticket. Let the two Democratic platforms set forth frankly the ideas which the two tickets represent. An appeal to the people under these conditions will test the popular Democratic following of the men who are now vainly striving to pull together, and there may be a reorganization of the party which, in case of subsequent victory, will convey some assurance of principle and definit policy. The spoils element in both factions will resist such a course as fatal to its hopes of office, but it will be equally fatal for the two factions holding opposit views to coalesce under a thin veneering of harmony which the whole country can see through.

The Democrats have forfeited all their chances for success this year in any case; they might better shape their affairs with reference to a victory at some later period than to prolong their contentions and maintain a condition of things which will entail defeat as long as it lasts.

One thing is certain: The Democrats cannot escape popular judgment on the record they have made up. If they are content to stand by it, so much the worse for their party. It has forfeited public confidence in its capacity and its professions. It would be unreasonable for the American people to hope for anything from a political organization made up of such conflicting elements. If the factions persist in the vain effort to further deceive the people by a pretense of affinity which has now become obviously fraudulent, then they will have the poor consolation of going down together, and it will be for the last time. The Democratic party stands for no principle, and its constituent elements are incapable of affairs so long as they are bound together simply by greed for spoils.

ONE of our exchanges points out that "many of the Edmunds papers in New England have been guilty of the marked unfairness of suppressing Mr. Phelps' rejoinder, while giving a prominent place to Mr. Edmunds' letter. A candid explanation of their motives in suppressing Mr. Phelps' lucid and frank reply to Mr. Edmunds is next in order."

The same thing in regard to Phelps' crushing rejoinder to the New York *Post's* charges against Blaine is observable in the case of five Chicago dailies which are booming for Arthur. They have all carefully suppressed Phelps' answer, while four of them have republished all the old and exploded charges against Blaine.

The *Inter-Ocean* has suppressed the answer of Phelps which knocks out the New York *Post* in one round.

The morning *News* also suppresses it, but publishes all the old and refuted charges against Blaine.

The noon *News* does likewise.

The afternoon *News* the same.

The evening *News* ditto.

The two Democratic dailies have published neither the *Post's* charges nor their refutation, which is vastly more honorable than the conduct of the four partisan dailies above named.

A PITTSBURG dispatch reads as follows:

> Pittsburg Democrats are happy over the defeat of the Morrison Tariff bill in the House, and are talking of nobody but Randall for the first place on the National ticket. A Randall Club was organized tonight, and others will be later on.
>
> For second place the names of Voorhees and Rosecrans are most frequently mentioned. Everybody gives Randall the lion's share of the credit for defeating the Morrison scheme of reducing war taxes 20 per cent.

There is sense and propriety in this proposition. The war-tariff Democrats should run Sam Randall and Dan Voorhees by all means, as they embody their sentiments. High-tariff Democrats would then know what they were voting for. Such a ticket would represent a fixed hostility to any abatement of war taxes twenty years after peace was declared. They would reflect a condemnation of any scheme tending to lower a tariff-tax system which yielded 100 millions of superfluous and unnecessary revenue.

MR. KASSON is getting roughly handled by the Iowa papers for his conduct as Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Convention. That body, on a test vote, stood 8 to 1 in favor of Mr. Blaine, but allowed Mr. Kasson, an anti-Blaine man, to occupy the chair. Here is what the *Iowa Register*, printed in Mr. Kasson's own City of Des Moines, says of his course:

> Mr. Kasson's speech and his prejudiced rulings in a seat given him by the generous courtesy of a nearly unanimous Blaine convention did him no credit. . . . He did no harm to Blaine, but his course has practically put an end to the custom peculiar to Iowa Republicans of making a minority man, from sense of good feeling and party grace, Chairman of a convention to whose majority he is opposed. Mr. Kasson got a taste of the sense of the convention, which felt its courtesy hardly well treated when he submitted his extraordinary ruling in the case of the Floyd County delegation, and got it unanimously overruled. Even the anti-Blaine men united in striking down so unjust and indefensible a ruling.

ONE of the Boston Congressional districts has selected Mr. Edward L. Pierce as a delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention. He is understood to be in favor of the Vermont icicle for President, which will be "cold" news to many of his old friends in Chicago, where he lived and practiced law as a young red-headed attorney in 1855-'6-'7. As many of the now older members of the bar may remember, Mr. Pierce represented one of the Boston districts in the Chicago Convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln, and the Cincinnati Convention of 1876, which nominated Hayes.

THE vote of the Ohio delegation on the bill to cut the head off Morrison's Tariff-Reduction bill was as follows:

FOR DECAPITATION.

Converse, Dem.,	Murray, Dem.,
Foran, Dem.,	Paige, Dem.,
Geddes, Dem.,	Seney, Dem.,
Jordan, Dem.,	Warner, Dem.,
Le Fevre, Dem.,	Wilkins, Dem.

and eight Republicans.

AGAINST BEHEADING THE BILL.

Follett, Dem.,	Hurd, Dem.
Hill, Dem.,	

ON the question of beheading Morrison's bill, which proposed to take a 20 per cent step towards free trade and abolition of war taxes, the Indiana delegation voted as follows:

AGAINST KILLING THE BILL.

Kleiner, Dem.,	Lamb, Dem.,
Cobb, Dem.,	Ward, Dem.,
Stockslager, Dem.,	Lowry, Dem.,
Holman, Dem.,	Wood, Dem.
Matson, Dem.,	

FOR BEHEADING THE BILL.

Browne, Rep.,	Steele, Rep.,
Peelle, Rep.,	Calkins, Rep.

THE Michigan delegation voted as follows on the motion of Converse (Dem.) to kill Morrison's bill reducing war taxes 20 per cent:

TO KILL THE BILL.

Lacey, Rep.,	Hatch, Rep.,
Horr, Rep.,	Breitung, Rep.
Cutcheon, Rep.	

TO SAVE THE BILL.

Maybury, Dem.,	Houseman, Dem.,
Eldredge, Dem.,	Winans, Dem.,
Yaple, Dem.,	Carleton, Dem.

THE Pennsylvania Democrats have twelve members in the House of Representatives—viz.: Boyle, Connolly, Curtin, Duncan, Elliott, Ermentrout, Hopkins, Mutchler, Patton, Post, Randall, and Storm. Every one of this dozen voted against any reduction of the war tariff, and for Converse's motion to kill Morrison's bill which proposed to relieve the country of one-fifth of its war taxes. Yet they call themselves Democrats!

ON Converse's motion to kill Morrison's Tariff-Reduction bill the Illinois Democrats voted as follows:

TO SAVE THE BILL.

Morrison, Dem.,	Shaw, Dem.,
Worthington, Dem.,	Moulton, Dem.,
Neece, Dem.,	Townshend, Dem.
Springer, Dem.,	

TO KILL THE BILL.

Finerty, Dem.

THE decapitation of Morrison's Tariff-Reduction bill, on the motion of Converse (Dem.) of Ohio, by Democratic votes, renders it next to impossible for revenue-reform Democrats to act with high-protection Democrats in the Presidential election. The r.-r. Democrats should nominate Speaker Carlisle and Frank Hurd, and fight it out on that line if it takes all summer.

PERSONALS.

John B. Gough has delivered a lecture on the fortieth anniversary of his first lecture. He says his chief regret is that he did not take the pledge in 1835 instead of 1842.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, shortly after the evening service at his church Sunday, April 27, was attacked by pneumonia, and for three days his recovery was doubtful. He is now out of danger.

A Vermont jury had to be provided with a dozen copies of "David Copperfield" recently in order to estimate in a libel-suit the amount of damages the plaintiff had sustained in being compared to "Uriah Heep."

Friends of Eliphalet Nott Potter, who is still in Europe, say that he is ready to resign the Presidency of Union College, and accept that of Hobart College, at Geneva. Dr. Potter's step is commended as being the promptest and pleasantest way of settling his long-standing difficulties with some of the Trustees of Union.

The latest (of course from life) portrait of Wales now parading in the columns of papers represents the Prince with a full head of hair delightfully parted in the middle, when, in point of fact (says the New York *World*), that part in the middle begins just above each ear, and about three-fourths of Wales' head is as bare as a billiard-ball.

London *Truth*: Mr. Sam Ward (Uncle Sam) has been laid up with fever at Rome, but I am glad to hear that he has, with his usual indomitable energy, got over it. An endeavor is being made by Uncle Sam's relatives at Rome, who are 'verts, to induce him and his nephew, the author of "Mr. Isaacs," to join the Catholic Church. According, however, to the latest accounts, both uncle and nephew are holding their own.

Constantinople is lamenting the death of two of its greatest benefactors. Georgios [illegible], the philanthropist, whose whole life was devoted to works of charity, was a special friend to the Greeks of the Levant. The numerous Greek schools in the Turkish Capital were largely helped by him, and the new school for boys is almost entirely his creation. His funeral was attended by Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians of all classes—an immense procession of about 40,000 friends following the coffin to the tomb. At the same hour that this noble Greek was buried, another funeral moved toward Scutari—that of the Princess Zeinab Hanum, daughter of the late Mehemet Ali of Egypt, and widow of Kiamil Pasha. She was a great benefactor to the Turkish poor, especially the exiles. One-third of her enormous wealth she leaves to benevolent societies; the rest goes to her brother, Prince Halim—a bequest which may yet have important political results in Egypt.

A New York correspondent says: I was talking the other day with young Davis, of the Forepaugh show, a quiet, bright young man who used to manage Col. Ingersoll's lectures for him. "Ingersoll was very easy to handle," he observed. "He didn't require the careful working up which must be done for most entertainments. A few lithographs and posters were sufficient to draw a big house, because the newspapers always gave him plenty of free advertising. But he used to like to think he had been billed like a circus. So I always kept one of his lithographs until the last moment before it was time for him to arrive, and then fixed it with the clerk of the hotel so that it could be hung right above the counter where everybody approaching for his key could fail to see it. Col. Ingersoll would come in, register his name, and of course see the lithograph I had put up for him. Then he would come over to where I was standing and say, with the utmost satisfaction, 'Well, Davis, we ought to have a good house tonight. I see you have worked the town up first-rate.'"

There was exhibited in Baltimore last week, according to the *Sun* of that city, a photograph representing the seven brothers of the Elder family, descendants of William Elder, of Lancashire, England, who settled in 1720 in Frederick County, Maryland, where he acquired considerable property, on a part of which Mount St. Mary's College at Emmittsburg was subsequently built. These seven brothers, whose ages range from 60 to 76 years and upward, met all together for the first time in fifty years at Cincinnati in December last, on the occasion of the installation of Bishop Elder, of Mississippi, the youngest but one of the brothers, and now in his 65th year, as Archbishop of Cincinnati. The photograph commemorative of that event, and of the reunion of all the brothers after the lapse of half a century, represents Archbishop Elder seated, as the central figure, in his robes and pallium, and on each side three of his brothers, the seven being now residents of five States of the Union. The only brother residing in Maryland is Mr. Francis W. Elder, the oldest member of the family, formerly a merchant of Baltimore, but now occupying a position in one of the city departments.

There are several lordlings in New York at present, among them Mandeville, Aylesford, and the Rt.-Hon. Sands, son of Lord Sands. These three can frequently be seen together, and it is the one last mentioned who has attained some celebrity by appearing on Broadway in a costume the chief feature of which was a waistcoat of the vivid color adopted by the New York Cab Company for the adornment of their coupé bodies. One of the young Lords now in New York is not popular among American young men, in spite of his title. That is enough, as a general thing, to endear almost any kind of a foreigner to the youthful New-Yorker, but it doesn't seem to reach this far in the case of the particular Lord in question. It is only a few nights ago that he came home to his hotel in a painful state of collapse occasioned by the unexpected vigor of a dude. His Lordship had a black eye, a swollen nose, and a cut which crossed his mouth and split both lips open. In a moment of brandy-and-soda exhilaration he had been offensive to one of the budding sons of New York's proudest society. He was not lucky in his choice, because this particular bud is accustomed to disport himself among dumb-bells and boxing-gloves. Straightway his Lordship was slugged in the most Sullivanian style of the art. In addition to the heavy odor of carbolic acid which has for long perfumed the atmosphere of this British Lord, the sensitive nostril may now detect the less pungent but equally curative smell of arnica.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Republique Française*, referring to some Jingo threats by the *Pall Mall Gazette* about France's designs in Egypt, asks: "What could England do against such a great Continental Power as France, when she has been beaten by the Boers and Zulus, and cannot relieve Gordon? France only asks that England should restore to her her legitimate share of influence on the banks of the Nile, and the rather now that England's utter impotence under the idiotic tyranny of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the worthy successor of Arabi, is conclusively demonstrated."

United Ireland, the Parnellite organ, has it that Mr. Thomas Dickson will appeal to the electors of Tyrone at the next election on Home-Rule principles. "There is no doubt at all, it says, that Mr. Dickson is by far-and-away the best of the Ulster Whigs. There is a robustness about some of his political views which contrasts favorably with the subserviency of the Leas, Findlaters, etc. Nothing would delight the Nationalists of Tyrone more than to see Mr. Dickson change his present attitude for that of a follower of Mr. Parnell."

At present the chief seat of the Russian Orthodox Church propaganda is in the Baltic provinces, where recently, in the course of a fortnight, 200 Esthonian peasants left the Lutheran faith and entered the Russian Orthodox Church. During the last year a thousand Esthonians were baptised in the Greek Church. This unprecedented movement is chiefly due to social causes. The Protestant pastors in the Baltic provinces are said to be gentlemen farmers first, and only secondly the spiritual shepherds of their flocks. A Lutheran is free to become Orthodox, but wo be unto the Orthodox if he should desire to become a Lutheran!

It is stated that the late Charles Reade has left about $100,000, the bulk of which goes to his godson, Mr. Charles Liston. To his brother the testator leaves the house at Blomfield Villas, Shepherd's Bush, and $1,500 a year; to his nephew, Maj. Reade, $5,000; to his nieces, $4,000 each; to the Rev. Compton Reade (the testator's eldest nephew), $1,000; after the death of the testator's brother the annuity of $1,500 left to him reverts to the Rev. Compton Reade and the testator's two nieces—$500 per annum each. As the annuities fall in they revert to Mr. Liston, to whom are left also the copyrights, leaseholds, furniture, and royalties on plays.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* states that by the destructive fire which occurred recently in Mandalay the great temple of Gaudama was completely destroyed. All the gold leaf stuck on the brass image of the Gaudama Buddha by successive generations of worshipers, and valued at from $400,000 to $500,000, has been melted off by the heat. This result of the fire appears to have caused great consternation, being held by the superstitious to be a sure sign of the downfall of the Burmese Empire. In a disastrous fire at Rangoon over forty houses were burnt, and the damage is estimated at $500,000 to $600,000. The fire originated from some one dropping a lighted cheroot upon a bundle of canes in a rattan store.

A singular stroke of irony has settled the fate of the little town of Sedan. It ranked high in the list of French fortified places. The late Emperor took refuge within its walls as a stronghold that had the reputation of being impregnable. A short time ago the Minister of War issued a list of all the fortresses and strongholds of the country

and from this catalog Sedan was absent. The town was judged as being of no military importance whatsoever. It was not even worth while to retain the defenses it possessed. The great keep, with its lofty walls and subterranean passages, is in process of demolition, and such fortifications as remain are spared merely because they are not worth destruction. The little cottage on the road to Bazeilles, where the Emperor had his memorable interview with Prince Bismarck, and where the four gold-pieces which he gave to his hostess as he left her roof still hang framed over the chimney-piece, will survive one of the great national strongholds of France.

The Marquise Manoury d'Ectot (the *Daily News* Paris correspondent says), a lady who wanted to profit by her wide knowledge of society and to fill her sails with the Radical wind that blows, started some months ago a spicy little Boulevard journal called *Le Succes*. She was managing directress and responsible editress. One Duval undertook to print and a business-man named Weil to push the paper. The Marquise at first got noblemen of Conservative principles to write under assumed names for the journal, but, as she was exacting on the score of cleverness and grammatical correctness and did not like to pay highly, the aristocratic idlers fell away from her staff. One day, the Marquise being at Cannes, the sub-editor and publisher were *in extremis* for copy, and fell back upon an article by the noble editress which the *Gil Blas* might have shrunk from giving. Its suggestive title was "Les Cent Curés Paillards." Appearing in Lent it created a violent sensation, and all the more so because it was thrust forward in newspaper shops near the churches. The article was denounced as an outrage on public morals, and a prosecution was ordered. The Marquise, running off to Belgium, has been tried by default and sentenced to a month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine. The printer and publisher pleaded that they were short of matter, and confided in the taste and feeling of a lady of quality who had two footmen and postilions attached to her equipage. They were sentenced respectively to 100 francs and 50 francs fine, and reminded by the Judge that rank and fine surroundings were not infallible guarantees of decency.

AMUSEMENTS.

Modjeska as "Rosalind" and "Frou-Frou."

Like a rivulet, now sparkling murmurously in the sunshine, now lost in the shadows, was the play of "As You Like It" at the Grand Opera-House yesterday afternoon. With every appearance of Modjeska there was the music of laughing waters and the glint of golden fancies, her exit leaving only the echoes of her melody and mirth. For the stage management was wretched, the support was half-hearted, and Modjeska's brilliance, flung into relief by the mediocrity of the company, made the rich texture of the comedy seem like a coat of homespun starred with diamonds. One suggestion as to the most pronounced anomaly that was noticed: It was very bad taste to permit the supernumerary representing a forester to meander down to the footlights and sing to the audience instead of to the Duke's courtiers, as the play required. In Irving's "Louis XI.," when the old villager sang his ballad he was accompanied by the orchestra, but on the stage were mimic musicians blowing upon mimic pipes, thus beautifully preserving all the conditions of illusion. But it is tiresome to speak of these things, and it is hopeless to instill ideas of dramatic representation into minds incapable of assimilating them. It is a pleasure to turn to the exquisit acting of Modjeska, whose Rosalind was the embodiment of joyousness, gentleness, and the sweetness of womanly love. All that Shakspeare divined of that most delightful of mysteries, a woman's heart, Modjeska thoroughly understands. In its deliciousness and truth her humor is like Ellen Terry's, as warm as the pressure of hands or the touch of lips that love. But Modjeska is the more finished and more conscientious artist, for she never slights the smallest detail, nor does she make sudden and capricious retreats into her own personality. "As You Like It" is not a realistic picture of this weary, work-a-day world; it is the dainty fabric of a poet's dream, whose beauty can be seen only by anointed eyes. Thus Modjeska's poetic genius embellishes and enhances that most exquisit of comedies, while the rougher sense of her colleagues is insensible to the touch of light and evanescent fancies. She is thoroughly sympathetic; but those who support her are too literal, and literalness is the bane of prosaic minds. It may be nothing more than imagination, but even through her brightest moments there seems to run an undertone of sweet melancholy, as if she heard beneath the laughter of the world "the low, sad music of humanity." And it is this "attentiveness of spirit," as Shakspeare calls it, which is Modjeska's subtilest if not her highest charm.

"Poor Frou-Frou!" It was very touching, after all—that performance in the evening, although when the listener went forth under the shining stars the play recalled what Emerson once said of a sermon that lacked vital truth: "It is not one with the blowing flowers and the falling rain." Modjeska, of course, spiritualizes the character, as she does that of Camille, and the grossness of French materialism is purged in the crucible of her art. We look for no moral "in the bosom of the rose"—the perfume and the color are enough. It is not the law of Nature to break a butterfly upon a wheel, but what of that? The rays of Nature's sun do not penetrate the vitiated atmosphere of Parisian life, and what can the artists of such a civilization know of "the blowing flowers and the falling rain"? If the character of "Frou-Frou" was not conceived with the highest truth, it was interpreted with the highest beauty, and Art's crown is the joy it imparts, not the lesson which it conveys.

Mr. Clements, Mr. Barrymore, and particularly Mr. W. F. Owen, did excellent work, but the carelessness of the stage management caused some unnecessary delays. Modjeska, by the way, spoke English as vivaciously and brightly as if it were French, and French is certainly the language in which to clothe such a drama of laughter and of tears.

Notes.

A rich treat will be the reading tonight at Hershey Music-Hall of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by Mr. George Riddle. Mendelssohn's music will be interpreted during the recital by Heimendahl's orchestra.

Preparations are being made at the Grand Opera-House for the production with proper scenery Sunday night of "Burr Oaks," the new play descriptive of Illinois life.

George C. Miln appeared as "Richelieu" before a large audience at the Standard last evening, and his delivery of the most dramatic passages was warmly applauded. It is somewhat exceptional to have so high an order of plays as those included in Mr. Miln's repertory presented at a West Side theatre, and, judging from the attendance, this fact seems to be fully appreciated.

ARKANSAS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7.—[Special.]—The Arkansas Press Association met at Fayetteville this morning at 10 o'clock. President Warren called the meeting to order. Every paper in the State was represented. A number of active and honorary members were elected. Resolutions were introduced to expel T. M. Semkins, of the Little Rock *Mansion*, and Moses Harris, editor of the Hot Springs *Horseshoe*; also to locate the meetings of the association permanently at Little Rock.

THE HALLETT KILBOURNE CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The motion to set aside the verdict and award a new trial in the case of Hallet-Kilbourne vs. ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was argued today. The District-Attorney said that he would advise the Government to let a judgment for $10,000 stand, and if the verdict was reduced to that amount he would further suggest that no appeal be taken and the money paid. The court reserved decision.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 7.—[Special.]—A rise of thirteen more inches is reported in the Red River here today, making it twenty-eight feet two inches above low-water of 1879. A dispatch received today from Fulton says the Little and Red Rivers both commenced falling last night, and now show one inch decline. The weather is clear and pleasant.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Points at Issue Between the United States and the Turkish Government.

Attitude of the Austrian Socialist Democrats—Affairs in Turkestan.

Cuban Bandits Dispersed—A Train Wrecked in Mexico—German Legislation.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—The American squadron in the Mediterranean has arrived at Tenedos. Admiral Baldwin, commander, telegraphed American Minister Wallace his intention to come to Constantinople. The announcement created a sensation in Government circles. Assym Pasha, one of the Ministers of State, informed Mr. Wallace that the Porte would stop the American ships at the Dardanelles, as America did not sign the treaty of Paris, which regards the Dardanelles as a free sea. It is doubtful whether Mr. Wallace will ask for a firman to permit the passage of the vessels.

TREATY TROUBLES.

Another dispute has been created by America's official indorsement of Wallace's views in the denunciation of the treaty of commerce which the Porte made as invalid. Wallace renewed his protest in regard to the petroleum stores, which is now made more powerful by the stronger protest of Russia.

JURISDICTION OF CONSULAR COURTS.

The Ottoman Minister at Washington has protested against the bill before Congress which claims that American Consuls in the Turkish Empire have jurisdiction over all cases to which Americans are parties. Other nations, he pointed out, claim Consular jurisdiction only when both parties to the dispute are their own subjects, while America wished to extend it also to cases in which one party was the Ottoman subject. The Porte does not recognize America's claims in this regard.

SENATOR PENDLETON'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The attention of Senator Pendleton, the author of the Senate bill to establish Consular and other courts, and to define their jurisdiction, was called today to the dispatch from Constantinople stating that the Ottoman Minister at Washington had protested against that bill, and that the Porte would not recognize the views of America on the subject. He said he had not heard of any protest, and that if one had been made it was doubtless based upon a misapprehension. The measure was designed to secure to American citizens everywhere a trial for offenses in accordance with the principles which obtain at home, in place of the present irregular and arbitrary methods. He expressed a hope that the bill which was now on the Speaker's table in the House would be acted upon during the present session. Its importance could not be overestimated.

CONGRESSMAN HITT.

Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, who has charge of a similar measure pending before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said the original treaty with Turkey was framed in 1830. The document which was submitted to the Senate for ratification conferred ample jurisdictional powers upon the American Ministers and Consuls in criminal cases to which American citizens were parties, but when the power was sought to be exercised thirty years ago the Turkish authorities made the point that the Turkish version contained no such provision. The discrepancy appeared to have grown out of the translation of a certain Turkish word. This, Mr. Hitt assumed, was the basis of the Ottoman Minister's protest.

In a case at Smyrna which arose under the treaty it was found impossible to reconcile the conflicts of jurisdiction, and the alleged criminal was placed in jail, from which he escaped during the night, both parties conniving at it as the only way out of the entanglement.

AUSTRIA.

THE SOCIALIST DEMOCRATS' MANIFESTO.

VIENNA, May 7.—The Austrian Socialist Democrats have issued a manifesto at Pesth. Several copies were seized there and many circulated at Vienna. The manifesto asserts that Socialism is meeting with constant development, and counsels adherence thereto; to renounce secret agitation and defend publicly all party reforms. The Socialist Democrats, the manifesto declares, desire the reduction of the hours of daily labor and universal suffrage, which will prepare the way for an early solution of the social question. It further asserts that an economic crisis is imminent, and America must put a stop to emigration from Europe to that country.

TURKESTAN.

TRADE TROUBLES WITH THE CHINESE.

LONDON, May 7.—The *Turkestan Gazette* asserts that the Chinese at Kashgar are preventing Russian Mussulmans from trading in towns of Eastern Turkestan except Kashgar. This action is in violation of the treaty with Russia, and Russia is expected to protest.

A PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The commission to prepare a scheme for the government of Turkestan recommends two Governments, with administrative centres at Tashkend and Marghilan.

CUBA.

BANDITS DISPERSED.

HAVANA, May 7.—The Civil Guard of Cienfuegos recently raided a body of bandits, dispersed them, and captured considerable booty, including documents addressed to Aguero and issued by the President and Secretary of the so-called Cuban Revolutionary Committee.

MEXICO.

THE EMBARRASSED BANK.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 7.—The Monte de Piedad Bank shows assets of nearly $1,500,000 in excess of the liabilities.

THE STAMP ACT.

The circular modifying the Stamp act gives general satisfaction.

TRAIN WRECKING.

An express train on the Mexican Central Railroad was ditched near Queretaro last night. The mail agent was wounded. The engine and two cars were overturned. A rail was maliciously removed. Five train-wreckers were arrested.

THE EXCURSION.

The Directors of the Central Railroad are received enthusiastically along the line. They will arrive here tomorrow night.

FALSE REPORTS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The following telegram has been received from President Scrymser, of the Mexican Central Railway:

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, May 7.—I hear from New York that the Directors' train had been wrecked and five persons killed on the Mexican Central, and that General-Manager Robinson had been assassinated. Please contradict both statements. Manager Robinson, who was in this city this afternoon, is perfectly well. The train from El Paso, due here this morning, was maliciously thrown off the track and the express agent is reported killed. There were no other casualties. Thieves fired on the train, but fled without molesting the passengers.

EGYPT.

BUILDING A RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 7.—The Government has sent an order to Cairo directing that the recommendation of Capt. Molyneux, in the recent report of the survey of the Upper Nile, be executed. Capt. Molyneux recommended that a railway be constructed by the English Government beyond Wady-Halfa. The plant for the road will be sent from Cairo at the earliest practicable moment. The construction of seventy miles of road will be hastened so it may be made available for the autumn campaign.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Sultan has telegraphed the Embassador to Germany to propose that the conference concerning Egypt shall sit at Berlin. Bismarck refuses to interfere.

GERMANY.

THE EXPLOSIVES BILL.

BERLIN, May 7.—The proposed bill on explosives which has been submitted to the Committee of the Bundesrath makes it necessary to obtain police authority in order to make, sell, import, or possess explosives, and provides that the illegal use, or the possession of explosives or public excitement to anarchy by speech, placard, or pamphlet, shall be punished with penal servitude, or, when attended with loss of life, with death.

The committee of the Bundesrath having under consideration the bill referring to the improper and illegal use of explosives gave full consideration to the subject today. It is probable the bill will soon be introduced in the Reichstag embodying completely the views of this committee.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW.

The fate of the Anti-Socialist law is still uncertain. In the event of the bill being rejected everything is ready for the dissolution of Parliament, even to the preparation of the imperial message. The Conservatives are confident of largely-increased strength at the next elections.

CABLE NOTES.

The Chester Cup run was won by Havock, Louis D'Or second, and Sophist third.

Dissension exists among the Chinese and Black Flags. There has been desperate fighting between them at Lao-Ki.

At Berne the Delegates of the various Swiss cantons are discussing the propriety of suppressing the Salvation Army.

Two English railway companies, owing to the depression of trade, have discharged 2,500 employés and reduced the salaries of clerks 10 per cent.

The London *Times* says of the reported morganatic marriage of Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt: "Unless officially denied it will be considered true."

British imports decreased for April compared with April of last year £3,300,000; and the exports increased £303,000 compared with April of last year.

The Marquis of Salisbury, thanking the Conservatives of Wishaw for an address said their expression of opinion was most valuable now the honor of the Empire was in peril.

At London the Earl of Shaftesbury yesterday unveiled a statue of William Tyndale, the martyr burned at the stake at Vilvorden, in 1536, on account of his religious teachings. The statue stands in a conspicuous place on the Thames embankment.

In the case of the Central News of London against the Eastern Telegraph Company for misappropriation of news, the jury brought in a verdict that the defendant did not divulge the plaintiff's telegram reporting the battle of Tel-el-Kebir to the damage of the plaintiff, but that Sir Charles Wilson reported the battle to the English Consul-General at Alexandria from details taken indirectly from the Central News dispatch and other dispatches. Chief-Justice Coleridge said he would hear the arguments of counsel before entering judgment.

BUSINESS.

Ballard & Ballard, Millers, of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—[Special.]—The announcement of the failure of Ballard & Ballard, wealthy and extensive flour manufacturers of Louisville, made public yesterday, has caused a decided flutter in business circles. The ostensible cause of the failure is large losses caused by the recent floods, which overflowed the premises occupied by the firm and ruined much valuable machinery. It is said however, upon what seems the best of authority, that the trouble has been precipitated by unfortunate speculations. The suspension was directly due to a common lawsuit brought by the Mercantile National Bank of New York City to recover a debt of $10,000 due by the firm. The liabilities will aggregate fully $100,000, and perhaps more, with assets sufficient to pay 80 cents on the dollar. The principal local creditors are the Western Bank, $25,000; Falls City Bank, $7,500; Kentucky National Bank, $17,000; Mrs. Sarah Ballard, $10,000; Merchants' National, $7,500; German Security, $5,000; Louisville City National, $15,000; Louisville Banking Company, $15,000; Cummer Engine Company, Cleveland, O., $2,500; John T. Noyes' Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., $3,500 for mill machinery.

As the parties are men of the highest social and commercial standing and connection an effort will be made to arrange with creditors so that their business may be resumed.

Three Oil Firms Fail at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—[Special.]—Yesterday's savage dump loomed up lurid on the horizon of the oil market this morning, but the session showed that the bear was afraid and the bull daren't. Rumors of all sorts were afloat, but of reliable information there was little in the field. The market opened strong at 96⅝ cents under the impression that yesterday had oversold itself, but after striking 97 cents prices flew down to 94⅞, then rallied to 96⅜, dropped off to 94⅞, and finally rallied to 96¼ at the close. The market was heavy, and trading was only fairly active. Yesterday, with almost a drop of six cents, it is not at all surprising that there should be three failures to announce today. One of this number occurred in the Petroleum Exchange, and the remaining two in the old exchange. Those in the latter were C. W. Newlen and J. H. Thompson. President Cochran sold for Newlen's account 11,000 barrels and for Thompson 8,000. The total loss on the oil sold would, however, not exceed $1,100. In the Petroleum Exchange A. A. Adams failed to clear his sheet. He had bought largely for delivery Friday, and, being unable to put up margins when called upon, his oil to the amount of about 30,000 was sold by Henry Fisher, Vice-President, in the absence of President Batchelor. The total loss on this will foot about $2,300.

An Indianapolis Collapse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—John A. Lawrence, produce commission-dealer, has suspended, and a bill of sale has been executed to J. M. Gooch, of Casey, Illinois, the largest creditor. The liabilities are about $6,000. Gooch's claim amounts to $2,500, and the remainder of the losses will fall upon a large number of dealers throughout this and other States. The failure is due to the rapid and strong decline in the New York and other Eastern produce markets. He has been embarrassed by the indebtedness of his father, A. V. Lawrence, who failed a year or so ago, and has paid $2,080 in endeavoring to cancel these old obligations.

Crowded by Creditors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—Executions amounting to $13,000 have been issued against the dry-goods firm of Anten & Holden, of Alton, Ill. The failure is attributed to dull trade and bad debts.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The liabilities of Buttman, Tompkins & Co., grain merchants, who assigned today, are $73,000; actual assets, $15,000.

Daniel B. Fisher, of Leesport, Pa., Assigns—Liabilities, $150,000.

READING, Pa., May 7.—Daniel B. Fisher, of Leesport, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $150,000. Fisher is reported to have been in financial straits for some time. His assets are $300,000.

Iron Works Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—The Allentown Iron Works were sold today for $50,000, and bought in for the bondholders, who will reorganize the company and put the works in operation again.

Satisfied Creditors.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—The holders of certificates in the New England Car Trust Association consent to the delay in the payment of the principal—$130,000.

KILLED BY CHLOROFORM.

ALBANY, Ga., May 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Missouri Wright, wife of Richard Wright, went to the office of Dr. Osborn, a dentist, to have some teeth extracted. Fearing that the operation would be painful, she asked for an administration of chloroform. Dr. Osborn called in Dr. Hillsman to administer the anesthetic. The patient yielded to the influence of chloroform very readily, and nothing unusual occurred until after one tooth had been extracted and Dr. Osborn was about to proceed to draw another, when she resisted and soon expired.

A TERRIFFIC STORM.

DARLINGTON, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—Monday afternoon a little before 6 o'clock a black-looking cloud rose in the southeast, rapidly traveling in a northwesterly direction. The direction of the cloud changed to northeasterly, sweeping through the towns of Wiota and Fayette. Reports from these began arriving today. It is reported as the most terrific hail-storm that ever visited that section. At C. R. Bridgman's, where young oats were just showing green above ground, not a speck was to be seen, and the ground was pounded as hard as if rolled with a heavy roller. Every light of glass facing the storm was broken. Many pieces of ice from one to two inches square were picked up, while hail from the size of a hickory-nut to a hen's-egg and larger was common. At Howery's, in Fayette, the hail was piled two feet or over deep. While the cloud moved rapidly, but little wind was felt, or the damage to stock would have been enormous. The hail fell for fully ten minutes. A man driving a dray-wagon was killed by lightning during this storm.

PERILS OF TRAVEL.

Part of a Wabash Train Thrown from the Track by a Broken Rail.

Thirty-nine Persons More or Less Seriously Injured—List of the Sufferers—A Tourist Killed.

DECATUR, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—Soon after 5 o'clock this morning, ten miles south of Decatur, on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Road, the through passenger train on the Wabash on its way to St. Louis met with a serious accident. The cause of the mishap was a broken rail, which threw two passenger-coaches and a sleeper off the track, turning them over and tearing up the roadbed for a great distance. Walter Morgan was in charge of the train, which was going forty miles an hour. The engine, baggage, and express cars and one passenger passed over in safety.

THIRTY-NINE PEOPLE INJURED.

Decatur surgeons went to the wreck and found thirty-nine persons more or less seriously injured, but none killed outright.

J. M. Vincent, of Buchanan, Mich., conductor of the sleeping-car, suffered a fracture of the spine and paralysis of the legs. The doctors think he will die soon.

J. B. Porterfield, of Sidney, Ill., was badly cut about the head.

Dr. W. P. Armstrong, of Lafayette, Ind., had his leg fractured and received scalp wounds.

Mrs. I. L. Wiseman, of Warsaw, Ind., is severely injured in the left side, and her left leg is useless.

Mrs. J. B. Rentze, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., had her back and toes hurt and is unable to walk.

Aaron Short, of Rochester, Ind., and five members of his family of eight on the train were seriously hurt.

Charles S. Fee, of St. Paul, Minn., General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, had his back and leg badly bruised.

J. H. Peck, of Cleveland, O., sustained a fracture of two ribs and his left leg was cut.

The Rev. N. Crary, of Hicksville, O., was slightly bruised.

Jared Van Vleet, of Flint, Mich., Land Agent for the Missouri Pacific, suffered a severe shock and was badly hurt in the chest.

Oscar Vanderbilt, of Indianapolis, Land Agent of the Northern Pacific, was slightly injured.

J. R. Sutton, of Morrisonville, Ill., had both knees hurt.

Mrs. Emma Walker, of West Brattleboro, Vt., was injured in the back and is unable to move.

All of the injured people unable to take trains are at the Blue Mound hotels, receiving proper attention from Wabash surgeons. The trains are now making schedule time, the wreck having been cleared away.

THE NEWS IN ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 7.—It is learned here that General-Passenger-Agent Fee, of the Northern Pacific, is among the injured in the railway accident at Boody Station, Ill., this morning. Mrs. Fee has left for the scene of the accident.

A TOURIST FATALLY CRUSHED.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—Andrew Driscoll, a young English tourist and passenger of about 24 years, fell under the wheels of the Chicago express on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railway at 6 o'clock this morning and was fatally crushed. His residence is unknown.

THE FAR WEST.

Four Persons Accused of Murder—A Notable Colorado Tragedy—The Hill-Sharon Case.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 7.—[Special.]—The judicial examination of the assassination of David Schwartz near Salem, Ore., Sunday night, seems to implicate four persons—Mrs. Schwartz, her son, Joseph Drake (colored), and William Henry. The latter has made an alleged confession. Drake was charged with the actual commission of the deed, but with the full knowledge and consent of the others. Henry says Mrs. Schwartz told the men her husband intended to kill both on sight, and informed them when and how he could easily be assassinated. She and her husband separated months before. The four prisoners are strongly guarded. The feeling against them is very bitter, and open threats of lynching are made by citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 6.—Expert Hyde, who had for several days the Sharon-Hill alleged marriage contract under microscopical examination, testified today that he had discovered that Miss Hill's handwriting in the alleged contract differed from her writing in other exhibits. Seventeen words in the alleged contract had been changed, scratched, or rewritten. In one place the word "of" had been changed into "wife," and the ink used in rewriting differed from the original. The ink used in the words "William Sharon" and "Nevada" was not the same as that used in writing the document. The plaintiff previously testified that she wrote the document in Sharon's office at his dictation, and that he signed it immediately after.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—In the Sharon divorce case today expert Hyde concluded his microscopical examination of the alleged marriage contract. In response to a question whether he could state positively if the writing on the alleged contract was made before or after the folds in the paper were made, he replied: "I am able to state positively that the paper was folded more than once before it was written on." The reply created a sensation.

INDUSTRIAL.

Effect of the Defeat of the Morrison Bill—The Stove-Molders Decide to Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—[Special.]—Iron manufacturers here say the defeat of the Morrison bill will improve trade and probably lead to an advance in wages. Some of them say they will no longer insist on a 10 per cent reduction in the scale as proposed by the Amalgamated Association. The workers were not behind the employers in expressing their satisfaction over the defeat of the bill. "The way that bill was sat down upon was a splendid thing for the iron trade," said Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association. "It was particularly good for us, as the manufacturers have held that the tariff agitation had depressed trade so that a reduction of wages was necessary. Now that cause is removed and no more tariff changes need be feared, so the main argument for a cut in wages falls to the ground. The iron and steel workers are glad to know that the better sense of the country has prevented their interests from being destroyed."

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—A general strike of the stove-molders in Pittsburg and Allegheny is expected next week. The manufacturers are reported to have made a compact to reduce the wages in all the shops, so as to bring down the cost of production; and the molders, who are well organized, have decided to strike rather than accept the reduction.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—William Hardin, ex-Sheriff of Crittenden County, Arkansas, was shot and killed yesterday at Marion, near here, by James Murray, the latter being mortally wounded in the mêlée. Hardin was a desperado, having been engaged in several bloody affrays. The difficulty between Hardin and Murray grew out of a law suit. Murray died after lingering for six hours. Both the dead bodies were brought here this morning for interment.

AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE CASH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—Last night an attempt was made by a Sheriff's posse of forty men to capture W. B. Cash, the Chesterfield outlaw. The Cash mansion at Cash's Depot was surrounded and a thorough search of the premises made, but the murderer could not be found.

FROM THE METROPOLIS.

A Consolidation of Important Telegraph Companies Said to Be Impending.

The High Joints in Session—Commissioner Fink Will Not Resign—Jersey Sales.

TELEGRAPHIC.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—It is reported in telegraphic circles that the Baltimore & Ohio and the Postal Telegraph people are working together, and there are many indications of a consolidation of these corporations, which will include the Bennett-Mackay cable, thus forming a very strong opposition to the Western Union Company.

THE RAILROADS.

HIGH JOINTS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Joint Executive Committee, Passenger Department, began its sessions again today in Commissioner Fink's office to consider the renewal of the passenger pool contract. Twenty-five lines were represented, including the West Shore, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Pittsburg, Lake Erie & Western, which were not members of the old pool. The terms proposed in the new agreement were discussed in detail. It will probably be several days before the terms of the new agreement have been fully determined upon and are ready for signature.

COMMISSIONER FINK.

Commissioner Fink denies that he has resigned the office of Commissioner, and says there is not the slightest foundation for the rumor that he had resigned yesterday.

AN INJUNCTION.

An injunction was granted by Judge Donohue today restraining Milton Weston, William C. Kibbe, Daniel Messmore, and W. Weston from participating in any meeting of the Continental Railway stockholders, and from voting upon 22,555 shares of stock.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

Gen. Grant has been elected Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The champion pointer, Meteor, owned by J. W. Munson, of St. Louis, took the first prize at the dog-show.

Philip R. Reese was suspended from all privileges of the Produce Exchange for failing to fulfill contracts with a member of the exchange.

Judge Donohue today granted an injunction restraining Milton Weston, William C. Kibbe, Daniel Messmore, and W. Weston from participating in any meeting of the Continental Railway stockholders and from voting upon 22,555 shares of its stock.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in America assembled yesterday. About 200 delegates, representing nearly all of the States in the Union, were present. Bishop Jones presided. Thirteen standing committees were appointed. Bishops Moore, Thompson, Hood, and Lomax were present.

Brisk bidding and good prices were the characteristics of the fifth annual combination sale of Jersey cattle. Southern Prince, a bull, dropped in 1883, brought $1,750. The Baron of St. Lambert, a bull, sold for $4,400; Honeymoon of St. Lambert, a cow, for $4,100; Bijou of St. Lambert, a cow, for $3,000; Bombas Daughter, a cow, for $5,200; Daisy's Black Prince, a bull, for $3,000.

A large number of the Russian Hebrews of this city met last evening to tender a reception to Mr. Paul Caplan, the representative in this city of the Russian colony at New Odessa, Douglas County, Ore., who is about to return to that place. The meeting resolved to encourage further emigration from Russia to this country, and to plant new colonies in Kansas and Dakota. An address signed by those present was tendered to Michael Heilpren, of this city, thanking him for assistance rendered to the Russian immigrants in this country.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Frost's Lumber-Yard and Saw-Mill.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Last night fire destroyed Frost's saw-mill and lumber-yard at the foot of Lieb street and did slight damage to Croul Brothers' tannery. Frost's loss is $31,000. He is insured for $28,000 in the following companies: Monitor of Cincinnati, $5,000; Commonwealth of Decatur, Ill., $2,500; Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' of Rock Island, Ill., $5,000; Forest City of Cleveland, $2,500; Millers' & Manufacturers' of Minneapolis, $5,000; Millers' Mutual of Chicago, $3,000; Phœnix of Cincinnati, $2,500; Canton Mutual of Canton, O., $2,500.

Croul Bros.' loss is $1,500, covered by policies in Vernor's agency.

Engine-House Destroyed at Florence, Wis.

FLORENCE, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—Fire last night destroyed the engine-house of the Nanimo Iron Mine, situated at Iron River, Mich., entailing a loss of $10,000. The property was insured for $4,000, as follows: Orient of Hartford, $200; Star of New York, $1,900; Union of Philadelphia, $1,900. The mine was filled with water and the delay will result in much additional loss—$10,000 at least.

Conflagration at Metamora, Ind.

METAMORA, Franklin Co., Ind., May 7.—The Dawdy & Morford Block and several houses adjoining were burned this morning. Loss, $14,000; insured for $7,000.

B'NAI B'RITH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 7.—[Special.]—District Grand Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, composed of delegates from seven Southern States, has been in session for four days. The body is composed of prominent Israelites, and has been a very outspoken one. A resolution was passed condemning the action of the Executive Committee of the order for disapproving the action of the lodges in granting contributions to the Cincinnati Hebrew College without the measure having been sanctioned by the committee. A strong party was in favor of severing connection with the Cleveland Orphan Asylum on the ground that the South had not been fairly treated by that institution. Harmony was restored today by President Leo N. Levi's resolution that a committee of one from each State confer with the Cleveland and New Orleans asylums and the lodges of the district and report at the next convention. The convention will adjourn tomorrow.

A BEQUEST FOR AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—The will of the late John Clancy, of this city, opened today, leaves a bequest of $80,000 to found an orphan asylum in this city, to be controlled by the Roman Catholics through their Bishops in this diocese. The estate aggregates between $300,000 and $400,000, and most of the balance goes to relatives.

THE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—The Cotton Seed Crushers' Convention today discussed the insurance methods only, and then elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: J. W. Allison, of Jackson, Tenn., President; E. Urquhardt, of Pine Bluff, Vice-President; James H. Duggan, of New Orleans, Secretary and Treasurer.

HIGH-PRICED WHISKY.

Mrs. Charles Hicks, of No. 2246 Wentworth avenue, gave $50 to the young daughter of Mrs. Ellen Nolan to get some whisky. As the child failed to return either the liquor or the money her employer caused her arrest on a charge of larceny.

THE ALICE OATES COMPANY STRANDED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—The Alice Oates opera company arrived in this city from Braddocks, Pa., today without funds. The company is stranded here. Mrs. Oates and her husband, Manager Watkins, have gone East.

A VIRGINIA STORM.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 7.—There was much damage to the counties round about by the wind and rain last night. In Dinwiddie County the storm was supplemented by heavy hail and violent thunder.

PSI UPSILON.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 7.—The fifty-first annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, with the Chi Chapter of Cornell University began today. The delegates and guests are expected to number about 125. A reception was held this evening on the university grounds. Tomorrow evening public literary exercises and a banquet will be given.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

A Millinery Crash.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.

IMPORTANT MILLINERY SALE.

We open this morning on the Third Floor an immense lot of Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, the largest quantity ever offered at retail here. This lot should not be confounded with the usual "Cheap Sales" of Millinery, as it contains many very desirable styles that are now retailing at

4 Times the Money.

Every Hat this Season's Shape and Shade.

Lot 1 at 25c

Includes Ladies' Small Bonnets and Hats, Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, in Milan, Mackinaw, Loop Braid, and Rough-and-Ready Straws.

Lot 2 at 35c

Is our Misses' and Children's Counter, containing all the leading styles and colors, trimmed with SILK RIBBONS, Chenille and Straw Trimmings. A very attractive Lot.

Lot 3 at 50c

Contains a complete and well-assorted Lot of Ladies' Untrimmed Hats and Small Bonnets, in Milan, Loop Braids, and Fancy Straws. These goods are NOT CANTON or UNION Straws, but GENUINE GOODS, and sold at $2.00 by EVERY DEALER.

Lot 4 at 65c

Is our Crowning Bargain, which contains the FINEST IMPORTED FRENCH MILAN HATS and BONNETS, all new shapes, and must be seen to be appreciated. We guarantee every Hat to be worth from $2.25 to $3.00.

This QUARTETTE of BARGAINS are displayed in ENLARGED Millinery Department

On Third Floor.

Lifted Up

A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully about his business. Let him tell his own story:

"About three weeks ago I was taken with a severe crick in the back. For four days I was unable to turn in bed without help, and when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was induced to try ATHLOPHOROS, after all the usual remedies failed. In 20 minutes after taking the first dose I could bear my weight upon my feet. In two days I was able to get about and attend to business. In two other cases which have come to my knowledge its use has been attended with the same results."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to borrow a dollar to buy a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS. On account of his poverty his name shall remain a secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheumatism. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven doses, I had not a sharp or severe ache left. Then I reduced the dose one-half and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I took a severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The medicine is all you claim for it."

Investigate ATHLOPHOROS all you please! Find all the fault you choose with it! and yet the fact remains, that it is doing what no other medicine ever could do for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

RELICS OF A DEAD INDUSTRY.

Compared with Benson's Porous Plasters all others are crude and unsatisfactory. Price 25 cents.

Ammonia.
Ammonia.
Ammonia.
Ammonia.
Ammonia.

"College of Physicians and Surgeons,"

C. B. GIBSON,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

Office, 81 Clark-st.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1884.

Price Baking Powder Co.:

Gentlemen: In Baking Powders advertised as absolutely pure I have found, on analysis, considerable Ammonia. Considering the source *of ammonia, namely, that of* effete *and* decomposing organic matter, *and that it is not entirely dissipated in the oven, as has been conclusively proven in practice as well as by science, I should not think of using a powder containing* AMMONIA *in my own family, nor of recommending it for general use, but would invariably prefer a Baking Powder made of wholesome materials, such as I have found* DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER *to be.*

Very respectfully,

C. B. GIBSON,

Analytical Chemist.



Does NOT contain Ammonia.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

LADIES' Tailor-Made Suits.

New Shades of Tricots and Ladies' Cloths from $10.00 to $45.00.

100 Momie Cloth Suits, Green, Wine, and Browns, $6.75; worth $12.50.

Second Invoice of 100 Summer Silk Suits At $15 and $16. Well worth and should be sold for $25.

The Popular "FEDORA" Ulster, In the Newest Shades of Tricot Cloths, At $15. Worth fully $25.

A large line of those very stylish Embroidered Cashmere Fichus from $6.50 to $25.00.

JERSEYS.

Special Sale of 50 dozen Black Braided Jerseys, sizes 34 to 40, At $1.50. Worth $2.50.

IN THE OVEN!

The testimony of a million housekeepers who have for years used

Dr. Price's CREAM BAKING POWDER,

And found it in all respects the best, is the strongest evidence that the public can have of its real worth. In the kitchen, in the family cakes and biscuits,

Shows Its True Value.

Manufactured by the

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Ask your grocer for Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems. The Best Dry Hop Yeast.

NEW YORK'S FAILURES.

Depositors of the Marine National Told that They Will Lose Nothing.

A Reassuring Statement as to the Condition of Grant & Ward's Affairs.

Attachments Against the Property of Ferdinand Ward—General Effect of the Collapse.

THE BANK.

A DIRECTORS' MEETING.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—The Directors of the Marine Bank met today and appointed a committee to make an investigation. It is desired to keep the matter out of the hands of the courts or a Receiver if possible. Mr. Elwell said today: "Mr. Fish received a lot of securities from Mr. Ward to cover the overdrafts. These Mr. Fish turned over to the bank, and they are now in the safe, in the custody of the Examiner. Mr. Fish has not said anything definit about Mr. Ward, except that he has lost his confidence in him. The result of our investigation today makes it evident to me that no depositor or stockholder will lose a cent by the stoppage. If a balance-sheet was struck today it would show liabilities of over $1,700,000 less than Monday."

CLEARING-HOUSE ACTION.

At the meeting of the Clearing-House Association a resolution was offered calling for the expulsion of the Marine Bank. This raised somewhat of a breeze, many of the members declaring there had been nothing shown to warrant such a harsh step. The bank had paid its balances in full, and the only thing to be done would be to confirm the action of the Conference and Executive Committees today. A motion to this effect was put and carried, the association by this action suspending for an indefinit period the bank from the privileges of the association. The general sentiment was that resumption was out of the question after this was done.

GENERAL OPINIONS DOWN-TOWN.

The opinions advanced by down-down business-men as to the cause of the double suspension were numerous and varied. It was assumed by nearly everybody that the transactions of Grant & Ward, or of Messrs. Ward and Fish, had crippled the bank. A banker, who usually takes a conservative view of things, said that he believed the failures were due to money advances made by Grant & Ward to persons having contracts with the Government and to the great shrinkage in the value of securities on which the firm had borrowed money with which to enable the contractors to prosecute their work. The banker is alleged to have said that this portion of Grant & Ward's business had been very lucrative.

Other Wall street men said that the firm's method of doing business was a very peculiar one. They went into extensive operations and induced the coöperation of customers of large means by promising extraordinary profits. In other words, the firm is said to have carried on a system of "blind pool" operations, which in most instances were successful.

GRANT & WARD.

THE GENERAL AND CONKLING.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Grant's coach drove up to the Broadway entrance of the United Bank Building about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. It contained the ex-President and ex-Secretary Roscoe Conkling. The last-named gentleman stepped out of the carriage, bade his illustrious friend good-by, and hurried into the building. Gen. Grant glanced at the darkened windows of the office of Grant & Ward, and settling back in his seat, bade his coachman to drive up-town. An eager crowd of forty or fifty persons surrounded the carriage, and as it moved rapidly away, several persons pursued the ex-Senator to ask how seriously Gen. Grant had been affected by the financial disaster that has swamped the firm of Grant & Ward and the Marine National Bank. Mr. Conkling was as "dumb as the deeps" on this subject. Another intimate friend of the ex-President said, however, after careful deliberation: "If the firm of Grant & Ward goes under completely, Gen. Grant will probably lose all of his available possessions."

FERDINAND WARD.

Interest in the affairs of Grant & Ward was stimulated by the various stories in circulation relative to that firm's methods of doing business. Ferdinand Ward, who was so conspicuous by his absence yesterday, appeared in the vicinity of his office about 9 o'clock this morning. He spent most of his time in consultation with his counsel, and acting under their advice, it was said, declined to make any statements whatever. The door of Grant & Ward's office was guarded by a small boy, who assured all inquirers that the members of the firm were not prepared to give any information.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE FIRM.

Mr. William C. Smith, the Stock Exchange member of the firm, insisted that there was nothing to say in addition to what had been printed. He said that the affairs of the firm were not in a condition to warrant the publication of a statement. In fact, he did not know how the firm stood. Mr. Ward had been the most active member of the concern, and he better than anybody else could explain the situation. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Ward had spent no time at the office during the day, but had been in constant consultation with counsel, trying to straighten things out. Some of the Directors of the crippled Marine Bank said that they would pay Mr. Ward liberally if he would "straighten things out."

"STRAIGHTENING THINGS OUT."

The President and officers of the First National Bank were also anxious to find somebody capable of straightening things out. One of the most remarkable phases of this financial collapse is the manner in which the First National Bank was made to lose—for the present at least—$215,000 in cash. It appears that Ferdinand Ward, late Monday, drew checks on that institution for $215,000 and sent them to the Marine Bank to get an indebtedness of Grant & Ward to the last-named bank. When Manager Camp, of the clearing-house, called upon the Marine Bank to make good its differences Tuesday, Ward's checks on the First National were sent us as so much cash. The differences were quickly settled in the clearing-house, and as the First National happened to have a credit balance exceeding the amount of the checks the latter were paid and afterwards sent to the bank on which they were drawn. When the Cashier of the First National received Ward's checks he was startled. Mr. Ward had never kept anything but a small account at this bank, and Tuesday only about $2,000 stood to his credit. The checks for $215,000 were sent in haste to the Marine Bank, but the doors of that institution had been closed a short time before. President Baker, of the First National Bank, attended the meeting of the Clearing-House Association today and objected to the hasty manner in which the worthless checks had been honored. He maintained that in view of the circumstances under which the Marine Bank was called upon to make good its differences careful inquiry should have been made before checks to so large an amount were paid. Mr. Baker subsequently stated that, had the First National Bank been a debtor instead of a creditor to the clearing-house, the checks would not have been honored and could not have been collected. As the matter now stands, the bank is out of pocket just $215,000, with the pleasing prospect of a litigation if it tries to recover the money. The First National, it was stated, will not be embarrassed by this loss.

LOOKING FOR WARD'S EFFECTS.

A Deputy Sheriff was looking for Mr. Ward's effects during the greater part of the day. He desired to serve some attachment papers which had been issued by Judge Donohue Tuesday evening. The attachments were granted on the joint application of William Heath & Co., of Broadway, Hotchkiss, Burnham & Co., of Broad street, and Theodore Wilson & Co., all represented by Sewell, Pierce, & Sheldon, attorneys. The affidavits on which the attachments were granted alleged that, to the best of the affiants' knowledge and belief, Ferdinand Ward had "fled from the State to defraud his creditors." It was also alleged that there was a common rumor on the streets to the effect that Ward had "taken with him and removed from the State a large amount of property."

Mr. Ward was closeted with William H. Shepard today. He declined to say anything, and Mr. Shepard explained that he was acting under the advice of counsel. Mr. Shepard desired it to be known that in his opinion Mr. Ward was not a defaulter, and that whatever money had been lost had been lost by the firm, and not through any individual misappropriation by Ward.

Mr. William C. Smith, of the insolvent firm, was asked late in the afternoon whether any securities had been found in the firm's safe, which was reported to be inaccessible in the absence of Mr. Ward. Mr. Smith would only say: "Well, we found some things in the safe that we were glad to find."

YOUNG GRANT.

The sale of a piece of property in East Seventy-third street, having a frontage on Third avenue of fifty feet, by U. S. Grant Jr. to Sarah G. Cudlipp for $50,000 was recorded today in the County Clerk's office, $3,000 of the purchase-money to remain on bond and mortgage for one month. It was also recorded that Mr. Grant has mortgaged the house at No. 107 East Sixty-third street for $1,822 for one year to Mr. Sylvester W. Hamilton.

RAILROADS INTERESTED.

Today a number of banks and other financial institutions received from several railroad companies notices informing them that the companies had pledged certain securities with Grant & Ward as security for loans, and that they (the companies) had reason to believe that the securities had passed to the banks and other loaners of money addressed. The companies stated that the securities mentioned belonged to them, and either requested or directed that they should be held subject to reclamation. Among these is the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, which had pledged with Grant & Ward $1,400,000 of second-mortgage bonds to secure a loan of $700,000 maturing Jan. 1, 1885. These have been pledged to other persons by the firm. The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company served notices of reclamation of a number of its general mortgage bonds. The exact amount could not be learned, but it is understood to be about $250,000. The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company sent out notices signed by President Jewett for the reclamation of 100 shares of Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis stock.

YOUNG GRANT ASKS GOULD FOR A LOAN.

It was currently reported that Monday afternoon U. S. Grant Jr. applied to Jay Gould for assistance, offering as security a lot of collateral which Mr. Gould, after looking it through, said he himself could not borrow 10 cents on the dollar on. It was said upon good authority that also Monday afternoon Gen. Grant called upon Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and asked him for $150,000, and that Mr. Vanderbilt gave him the money on his own check, receiving therefor the General's own check upon Grant & Ward.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

HIS VIEWS OF GEN. GRANT'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Grant's most intimate friend, George W. Childs, was seen at his country home near Bryn Mawr last evening in reference to the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, in New York, and its effect upon Gen. Grant. On being shown the latest dispatches he said: "I saw Gen. Grant yesterday in New York for half an hour and he seemed anything but a man involved in financial difficulties."

"Will the failure of the firm embarrass the General, do you think?"

"No, sir; not at all. His house in New York, also the cottage at Long Branch, are in Mrs. Grant's name. The fund raised for his benefit many years ago, amounting to about $300,000, is in trust, guaranteed by the late Gov. Morgan, and cannot be touched. He has, in addition, private funds of his own that cannot be affected by this failure, for the General is simply a special partner, and can only lose the amount he invested. This amount, say $50,000, he invested in the business in order to assist his son, U. S. Grant Jr., who, by the way, is his second son, and not the youngest, as stated in the dispatches. Young Grant has of late been attending more to his increasing legal business and leaving the management of the banking concern in the hands of his partner, Mr. Ward. Mr. Ward, who is esteemed a shrewd manager, is about 30 years of age. Six years ago he was employed at a salary of $100 per month. He made considerable money in mining operations and was regarded as a safe and rising man."

"Did Gen. Grant speculate on his own account?"

"This reverse, I am satisfied, was not brought about by any operations of Gen. Grant, for he took no part in the transactions of the firm and never speculated. By that I mean he never bought and sold stocks. The young man, his son, is one of the most upright and honorable young men I ever knew. He could not say or do a mean thing. If there has been any dealing of the firm that was not honest and straightforward it was not done by the General or his son."

"Did young Grant have much of a fortune?"

"I have understood that he was worth $300,000 invested outside of the firm's business. His wife is a daughter of Senator Chaffee, who is worth over a million."

IN GENERAL.

SYMPATHY AT GALENA FOR GEN. GRANT.

GALENA, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—The news of the failure of Grant & Ward, of New York, has occasioned profound regret in this city, on account of Gen. Grant's connection with the firm. It is believed here by those who are best acquainted with the General's financial condition that his individual liability, if as large as stated in the dispatches, will sweep away every dollar of his fortune. During his recent visit to Galena it was understood from statements made by Gen. Grant that his entire income did not exceed $10,000 a year and that his expenses ate up that amount.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—It is learned today that the Marine Bank, lately suspended in New York, asked about three weeks ago a loan of half a million dollars from the Nevada Bank, of this city. The managers declined.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., May 7.—The excitement and depression here is owing to uncertainty as to the funds of the city which are in the Marine Bank.

JULIA RIVE-KING'S HUSBAND.

His Arrest on a Charge of Petty Theft.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—Francis Homer King, of No. 238 East Eighteenth street, whose wife is a prominent pianist, went into the store of the Derby Silver Company, in Union Square, last evening, and asked John A. Neville to show him a dinner-set. Neville showed him dinner-sets and other ware until he was weary. King then wanted to look at more presents, and while Neville was hunting them up the porter, P. A. St. Laurent, saw King put something into his pocket. A policeman was sent for, and it was discovered that King had in his possession an ivory-handled button-hook and shoe-horn worth $6.50. At the Jefferson Market Police Court King said that he had no intention of stealing the property, and explained his presence in the store by saying that he had arranged to meet his wife there, and passed away the time by looking at the stock. Mrs. King corroborated the statement, and said she did not go there because of the weather. Her husband, she said, was hardly responsible for his acts. He had of late acted oddly, and was troubled with absent-mindedness and insomnia. He was, however, held for trial in $800, and procured bail.

Mr. King, who is 37 years old, was born in Boston, and held positions of trust in the pianoforte warehouses of Decker and Weber until 1876, when he went into the patent right business and managed his wife's engagements.

UNLUCKY CHICAGO BUSINESS-MEN.

Henry J. Dike, one of the proprietors of the defunct Garden City Warehouse, who has been in jail for the last three weeks as an insolvent debtor, was released from custody yesterday on a bond of $12,000, which was furnished by E. F. Lewis, of the First National Bank. It seemed rather an unusual transaction to the people about the Sheriff's office for the reason that the First National Bank people were the parties that caused Dike's arrest.

The Sheriff levied on the small grocery establishment of Joseph S. Mellstrup, at No. 125 Thirty-fifth street, yesterday to satisfy a judgment of $800 in favor of Simon Reid.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

DENVER, Colo., May 7.—[Special.]—Last winter Oliver Johnson Haller shot his wife and her alleged paramour, named Morris. The trial of Haller for killing his wife has been in progress here for the last sixteen days, and is one of the most memorable in the brief history of this State, if not in the Far West. Today the case was given to the jury, and after fifteen minutes' deliberation a verdict of acquittal was rendered. It is probable that the case for the killing of Morris will be nolle prossed.

NEAL M'KEAGUE.

The Third Day of the Trial Comes to Its Uneventful Close.

Eight Jurors Sworn In, and the Panel May Be Completed Today.

The Usual Number of "Fixed Opinions" and Tenderhearted People Opposed to Hanging.

THE THIRD DAY.

THREE ACCEPTED JURORS PEREMPTORILY CHALLENGED—EIGHT HAVE NOW BEEN SWORN IN.

The work of getting the last man of the second set of four jurors was resumed when the court convened yesterday morning, the three who had been accepted being Charles D. Colson, a merchant, living at Normal Park; H. T. Thompson, of No. 317 Chicago avenue, a wool merchant; and J. G. Lightford, a traveling salesman, who boards at the Briggs House.

James H. Ray, of No. 1836 Wabash avenue, a teacher, had read a little about the case, but that little had made such an impression upon his mind that evidence would be needed to remove it. He couldn't start into the trial with the presumption that the defendant was innocent.

Col. Van Arman challenged him, and State's-Attorney Mills didn't object.

A. H. Darrow, of No. 1046 West Monroe street, an insurance agent, knew of no reason why he couldn't give the defendant a fair and impartial trial.

Col. Van Arman then requestioned Mr. Colson and drew out that he knew J. Appleton Wilson pretty well and was his neighbor. That settled him, in the Colonel's mind.

State's-Attorney Mills excused Mr. Lightford peremptorily.

This was going backwards with a vengeance, only one of the three picked out Tuesday afternoon being left.

S. J. Filer, of No. 1919 Calumet avenue, a bookseller, had read about the murders but formed no opinion. He was satisfactory to the defense, but Mr. Mills didn't want him when he said that three-fourths of the people who were hanged were executed unjustly.

Frank S. Rolff, a salesman, living at No. 1230 Wabash avenue, had read and talked about the case; was biased, having formed a very strong opinion, and thought he could not give the defendant a fair and impartial trial. He had no knowledge of the facts outside of what he had read in the newspapers.

J. C. Tennis, a salesman, of No. 240 Indiana street, had read about the case and formed an opinion, but nevertheless could be fair and impartial. The State challenged him peremptorily.

John Weller, of No. 3529 State street, a harnessmaker, knew of no reason why he couldn't be a fair and impartial juror.

Mr. Mills took the four—Thompson, Darrow, Rolff, and Weller.

Col. Van Arman got Rolff off, he saying to the court that, on account of his opinion, he couldn't be governed by the law and the evidence.

H. B. Cobb was released on account of his age—67.

MEN OF DECIDED OPINIONS.

C. H. Whiting, of No. 10 South Ada street, a bookseller, had formed an opinion which was stronger now than at first.

"A steady increase night and day right along?" said Col. Van Arman.

"No, but the more I read my conviction increased."

He didn't believe in hanging in all cases.

In reply to Mr. Mills, he said he would be influenced by his opinion if taken as a juror. That let him out.

Ed McDonald, of No. 198 North Clark street, a salesman, had a decided opinion which would control him in spite of all he could do. He was excused.

Charles B. Parish, of No. 341 North Clark street, dealer in hardware, had an impression, not a fixed opinion, which he could lay aside. He could try the case according to the evidence, but not the law. The latter he would take from the court. He had known Mr. Mills for ten years. The defense didn't want him.

Charles H. Cowen, of No. 1 Washington place, a commission-merchant, had an opinion which he would have to wrestle with to get rid of. The evidence offered would be colored by it. In reply to the court he said he thought he could try the case according to the law and the evidence.

"Would you, if taken, allow what you read in the newspapers to influence you in any particular?"

"I don't think I could help it."

He was rejected.

Samuel Pieser, a grocer at No. 189 Twenty-second street, had read about the murder and formed an opinion, but couldn't tell how much evidence would be required to remove it. He had no prejudice against the accused.

In reply to Mr. Hardy Mr. Weller said when a man was indicted the burden fell upon him of proving his innocence; it was evidence of guilt.

"Could you," asked the court, "try the case according to the testimony adduced here?"

"Yes, sir."

Col. Van Arman challenged Mr. Thompson peremptorily, asking him no questions.

F. B. Mansell, a carriage salesman at No. 371 Wabash avenue, had a fixed opinion which he couldn't lay aside. He "could hardly" give the accused a fair and impartial trial.

The defense took Darrow, Weller, Pieser, and Mansell.

State's-Attorney Mills asked Mansell a few questions and got rid of him for cause—prejudice.

A. B. Parker, a Lake View tailor, had formed an opinion from what he had heard, not read, and expressed it after he had been summoned as a juror. He could, however, lay it aside and try the case on the evidence, starting in with the presumption that the defendant was innocent. He had consulted Mr. Mills once about the robbery of his shop. The defense accepted him.

State's-Attorney Mills challenged Pieser, who said he could not be impartial, and Brown, who said he could be impartial in spite of his fixed opinion. Neither challenge was resisted.

TRYING A NEW BATCH.

H. G. Medcalf, of No. 41 Cass street, a druggist, was the next one.

State's-Attorney Mills said he had talked with Mr. Medcalf a month ago about the case.

Col. Van Arman said that made no difference.

Mr. Medcalf, however, got off on a physician's certificate.

V. M. Moore, of Evanston, a hardware dealer, had read the newspapers and talked about the case. He had no scruples against the death-penalty and he wouldn't try the case solely by the law and the evidence.

"Stand aside," said the court.

F. A. Van Dyke, of No. 3552 Cottage Grove avenue, wholesale dealer in millinery, had an opinion "to a certain extent," and would hang a man guilty of a heinous murder where the proof was clear. He had talked with some of the jurors about the case and expressed his opinion. They also expressed theirs. He would have to hear the evidence before he could say whether he could be a fair and impartial juror. The defense challenged him.

Charles G. Akam, of No. 362 Wabash avenue, a manufacturer, had read something about the case, but the statements made only an impression on his mind, which was clear now. He would treat the defendant as innocent until proven guilty. His conclusion would be founded on all the evidence.

C. A. Vosberg, of No. 4 South Ada street, a salesman, had a strong opinion, which could not be removed except by strong evidence. He couldn't, at the beginning, treat the defendant as innocent, though he had no prejudice against him personally. With his mind as it was he couldn't give him a fair and impartial trial. He was dismissed.

Richard Branston, of No. 40 Walnut place, a clerk, had an impression, and could try the case fairly and impartially, as he would put his impression entirely aside.

Mr. Hardy was inclined to take the four—Darrow, Weller, Akam, and Branston—but didn't want to do so until he had consulted with Col. Van Arman, who was absent temporarily.

Judge Anthony did not want to wait for him, so Mr. Hardy challenged Akan peremptorily, and the court adjourned ten minutes after the usual time.

At the afternoon session George A. Cobb was released because he has bronchitis, and S. M. Rothschild was let off on account of cerebral neuralgia.

Edward Meserth, of No. 1920 Archer avenue, a clerk, had an opinion, but not a very fixed one, and could lay it aside. He had spoken about the case since being summoned as a juror, but had not discussed its merits. Notwithstanding his opinion he could try the defendant fairly and impartially on the evidence. The State excused him peremptorily.

Mark Ayres, of No. 324 West Monroe, manager of an organ company, knew no reason why he couldn't be a fair and impartial juror, and Mr. Mills took him. In reply to Mr. Hardy he said he knew Mr. Mills' family; the evidence wouldn't color his opinion; he couldn't lay it aside altogether, but could start in with the presumption of the defendant's inocence. He didn't see how an intelligent man could read the newspapers and not form an opinion. A peremptory challenge by the defense disposed of him.

Samuel Polkey, of No. 66 North Sangamon, a real-estate agent, had formed or expressed no opinion, except in his family, where he said he would be extremely unwilling to believe the young man guilty. He knew of no reason why he couldn't be a fair and impartial juror, but didn't want to serve, as he was very busy at this time of the year. The defense challenged him peremptorily.

Frank Brust, of No. 116 Eighteenth street, a clerk, had read something about the case and heard discussion about it, but didn't pay much attention to the talk. He had an opinion, but could sit impartially, he thought, though a certain amount of evidence would be required to wipe it out. If sworn he would brush it aside. The defense took him, but he was dropped for cause when he said he would never hang a man on circumstantial evidence.

James J. Mullen, of No. 333 Marshfield avenue, a furniture-dealer, had "such an opinion as a man would get from reading a newspaper," and couldn't be fair and impartial. He was released by the State.

Mr. Luce, of Normal, a seedsman, had scruples against the death penalty in circumstantial cases.

James Durham, of No. 3114 Rhodes avenue, a furniture-dealer, had talked with a person who pretended to know the facts in the case and knew he couldn't be fair and impartial. He gave way to another.

S. M. Millikin, a dealer in pianos who boards at the Leland, had scruples against hanging in all cases except where the head of a Government was assassinated for political reasons.

B. D. Preston, of No. 382 Wabash avenue, dealer in rubber goods, said if he was accepted he would disregard his opinion and be governed by the law and the evidence. Mr. Hardy drew out that he thought there was some proof against McKeague, but it wasn't positive, and let him go.

John S. Fifield, of No. 959 West Monroe street, a watchmaker, was taken by the defense and also by the State.

This completed the second quartet—Darrow, Weller, Banston, and Fifield—and they were sworn at a quarter after 3.

STARTING IN ON THE THIRD QUARTET.

M. H. Strong, of No. 2523 Michigan avenue, a grocer, didn't believe in the death penalty in any case.

John Mitchell, of No. 667 West Monroe street, a harnessmaker, had talked with people living in Winnetka about the case.

A. A. Riley, of No. 1330 Michigan avenue, said he wouldn't hang a man on circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Mills challenged him for cause.

Col. Van Arman objected.

Mr. Mills said he would give his reasons if the court desired to hear them.

The court told the juror to "stand aside," and Col. Van Arman noted an exception.

G. H. Weston, of No. 907 West Polk street, had an opinion which would require a good deal of evidence to remove, and he couldn't be fair. He got off.

Theodore D. Thompson, of No. 60 Thirty-fifth street, a clerk, was rejected on account of his opinion, and A Obermann got off because he had the rheumatism in his left shoulder.

J. C. Ellis, of No. 3515 Grand boulevard, had scruples against the death penalty in cases of circumstantial evidence.

Edward Williams, of No. 297 Michigan avenue, had a fixed opinion and couldn't be fair.

M. F. Neville, of No. 280 Erie street, a clerk, said he had read nothing about the murder and could give the accused a fair and impartial trial.

John W. Rossiter, of No. 81 South Green street, a druggist, had no particular opinion, but was opposed to capital punishment, except where the proof was positive and direct.

Edward S. Lloyd, of No. 19 Centre avenue, a salesman, was released for the same reason.

R. T. Martin, of No. 2421 South Park avenue, merchant, was satisfactory to Mr. Mills.

L. R. Emery, of the Woodruff Hotel, had scruples against the death penalty.

C. H. Chandler, of No. 382 West Jackson street, dealer in artists' materials, was taken by the State.

WINNOWED BY THE DEFENSE.

This completed the third quartet so far as the prosecution was concerned, but Mr. Hardy let Mitchell go, as he said he couldn't be fair, having an opinion, and Martin for the same reason.

A. S. Tucker, of No. 49 Quincy street, also had an opinion. He couldn't try the case as though he had never heard of it.

A. H. Grunewald, in business at No. 23 Kinzie street, had an opinion which he couldn't disregard and try the case solely according to the law and the evidence.

A. H. Wiser, of No. 807 Fulton street, also had an opinion which he couldn't lay aside.

"Haven't you strength of mind enough," asked the court, "to lay it aside and try the case according to the evidence?"

"I think it would require a little more strength than I have."

"That will do."

A. H. Dabl, of the Commercial Hotel, had heard the affair discussed and had an opinion.

John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, couldn't try the case fairly, if accepted, because he had a fixed opinion.

Robert Owens, of No. 50 Loomis street, had an opinion, but it wouldn't interfere with the discharge of his duty. He, however, didn't think he could get rid of his opinion. The defense took Chandler, Neville, Dabb, and Owens.

Mr. Mills dismissed Dabb, who said he couldn't be fair and impartial, and Owens, who thought he couldn't be governed by the law and the evidence.

Thomas Shiverick, of No. 3923 Dearborn street, a salesman, answered to Mr. Mills' satisfaction.

W. Kanter, of No. 117 Clark street, wouldn't hang a man on circumstantial evidence.

J. B. Wiggins, of No. 3823 Johnson place, an engraver, said the same thing.

C. L. Benson, of No. 389 West Chicago avenue, fish dealer, was asked if he had conscientious scruples against the death penalty in a case of murder where the evidence was circumstantial.

Mr. Hardy objected because the question was illegal.

Mr. Mills wanted his reasons, but they were not forthcoming.

In reply to the court, the juror said he didn't believe in the death penalty in a case of murder.

Adolph Meserette, of No. 1920 Archer avenue, a clerk, had a strong, fixed opinion, and it let him out.

L. C. Pardee escaped owing to sickness.

E. C. Rhodes, of No. 3423 Dearborn street, a clerk, wouldn't hang a man on circumstantial evidence; nor would C. J. Sauter, of No. 340 Elston avenue, dealer in brushes.

Alfred Sutter, of No. 3551 Lake avenue, didn't believe in capital punishment.

This exhausted the special venire, 136 having been called so far; so another special for fifty was issued, returnable this morning.

The result of the day's work was four jurors, making eight secured. As two of the remaining four are apparently satisfactory to both sides, it is not unlikely that the panel will be filled some time today.

THE CINCINNATI RIOTS.

Five Hundred Witnesses Examined and More Time Asked For—The Burning of the Court-House.

CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—[Special.]—The special grand jury which have been for three weeks investigating matters pertaining to the recent riots, today asked for an extension of time in which to make their report. Unless it is granted their report must be in by Saturday of this week, which is the last day of the present term of court. They state that they have thirty-five witnesses yet to examine, and the Prosecuting Attorney must be given time after their work is completed to make out the indictments. Their request was considered at a joint session of the Common Pleas Judges and was probably granted, the session being secret and the conclusion not definitly known. The jury have examined 500 witnesses. The intimation in their request for more time that there are indictments to be drawn will cause their report to be awaited with much interest. It is thought that the practices of at least one lawyer have been inquired into and some of the professional jurors looked after. Today a lad about 12 years old named Joseph Cullen was among the witnesses examined. He has been in the habit of playing in the vicinity of the court-house, and was on hand when it was burned. It is said that he saw it set on fire, and gave to the grand jury the names of those who applied the brand.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived—The Italy, from London; the Amerique, from Havre; and the Devonia, from Glasgow.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Arrived—The Hapsburg, from Bremen.

LONDON, May 7.—Arrived out—The Gellert, Donau, Auroria, and Masadam, from New York; the Lord Gough, British Prince, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia; and the Boston City and Hibernian, from Boston.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HOMES FOR IRISHMEN.

YEARLY MEETING OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Irish Catholic Colonization Association was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific. Of the Board of Directors there were present Bishop Spalding, Bishop Ireland, the Rev. J. McGoirich, the Rev. D. J. Riodan, Gen. John Lawler, W. J. Quan, and W. J. Onaham. There were also present the Rev. J. J. Riordan, Agent at Castle Garden, N. Y., the Rev. J. M. Smyth, in charge of the Nebraska Colony, and the Rev. C. J. Knauf, in charge of the colony at Adrian, Minn. Bishop Spalding presided.

The Treasurer's report showed cash on hand to be $8,079. The Secretary's report covered the general work of the association during the year and the present condition and prospects of the colonies in Nebraska and Minnesota, which were reported to be flourishing. The assets of the association, with the cash in the treasury, make a grand total of $129,776. The outstanding stock and other liabilities aggregate $80,000.

Bishop Ireland brought to the notice of the board the fact that the case of European emigrants is one certain to be brought before the coming Council of American Bishops in Baltimore. The board expressed a readiness to coöperate in any suggestions coming from that source.

At the stockholders' meeting in the afternoon the out-going Directors were reëlected and a resolution was passed ratifying the action of the board as to the redemption of the stock of the association. The Board of Directors elected the following officers: President, the Rt.-Rev. John L. Spalding; Vice-President, Anthony Kelly; Secretary, W. J. Onahan; Treasurer, W. J. Quan. A motion declaring a 6 per cent dividend on the stock payable at once was carried.

A resolution was offered by Father Byrne urging the association to extend its work into other States, and it was placed on the record. The following resolution was offered by Bishop Spalding and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the scope of the Irish Catholic Colonization Society is to promote by all its legitimate means the welfare of the Irish people in the United States, and that this society will, to the extent of its ability, seek to carry out all projects having such end in view.

THE STATE REVENUE LAW.

THE REAL-ESTATE BOARD TAKES THE FIRST STEP IN THE DIRECTION OF IMPROVING IT—BURDENSOME TAXES.

The Real-Estate & Renting Agents' Association held their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. W. A. Merigold gave notice that he would move at the next meeting to amend the by-laws so as to increase the initiation-fee from $100 to $200 after the membership reaches 150. There are at present ninety-two members. W. L. Pierce stated that at the same time he would move to change the name of the association to that of the Chicago Real-Estate Board. It was also agreed that the daily call be continued after the new room of the association in the Arcade Building is fixed up, and that the hour be 12:30 o'clock. A committee of three was appointed to arrange for the opening of the new office.

E. A. Cummings suggested that there should be some change in the law regarding the time of payment of taxes. There was also a movement on foot, he said, to increase the valuation of real estate, and therefore make taxes more burdensome. It now took one-sixth and sometimes one-eighth of an income to pay the taxes. The present law regarding the assessment of personal property offered a premium to a man to commit perjury. He therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider and present to the association such reforms in the revenue laws as they think are needed. This was the only real-estate association in the State, and he thought they should take the first step.

The motion was agreed to, and E. A. Cummings, Charles E. Chase, and J. L. Lombard were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Merigold a committee was appointed to consider the assessment for the Southwestern boulevard, which he considered exorbitant and inequitable.

THERE IS STILL A CHANCE.

TWO CRIMINALS TRYING TO ESCAPE THE PENITENTIARY AND GET A NEW TRIAL.

"I think it is unfair, disreputable, and an insult to this court for these defendants to come in here and ask for a new trial," said Judge Williamson yesterday when Mr. H. W. Thomson entered a motion to vacate the judgment and recall the execution in the case of Maude Lyons and Jerry Cronin, sentenced to three and five years, respectively, at Joliet for having stolen a gold watch and $7 from Annie Thompson by means of the confidence game. The lawyer claimed that the judgment was null and void and had no effect in law since the court tried defendants upon their plea of not guilty without the intervention of a jury.

"This is no time to come in here with such talk," remarked the Judge. "The prisoners waived trial by jury, as the record will show. Their guilt was clearly proved, and upon reflection I have regretted that I made their sentence so light. I am surprised that an attorney will take up a case of this sort."

"I take it up because you transcended your powers," said Mr. Thomson, hotly. "A jury should have been the judge in all felonies, as provided by statute. This is the first time in my practice that a reflection has been thrown on me."

"I don't want any ill-feeling, Colonel. The reporters are sitting here, and by the way you talk one would think that I had committed a serious infraction of the law—a crime for which I should be hanged. I will hear you now."

Mr. Thomson cited authorities, and finally the court thought that he had made a point which was worth looking up. He requested the Sheriff, if it could be done legally, not to remove the pair to the penitentiary until Saturday, when he will give a decision. The law directs the Sheriff to convey convicts to the prison "without delay."

BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

EXPERIMENTS IN TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Photographers' Association met at No. 203 Van Buren street last night to witness a series of experiments by D. H. Sherman, an Elgin photographer who has been trying to solve the problem of taking photographs by electric light. Mr. Sherman first read a paper explaining his experiments, in which he particularly warned photographers not to venture into tintypes by electric light.

In taking the negatives the light was placed about a foot from a large screen of white muslin. Back of the light there was a concave reflector about four feet in diameter, also made of muslin. The opening in the screen admitting the light upon the subject was two feet wide and three feet long, and was covered by two thicknesses of common mosquito netting, to diffuse the light. Tacked on the netting directly in line between the light and the eyes of the subject was a piece of tissue-paper. To the right of the subject was placed a screen, coming to an apex with the screen toward the light, about six feet away. The space between the screens where the subject sat was about five feet, and to the rear at about the same distance was placed another screen at right angles with the camera. A fourth was placed above to throw the light down. The negatives were taken successively in between sixteen and twenty-eight seconds.

The photographers were generally well pleased with the simplicity of the contrivance over the multiplicity of lights used by other experimenters. There was an indistinctness, however, about all the photographs exhibited by Mr. Sherman which made it easy to pick out the electric-light pictures at once. It was particularly noticeable about the eyes, which seemed blinded and their expression destroyed by the strong glare. While it was admitted that Mr. Sherman had succeeded better than any other photographer who had experimented in this field, it was generally considered that the process was as yet only a matter of curiosity and not of practical utility.

DOWN A COAL-HOLE.

A HORSE EXPLORING THE UNDERGROUND PASSAGEWAYS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Deputy-Jailer Martin McCue is the owner of a spirited little horse which he drives to a light spring wagon. Yesterday he hitched the horse against the wall in the jail court-yard and went away to attend to his duties. When he returned the animal was missing. The vehicle and a portion of the harness he found next to an open hole, which is used as a receptacle for coal. The first thing which suggested itself to Mr. McCue's mind was that the horse had run away. Several men gathered around the wreck, and began giving advice. While they were talking a terrific noise was heard from the bottom of the coal-pit, which leads under the engine-room of the Criminal Court Building. The engineer became frightened and thought that an earthquake had opened the ground and was swallowing up his supply of coal. He rushed forward and opened the door to find the cause of the racket, and was closely followed by Mr. McCue and several bystanders.

"Great heavens, what's this?" shouted the engineer, jumping backwards and turning pale.

"The horse," cried out the rest in chorus.

Panting from fright, with its eyes nearly starting from their sockets, the poor beast stood there before the astonished crowd. It was probably startled by the sound of a whistle from the river, and in rushing forward was precipitated into the unguarded hole. It was finally led into the light through a subterranean passageway which has not been used before in years.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

THOMAS LORENE BROUGHT TO CHICAGO CHARGED WITH THE FATAL ASSAULT ON "MOTHER" SHEA.

Lieut. Duffy, of the Twenty-second Street Police Station, arrived from St. Louis with Lawrence Thumm, alias "Thomas Lorenz," who was arrested there for the assault upon Mary, alias "Mother," Shea, alias Welch, May 20, 1880, that resulted in her death at the County Hospital. The prisoner was confined at the Harrison Street Police Station. He said that after the occurrence which made him a fugitive from justice he went direct to St. Louis, and not to Milwaukee as was reported and where the officers claimed to have traced him. He remained in St. Louis a year, for the greater part of the time working at his trade, which is butchering, and for the remainder at D. R. Dixon's carriage repository. From there he went to Cincinnati. He butchered in the public markets there for Fitts Gramschutter, and tended bar three months for Barney Hermiss, on Sixth street. He remained two years at Cincinnati and then returned to St. Louis, where he sold sausages on the streets. He boarded with John Datala, at No. 614 Market street. Datala formerly knew him in Chicago, having purchased a saloon on Dearborn street, where he tended bar. Datala, not a woman, he said, revealed his identity to the police. He took offense because "Lorenz" left his boarding-house and exposed him through revenge. He said he was married to Mary Shea in 1875, she having three children, two boys and a girl, by former alliances. In 1877 she procured a divorce from him, but within a fortnight after the decree had been granted they were reunited. He corroborates the published versions of the assault, though claiming that he had no intention of harming her when he struck her with the scissors. She struck him when he was putting down a carpet, exasperated him beyond all forbearance, he said, and in a frenzy of rage he struck her. He had always used his own name since the event, not assuming any alias. He said her children always abused him. She would never give him a clean shirt of a morning, he said. Among her many husbands as he enumerated them were McCauley, and a Captain in the regular army, Charlie O'Mealy, a West-Side lawyer, Dan Shea, and Bat Welch. He said he had no money to make a defense, but was sanguine as to the result of his trial.

Thumm was arrested on the streets of St. Louis while selling his sausages. He attempted no resistance, but quietly accompanied the officer, admitting from the outset his identity.

MANSLAUGHTER.

MICHAEL RILEY GETS TEN YEARS FOR KILLING BRAKEMAN BROWN.

In the trial of Michael Riley for the murder of Brakeman Zachariah Brown, before Judge Williamson yesterday, the cross-examination of Richard Healy was continued. He swore that when the deceased refused to give Riley a ride the latter said: "If I can't ride you can't either," and he picked up a stone and hurled it at the dead man, who fell and disappeared between the cars.

Dr. Charles Adams said he attended Brown at the County Hospital. His dying words were: "It's too bad to be killed by a d—d tramp. Tell my wife I died game."

Charles Swarts, Captain of Police at Joliet, testified that he was notified by wire to arrest Riley and Healy on their arrival on train No. 16. On the way to the station Riley asked why he was arrested, and he was told for injuring a brakeman fatally, whereupon he asked: "What can they do to a fellow for that?"

Riley took the stand in his own behalf. He swore that he did not throw the stone, nor could he tell who did.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock, and after two hours' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and assessed the punishment at ten years in the penitentiary. A nolle prosequi will be entered in the case of Healy, who was a State's witness. William A. Pinkerton has interested himself in his behalf and will see that he gets safely to his home in Pittsburg.

ITEMS.

FRANCIS MURPHY'S WORK.

By invitation of the Rev. Dr. Kittredge Francis Murphy appeared at the Third Presbyterian Church last night and delivered a characteristic address during the prayer-meeting. The attendance was quite large, in fact quite sufficient to strain the accommodations. At the conclusion of Mr. Murphy's remarks, Dr. Kittredge pressed upon the audience the necessity of becoming interested in the temperance movement in some practical way.

After addressing the congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church the apostle of temperance hurried over to Park Avenue Methodist Church, where he made the usual evening address. Two hundred and twenty persons signed the pledge at Park Avenue Church last night. No pledges were taken at the Third Presbyterian, the audience being composed of church-members and temperance people.

ALD. WHALEN GETS HIS STAR.

Ald. William Whalen, of the First Ward, who took his seat in the Council for the first time last Monday night, did not have to wait long for an admiring constituency to testify to their faith in his future career. He was called to the Sherman House club-room last night, where he found about two score of prominent First Ward Democrats assembled, and ready to present him with a gold Aldermanic star set with a costly diamond, the star being accompanied by a printed address in a handsome frame. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Michael Mallory and was appropriately responded to by the new Alderman. Following the speechmaking came a banquet in the ladies' ordinary, where songs were sung by the "mocking-bird," Commissioner Mike Wasserman, and Mr. Mallory. Prominent among the men present who arranged the "surprise" for Ald. Whalen were LeRoy Payne, E. J. Lehmann, Alfred Moore, William E. Langdon, William Gillam, Michael Mallory, T. N. Donnelly, Frank Williamson, M. J. O'Brien, and M. Corcoran.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, warmer, fair weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly in northern part.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, northerly winds, shifting to southerly in the northern portion, higher temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, variable winds, higher temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.791	45.4	87	N......	10	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.896	49.8	79	N......	13	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.898	48.5	81	N......	13	......	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.914	50.0	77	N......	9	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.946	50.1	81	N......	14	......	Fair.

Maximum temperature, 51.6.
Minimum temperature, 43.6.
Mean daily barometer, 29.878.
Mean daily thermometer, 48.9.
Mean daily humidity, 83.

DR. GROSS' REMAINS TO BE CREMATED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—[Special.]—The remains of the late Prof. Samuel D. Gross will be cremated today or tomorrow at the crematory at Washington, Pa., in accordance with the last wishes of the distinguished scientist. The body left Philadelphia tonight on the Chicago express in charge of Select Councilman A. Haller Gross, son of the Professor, and Mr. B. F. Horwitz, of Baltimore, his son-in-law. Both gentlemen declined positively to say anything about the cremation. A prominent physician who was intimately acquainted with Prof. Gross says that he frequently talked of his horror of the grave, and said that he hoped to live to see the day when cremation became the universal method of disposing of the dead. Messages were received today from all parts of the country bringing expressions of sympathy for the family of the eminent surgeon.

A MISSING MAN FOUND.

HELENA, Ark., May 7.—[Special.]—Simon Silverman, reported as drowned some time ago near the mouth of the river, was found in New Orleans, and shortly afterwards in the City of Mexico.

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicine than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to Radway & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner of Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

NORTHWEST N[EWS]

Orrin A. Carpenter Prepari[ng to Leave] Lincoln—Six Town C[ouncilmen] Indicted.

A Philadelphia Woman Clai[ming an Estate] at Springfield—Episcopal [Conven]tion in Wisconsi[n].

Ex-Gov. Dunning, of Indiana, [Stricken with] Apoplexy—Damage Verdi[ct]—[Corner] Stones Laid—Firemen's C[onvention].

ILLINOIS.

MR. CARPENTER SELLS HIS BU[SINESS IN LIN]COLN.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—[Mr.] Carpenter sold his interest in bu[siness to] his partner, A. Esten, this mor[ning. It is said] that Mr. Carpenter will make a[rrangements to] leave this county, and that he is [negotiat]ing with parties for the sale of [his property.] His going was anticipated, an[d ...] the invitation to leave tender[ed by the] committee of fifty was not [...] pressed. Sentiment here is still [...]

RIVAL CLAIMANTS OF AN [ESTATE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—Dr. John M. Burnett, of Springf[ield, died leav]ing property valued at several [thousand dol]lars. He left a will in which [his wife was] made devisee and executrix. [Dr.] Burnett had been a citizen here [for some] twenty years. Burnett was a [...] some five years ago married Sa[rah ...] widow of this city. Recentl[y a Mrs.] Burnett, of Philadelphia, beg[an correspond]ing with an attorney here [claiming that] she is the lawful wife of Dr. B[urnett, and was] never divorced from him, and [an affi]davit to this effect was filed [in the County] Court, accompanied by the affid[avit ...] of Dr. John M. Burnett as a [... to the] legality of the marriage of the [...] Philadelphia woman. A petitio[n was filed] praying that Sarah J. Burnett [be required to] give bond. These steps are p[reliminary to] proceeding for the establishm[ent of the Phil]adelphia woman's rights in th[e estate of the] deceased. Dr. Burnett was very [well known in] this city, had a good reputation, [and no suspicion] of crookedness in his history w[as felt until the] filing of the papers referred to.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The following new stock c[ompanies were] licensed as corporations by th[e Secretary of] State today: The Union Club B[...] pany, at Chicago; capital stock, [...; incor]porators, Augustus A. Carpente[r, ...] Watries, and John M. Bounree. [...] ville Light, Fuel & Coke Compa[ny; ...] ville; capital stock, $30,000; [incorporators,] Henry C. Gerke Sr., E. J. Jeffr[...] Hugh R. Bayle, Charles Bors[...] William H. Jones. The Ashland [Building] & Loan Association, at C[...] stock, $550,000; incorporators, F[...] F. W. R. Henkle, Patrick Kelly, [...] Bidwell.

Certificate of dissolution w[as filed by the] Directors of the Turner Tobac[co Company ...] Quincy, and the charter of th[e company] surrendered.

OFFICIALS INDICT[ED.]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—[Will]iam H. Anderson, M. Puett, A. [...] lisle Scott, R. P. Wood, and J. [...] bers of the Town Council of C[...] been indicted by the grand jury [...] charged with having opened the [...] recounted the vote of the recen[t election] after the judges had counte[d ...] sealed it to return to the Coun[ty ...]. The parties were all in the city [and gave] bonds in the sum of $300 for th[eir appearance] at the next term of the Circuit C[ourt.]

A YOUNG ORATOR HONO[RED.]

GALESBURG, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—[A re]ception and banquet were tender[ed this even]ing to Charles Wyckoff, the [...] student who won the prize at the [...] contest. The leading members o[f ...] were present.

CHARGED WITH KIDNA[PING.]

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—[After] a hotly-contested legal battle [...] John Brewster, William Price, Jo[...] Charles Bivens were today bound [over] on a charge of kidnaping a witn[ess who] is under indictment for alleged [...] it is charged, assisted by the [...] took William Shaw, the chief w[itness, took] him, from his bed before dayligh[t and] marched him to Tower Hill, whe[re it was pro]posed to put him on a train and [take him out] of the country.

A STROKE OF PARAL[YSIS.]

The wife of the Rev. W. J. B[...] down by paralysis today and [is in a critical] condition.

STRAUSS—SHOLE[M.]

PARIS, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—[The social] event of the season in this city [was the mar]riage this evening of Mr. Leo S[trauss, of Chica]go, and Miss Emma Sholem, of [...]. The nuptials occurred at 6 o'clock [in the presence] of nearly 200 invited guests, [the Rev. Dr.] Hirsh, of Sinai Temple, Chic[ago, officiating.] The bride and groom left for [...] wedding tour, accompanied by [...] friends from that city. The [presents were] numerous and costly.

MINISTERIAL MEET[ING.]

ST. JOSEPH, Ill., May 8.—[Special Corre]spondence.]—The annual meet[ing of the Min]isterial Association of Cham[paign District of the] Illinois Methodist Conference [has been in ses]sion here since last night, with [a large attend]ance. The Rev. M. W. Ever[...] paign, Presiding Elder of [the district, was] elected to preside at the sessi[ons ...] timely topics were presented [...] M. West of Mahomet, the Rev[...] Sardonis, and the Rev. G. W[...] low.

ACCUSED OF ROBB[ERY.]

CLINTON, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—[Two per]sons named Clark and Trout w[ere] lodged in jail this afternoon c[harged with the] robbery of the store belongin[g to ...] Dix, at Waynesville, which oc[curred ...] ber. A third party named E[...] rested on suspicion of being [concerned in] the robbery. They were ca[ptured at Mans]field.

A LICENSE ALDERMAN [...]

GALESBURG, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—[At the] election for Alderman in the [...] this city resulted in the el[ection of ...] Anderson, license, by 45 majo[rity. This makes] it impossible for the prohibitio[nists ...] Council to pass over the Mayor['s veto.]

A WOMAN SHO[T.]

OREGON, Ill., May 7.—A man [named ...] Finke, from Forreston, shot [...] Rev. Mr. Staley at that pla[ce. The] ball entered her bowels above [...] creating a serious wound, and [she may not re]cover. Finke is in the county [jail. He con]sider the shooting accidental, [and gives as a] reason for the deed. Finke [...]ing.

BURGLARS AT WAU[KEGAN.]

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 7.—L[...] Tyrell and Sammon shadowed [...] looking men, saw them break [into a] house, and captured two of [them, the third] making his escape unseen. O[ne of the men in] jail one of the two broke awa[y ...] Tyrell giving chase and shoo[ting. The] fugitive was heard to cry out, so the [...] was hit, but he disap[peared ...] barn and could not be found. [The other is] in jail. In his possession was [a quantity] of jewelry, keys, and pieces o[f ...]. They are all strangers and are th[ought to be from] Chicago.

INDIANA.

DETERMINED TO [DIE.]

MUNCIE, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—[...] Rees, a young man of 20 year[s, living] southeast of this city, was [found] dead under an apple-tree w[ith a rope around] his neck and a bullet in his [head. He had] climbed the tree, fastened [the rope] and a limb of the tree, shot [himself in the] temple, and fell to the groun[d. The rope] broke in the fall. He [was a great] reader of dime novels and [...] tu[...], and the excitement ca[used by them is] assigned as the cause of his act.

DAMAGE VERDI[CT.]

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—[In the] damage suit of Mary Corne[...] against the Louisville & Nash[ville Railroad for] the death of James Nolan [...]

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Orrin A. Carpenter Preparing to Leave Lincoln—Six Town Councilors Indicted.

A Philadelphia Woman Claims an Estate at Springfield—Episcopal Convocation in Wisconsin.

Ex-Gov. Dunning, of Indiana, Stricken with Apoplexy—Damage Verdict—Corner-Stones Laid—Firemen's Convention.

ILLINOIS.

MR. CARPENTER SELLS HIS BUSINESS AT LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—Orrin A. Carpenter sold his interest in business here to his partner, A. Esten, this morning. It is said that Mr. Carpenter will make arrangements to leave this county, and that he is now negotiating with parties for the sale of his real estate. His going was anticipated, and consequently the invitation to leave tendered him by the committee of fifty was not very vigorously pressed. Sentiment here is still against him.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS OF AN ESTATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—In 1881 Dr. John M. Burnett, of Springfield, died, leaving property valued at several thousand dollars. He left a will in which his widow was made devisee and executrix without bond. Burnett had been a citizen here for upward of twenty years. Burnett was a widower, and some five years ago married Sarah J. Boone, a widow of this city. Recently a Mrs. Jane Burnett, of Philadelphia, began corresponding with an attorney here, stating that she is the lawful wife of Dr. Burnett and was never divorced from him, and today her affidavit to this effect was filed in the Probate Court, accompanied by the affidavit of a brother of Dr. John M. Burnett as a witness to the legality of the marriage of the latter with the Philadelphia woman. A petition was also filed praying that Sarah J. Burnett be required to give bond. These steps are preliminary to a proceeding for the establishment of the Philadelphia woman's rights in the estate of the deceased. Dr. Burnett was very well known in this city, had a good reputation, and no whisper of crookedness in his history was heard till the filing of the papers referred to.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The following new stock companies were licensed as corporations by the Secretary of State today: The Union Club Restaurant Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Augustus A. Carpenter, Franklin H. Watriss, and John M. Rountree. The Edwardsville Light, Fuel & Coke Company, at Edwardsville; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Henry C. Gerke Sr., E. J. Jeffries, A. P. Wolf, Hugh R. Bayle, Charles Borschenstein, and William H. Jones. The Ashland Avenue Building & Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $550,000; incorporators, Frank Kerrigan, F. W. E. Henkle, Patrick Kelly, and Joseph E. Bidwell.

Certificate of dissolution was filed by the Directors of the Turner Tobacco Company of Quincy, and the charter of the company was surrendered.

OFFICIALS INDICTED.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—William H. Anderson, M. Puett, A. W. Green, Carlisle Scott, S. P. Wood, and J. N. Smith, members of the Town Council of Colfax, Ill., have been indicted by the grand jury of this county, charged with having opened the ballot-box and recounted the vote of the recent town election after the judges had counted the vote and sealed it to return to the County Clerk. The parties were all in the city today, and gave bonds in the sum of $300 for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court.

A YOUNG ORATOR HONORED.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—A reception and banquet were tendered this evening to Charles Wyckoff, the Knox College student who won the prize at the late oratorical contest. The leading members of the bar here were present.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPING.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—After a hotly-contested legal battle of three days John Brewster, William Price, John Grigg, and Charles Bivens were today bound over to court on a charge of kidnaping a witness. Brewster is under indictment for alleged burglary, and, it is charged, assisted by the others named, took William Shaw, the chief witness against him, from his bed before daylight and forcibly marched him to Tower Hill, where it was proposed to put him on a train and send him out of the country.

A STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

The wife of the Rev. W. J. Boon was stricken down by paralysis today and lies in a dying condition.

STRAUSS—SHOLEM.

PARIS, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—The society event of the season in this city was the marriage this evening of Mr. Leo Strauss, of Chicago, and Miss Emma Sholem, of this city. The nuptials occurred at 6 o'clock in the presence of nearly 200 invited guests, the Rev. Dr. Hirsh, of Sinai Temple, Chicago, officiating. The bride and groom left for New York on a wedding tour, accompanied by a number of friends from that city. The presents were numerous and costly.

MINISTERIAL MEETING.

ST. JOSEPH, Ill., May 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The annual meeting of the Ministerial Association of Champaign district, Illinois Methodist Conference, has been in session here since last night, with a large attendance. The Rev. M. W. Everhart, of Champaign, President Elder of the district, was elected to preside at the sessions. Papers on timely topics were presented by the Rev. J. M. West of Mahomet, the Rev. N. H. Kane of Sardonia, and the Rev. G. W. Kling of Ludlow.

ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.

CLINTON, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—Two persons named Clark and Trout were arrested and lodged in jail this afternoon charged with the robbery of the store belonging to Gambrel & Dix, at Waynesville, which occured last October. A third party named Houchins was arrested on suspicion of being a participant in the robbery. They were captured in Springfield.

A LICENSE ALDERMAN CHOSEN.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—The election for Alderman in the Second Ward of this city resulted in the election of A. G. Anderson, license, by 45 majority. This makes it impossible for the prohibition majority of the Council to pass over the Mayor's veto.

A WOMAN SHOT.

OREGON, Ill., May 7.—A man named William Finke, from Forreston, shot the wife of the Rev. Mr. Staley at that place Monday. The ball entered her bowels above the right groin, creating a serious wound, and she may not recover. Finke is in the county jail. Some consider the shooting accidental, as there was no reason for the deed. Finke denies the shooting.

BURGLARS AT WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 7.—Last night Officers Tyrell and Seamon shadowed three suspicious-looking men, saw them break into a dwelling-house, and captured two of them—the third making his escape unseen. On the way to the jail one of the two broke away and ran. Officer Tyrell giving chase and shooting at him. He was heard to cry out, so the officer thinks the fugitive was hit, but he disappeared behind a barn and could not be found. The third is now in jail. In his possession was found a quantity of jewelry, keys, and pieces of candles. They are all strangers and are thought to be from Chicago.

INDIANA.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—Wesley Ross, a young man of 20 years, living six miles southeast of this city, was this morning found dead under an apple-tree with a strap about his neck and a bullet in his brain. He had climbed the tree, fastened a rope to his neck and a limb of the tree, shot himself in the temple, and fell to the ground and died. The bullet broke in the fall. He was a persistent reader of dime novels and other trashy literature, and the excitement caused by this is assigned as the cause of his act.

DAMAGE VERDICT.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—The damage suit of Mary Coyne, administratrix, against the Louisville & Nashville Railway for the death of James Nolan ended this evening in the Circuit Court by the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff of $4,000. Motion for a new trial was made.

AN EX-GOVERNOR STRICKEN DOWN.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was stricken with apoplexy and carried to the National Hotel, where he now lies in an unconscious condition, with little hopes of recovery.

[He was Governor of Indiana from 1838 to 1841, President of the General Assembly the last years of the War, and a delegate to the Charleston Convention for the State of Indiana at large. He is a brother-in-law of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Bench, and related to ex-Senator McDonald. He is nearly 80 years old.]

ELECTED CHIEF OF PLYMOUTH'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., April 7.—[Special.]—At the annual election of Chief of the Fire Department last night Fred H. Kuhn, of the Protection Hook and Ladder Company, was chosen.

A SUIT POSTPONED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—An indefinit postponement was granted today in the case of the county against Samuel Hanway, ex-Treasurer, to recover $30,000 alleged to be due the county. This case has been hanging fire for several years.

IOWA.

THE STATE FAIR-GROUNDS.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 7.—[Special.]—The Board of Trade today appointed a committee of thirty citizens to raise the $50,000 necessary to secure the permanent location of the State Fair-Grounds at Des Moines. Marshalltown is the principal competitor.

CORNER-STONES LAID.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 7.—[Special.]—The laying of the corner-stones of St. Luke's Hospital and the Masonic Library took place today. Several hundred visiting Masons were present. An address was delivered by Bishop Perry at each institution. At the hospital responsive addresses were made by Mayor Eaton in behalf of the city, Grand-Master George B. Van Saun in behalf of the Masonic fraternity, Dr. Ristine for the Medical Association, Charles B. Soutter for the business-men, and Col. Charles A. Clark for the bar. At the library building Bishop Perry, Grand-Master Van Saun, Mayor Eaton, and Grand-Secretary Parvin delivered addresses. The laying of the corner-stones was performed with Masonic ceremonies. The hospital is to cost $10,000 and the library $25,000. As soon as completed the immense library at Iowa City will be moved here.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 7.—The Executive Council has confirmed the appointment of George W. Bemis of Independence, the Hon. E. J. Hartshorn of Palo Alto, and the Hon. J. D. M. Hamilton of Fort Madison as Commissioners of the new Insane Asylum. Mr. Hartshorn is the substitute for Dr. Kulp, of Davenport, who was first appointed. The contest for the location of the asylum is between Atlantic and Clarinda.

WISCONSIN.

THE UNITED ORDER OF WORKMEN.

MADISON, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of the United Order of Workmen is in secret session here and will continue throughout Friday. From the report of Grand Recorder Heath, tendered this afternoon, it is learned that there are 194 lodges and 4,834 members in Wisconsin, a growth in the last year of ten lodges and 568 members. In the last six years there have been paid out in Wisconsin $280,000 in life-insurance benefits.

JEWELERS' CONVENTION.

The fourth annual session of the Wisconsin Retail Jewelers' Association was held here this afternoon and evening. The officers hold over till next year. The sessions were devoted to discussing matters of trade policy.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—There was a large attendance at the second day's meeting of the Milwaukee Convocation of the Episcopal Church today. The Rev. Zabriske Gray, Warden of the Racine College, delivered the sermon. Bishop Welles and twelve clergymen from abroad are present and are guests of members of the parish.

MICHIGAN.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—The tenth annual convention of the Michigan Firemen's Association opened a two days' session this afternoon, 100 delegates, representing thirty towns, being present. At a banquet given to the delegates this evening about 250 participated.

BEQUEST FOR AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 7.—The will of the Hon. John Clancey, which was filed here today, leaves $60,000 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese to found an orphan asylum in this city.

MINNESOTA.

A LEAP TO DEATH.

WASECA, Minn., May 7.—[Special.]—At about 6 a. m. Alphonso Leckovitz sprang from the third-story window of the Clark House, Minneapolis, and was picked up dead.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

A Slight Increase in Production Over Last Week—Receipts and Shipments.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—[Special.]—The mills are, in the majority of cases, jogging along at an easy gait, now and then one dropping out while some other steps in to fill the break. The three Washburn mills are alone excepted in this respect. They are being run to their highest capacity, and make about one-third of the total output of the city. The production last week amounted to 109,500 barrels—18,250 barrels per day—against 103,375 barrels the preceding week. Tuesday sixteen mills were in operation, and the output the current week promises to be not materially different from last week. While the flour market is not active, millers maintain the recent advance in prices and feel confident that buyers must come to their terms.

The following were the receipts and shipments from Minneapolis for the week ending the dates given:

	—Receipts—		—Shipments—	
	May 6.	April 29.	May 6.	April 29.
Wheat, bu	363,500	238,500	29,000	36,500
Flour, brls	625	3,125	113,190	85,480
Millstuffs, tons	12	108	3,384	2,573

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators (including the transfer), as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

	May 7.	April 30.
Minneapolis—		
In elevators, bu	2,233,500	2,307,833
St. Paul—		
In elevators, bu	809,400	857,000
Duluth—	*May 6.*	*April 29.*
In elevators, bu	2,460,897	2,502,009

Afloat at Duluth April 29, 242,60 bushels. Total bushels, 2,744,612.

SOUTHERN DENTAL CONVENTION.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—[Special.]—The Southern Dental Association met in convention here today. Besides the delegates from Southern States there are present several from Indiana and Ohio and one from Illinois—Dr. J. R. Patrick, of Belleville. The afternoon session was spent in general business. Dr. Winder, of Baltimore, read a paper on "Dental Education," and the subject, after discussion by Drs. Patrick, Winder, and Taft and Smith of Cincinnati, was left open. At the evening session Dr. Patrick delivered an interesting address on "Operation Dentistry" in relation to the regulation of the teeth, answering numerous questions, showing deep research. Dr. Patrick was elected an honorary member of the association.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7.—[Special.]—This was the second day of the Southern Dental Convention. Operative dentistry was further discussed by Prof. Taft, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Patrick, of Illinois. The latter strongly opposed the use of alloys of the baser metals, quoting Haswell and Dr. Woodbridge in support of his views. Dr. Robwinkle, of Chillicothe, O., called attention to the diplomas of Wisconsin Dental College, and, after some discussion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the subject. Dr. Howe, of Cincinnati, explained by diagram the setting of crowns, and this and the rotary method of filing were discussed. A letter from the Dental Benevolent Association was read, and a lively discussion arose on the disease commonly known as scurvy of the gums. A motion to appoint delegates to the American Dental Convention met with such ill favor that it was withdrawn. At night Dr. Patrick delivered his lecture on "Art and Nature," previously given before the Illinois Association.

A KENTUCKY CRIME.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7.—[Special.]—John B. Wolf was arrested here this evening for the alleged forgery of the name of J. T. Burgess, of the stock-yards, to checks drawn on the Deposit Bank at Georgetown. The forgeries, which Wolf confessed on arrest, amount to over $2,000.

LAKE MARINE.

The Propeller Argyle, Laden with Railway Supplies, Lost on Lake Superior.

Great Enthusiasm at Fort Arthur Over the First Steamboat Arrival This Season.

The Steamship Iron Age Runs Ashore—Hot Corn in the Hope—Freights and Charters.

Wreck of the Propeller Argyle on the Northern Shore of Lake Superior.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 7.—[Special.]—Word has just reached here of the wreck of the steamer Argyle during a terrible storm on Michipicoton Bay last Sunday. The Argyle was owned by Rorie McLellan, a Canadian Pacific Railway contractor, and was bound from Sault Ste. Marie with supplies for McLellan's contract. She sank in twenty feet of water. The crew escaped with difficulty. The exact loss cannot be estimated, but it will probably reach $50,000.

[The propeller Argyle was a Canadian boat, and was built at St. Catharines, Ont., by Shickluna, in 1873. She was run in the Graham Lake Superior Line last year. She had a registered tonnage of 367, and classed A2. Her insurance valuation, according to the Inland Lloyd's Register, was $18,000. She cost $30,000.]

The First Arrival at Port Arthur, Lake Superior.

PORT ARTHUR, Man., via WINNIPEG, May 7.—[Special.]—The steamer Quebec, bound from Duluth with 200 passengers and a heavy cargo of freight, succeeded in forcing her way through the ice last night, and reached the dock at this port amidst great enthusiasm, being the first arrival of the season. The Quebec left this morning for the north shore. The steamer Campana, from Collingwood, with seventy-five passengers and 600 tons of freight, arrived at 11:30 o'clock last night.

Lake Freights and Grain Charters.

There was even less inquiry for grain carriers yesterday than the day previous, freights remaining nominally on the basis of 2 cents for corn and 2¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. There were no sail charters reported and it is more than likely that none were made. Two line propellers were engaged during the afternoon. The Union Line propeller H. J. Jewett takes a small lot of rejected corn, loading at the Wabash Elevator. Her freight will amount to $700 and her tow-bills will aggregate almost one-third of that amount. The Arabia, of the Western Line, went to the Iowa Elevator last night, where she will load corn and fill out with package freight. There is a very large fleet in port, all of which will be ready to load this week. Quite a number of large craft are ready to load at once. The engagements were:

To Buffalo.	*No. bu.*
Propeller H. J. Jewett, corn	35,000
Propeller Arabia, corn	40,000
Total	75,000

The arrival of a large number of steam craft that were supposed to have been chartered for the ore trade has occasioned considerable comment in marine circles. The general supposition is that these vessels have elastic contracts which can be filled at the owner's convenience. It is also supposed that they have been attracted to the Chicago and Buffalo trade by the rapidly increasing demand for coal-carrying vessels and the fairly remunerative rates offered. The general tone of ore freights is very much in keeping with grain freights. Shippers are offering 85@90 cents per ton from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports.

Owners of small sailing-vessels anticipate an active carrying trade between here and Georgian Bay ports. The enlargement of the elevator capacity at Collingwood, Midland, and Owen Sound, it is claimed, will give better facilities for handling grain that is brought by lake for transhipment by rail. Canal schooners are also expected to be in good demand, large shipments from Chicago to Lake Ontario ports being predicted. The bulk of the grain, however, will go to Buffalo, although the strong competition between steamboat lines will result in forcing many sail craft entirely out of the trade.

There will also be several Canadian steamers running between Chicago and Montreal. The first departure for that port this season was the propeller Cuba, which left last night with a cargo of corn. There are many complaints regarding the Montreal elevators. Concerning these the New York *Journal* says: "There is quite a sharp contest in progress at Montreal between the grain elevators and the shipping people with reference to the charges of the former, which are alleged to be exorbitant, if not extortionate. How it is going to end remains to be seen; but at present the elevator-men show no disposition to concede anything. The manager of the Montreal Elevating Company says New York is the only other ocean port that can be fairly brought into comparison with that city as regards the loading of grain into ocean vessels, and he arrives at the conclusion that charges there are very small as compared with charges here. Shippers will not concede this view, and threaten to transfer their business to other ports if no reduction is made."

Stranding of the Propeller City of Duluth.

A private dispatch was received at the office of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line yesterday stating that the propeller City of Duluth, which left Buffalo last week for Chicago, had arrived at Milwaukee and would leave for this port last evening. The dispatch also stated that the propeller had been ashore on Lake Huron and had been compelled to throw part of her cargo of salt overboard in order to release herself. No further particulars were given, but it is supposed the boat is uninjured. The loss on her cargo cannot be great, as the salt was valued at only 90 cents a barrel. The boat will reach here this morning.

The Saginaw Valley.

The propeller Saginaw Valley, which ran in the Chicago & Ogdensburg Line last year, arrived from Bay City last night with a cargo of plaster and salt. Her owners intend placing her regularly on the route between Chicago and Saginaw, touching at all intermediate ports of importance if they receive sufficient encouragement in the way of freight and passenger traffic. She is a stanch boat and well adapted to the passenger trade. She will bring up salt, plaster, and lumber and take grain down.

A Fleet from Alpena.

The propeller S. C. Hall arrived from Alpena yesterday with her tow of three barges. The fleet is commanded as follows: Propeller Hall, Capt. H. Richardson; barge Russian, Capt. William Fellows; barge Lightguard, Capt. James Hamilton; barge Edwin Harmon, Capt. S. H. Foster. Their combined cargoes aggregated 24,500 posts and 18,000 ties, and were consigned to Ed Ayers.

A Tug Disabled.

Yesterday the tugs Blackball and Robbie Dunham sighted the schooner Andrews out on the lake and a race ensued, each trying to capture the tow. The Dunham picked her up. The Blackball fouled with the schooner's jibboom and had her steam-pipes and whistles raked off.

Port of Buffalo—Arrivals and Clearances—Freights and Charters—The George T. Hope's Hot Corn—An Iron Tug Launched—Notes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—[Special.]—Entered—Propeller W. H. Barnum, Chicago, wheat; Oregon, Chicago, corn; Siberia, Duluth, wheat; R. P. Ranney, Chicago, wheat; New York, Chicago, corn, etc.; R. A. Packer, Chicago, rye; Wales, Penetanguishene, lumber, etc.

Cleared—Propellers Rochester, Chicago, 1,470 tons coal; Tacoma, Chicago, 2,100 tons coal; M. M. Drake, Chicago, 1,350 tons coal; H. E. Packer, Chicago, 1,600 tons coal; Porter Chamberlain, Milwaukee, 400 tons coal; J. C. Gault, Toledo, sundries; R. A. Packer, Chicago, 1,230 tons coal; schooners Middlesex, Chicago, 1,230 tons coal; Minnehaha, Duluth, 1,450 tons coal; Niagara, Duluth; Louise, Rowan; Dauntless, Dover; Ida Corning, Milwaukee, 840 tons coal.

Coal freights to Chicago and Milwaukee are steady at 75 cents. The steamers R. A. Packer, Lycoming, Delaware and W. H. Barnum were engaged for Chicago. The steamer Oregon was chartered for Racine at 85 cents. The Siberia, after completing repairs, will load here for Duluth on private terms, the rate being about 85 cents.

Canal freights were quiet and steady on the basis of 4 cents on wheat and 3¾c on corn to New York.

The steamship George T. Hope finished elevating her cargo of hot corn at the Richmond elevator this afternoon. The amount taken into store is 74,343 bushels, and it required just thirty-one hours' running time to do the work. About 2,000 bushels were thrown on the dock, this being too badly damaged to go into the house. This is said by experienced elevator men to be the worst cargo of damaged corn that ever came into this harbor. To shovel it cost a cent a bushel, or $743.43 for the cargo. When loaded at Chicago last December there were 80,000 bushels, so the shortage caused by heating is about 3,500 bushels. This loss, as well as the deterioration in value of the corn, is borne by its owners. The entire loss on the cargo must be close to $30,000. It would have been much more profitable for the owners if they had sold it at Chicago last January for distilling, as suggested by Capt. James Davidson, owner of the Hope. This would also have been much better for him, as his fine ship has also suffered not a little damage from holding the stuff. Her lower deck, for a distance of four hatches amidships, is badly warped and twisted. Old vesselmen say they have never seen a like effect caused by heating grain. The steam arising from the corn in the lower hold so saturated the deck and beams that wherever there was a pressure from above there is now a depression, and wherever there was a strain from below there is a bulge. The hold being full in the middle the swelling of the corn raised up the deck between the hatches named, and as the sides were not full the pressure of the grain on the deck bore it down in some places as much as ten or twelve inches. Capt. Davidson, who may be considered a practical builder himself, has made a close investigation and states positively that none of the beams have been cracked or broken and that the vessel has in no way been weakened. He says she is perfectly safe to run through the season just as she is, and that he can next winter put the deck in good shape at an expense under $1,000. Other experienced and disinterested men who have examined her aver that many of the deck beams are broken under and stanchions, and that the deck is loosened a couple of inches from the sides. They also hold that this damage, and that resulting from the immense heat in the hold drawing the life out of her side and bottom timbers, will amount to a great many thousand dollars. It is certain that a valuable experience has been gained in this case regarding the storing in a vessel of corn liable to heat.

The lumber-laden steamer George King ran aground inside the breakwater at Dunkirk this morning. The tug S. E. Bryant, with the barge Little Jake, left here at 11 o'clock to lighter her off.

The steamer Siberia delivered here 45,473 bushels of the 60,000 bushels of wheat taken on at Duluth last fall. Some 600 bushels were wet in her, the balance being damaged in the blow on Lake Superior and sold at the Sault.

The schooner Cheney Ames is in the Union dock for repairs. The damage she sustained by going on Tecumseh Reef consists of a broken forefoot and several planks.

The steamer George T. Hope goes to Cleveland with the schooner S. V. R. Watson, each to load coal for Duluth. The Hope will tow the Watson this season.

The steamer V. H. Ketcham is expected to complete her extensive repairs this week at the Union yard.

The supply steamer Haze made her first appearance here this afternoon. She has completed her work of placing buoys on this lake.

The steamer Hecla and consort Ironton, coal laden, left for Duluth early this morning.

A new iron tug was launched this afternoon from the yard of David Bell. By neglect of the man who was to cut the stern rope she went in bow first, her stern hanging to the ways. The consequence was that she almost capsized and shipped a great deal of water. She was brought around all right after a short time. This tug is seventy-eight feet long, sixteen feet four inches beam, nine feet hold. She has iron deck-beams, plank shear, and bulwarks. She has a high-pressure engine twenty by twenty-two inches, and will receive a steel boiler thirteen feet by seven feet four inches. She is of fine model, very handsome, and will be a strong puller. She is owned by the builder, and will be finished in about a month.

Port of Cleveland—The Steamship Iron Chief Runs Ashore—Capt. Andrew Rayner Dead.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—[Special.]—The steamship Iron Chief, bound from Buffalo to Duluth, was towed in here this evening disabled, by the tug Relief. The Iron Chief left Buffalo Tuesday morning, and was to have loaded coal at Toledo. During the dense fog that prevailed this morning she was steered out of her course through some inaccuracy in the compass, and about 5 a. m. ran ashore near Geneva, breaking her wheel. Her consort, the Iron State, collided with her before she could be checked, striking her aft, but doing little damage. She was pulled off by the tug Red Cloud, of Ashtabula. The tug Relief, of Cleveland, had been notified by telegraph previously, and met the Red Cloud with the disabled propeller in tow bound for this port. She will be obliged to go on the dry-dock, and will be detained several days.

Yesterday Capt. Andrew Rayner, of this city, a well-known lake veteran and for many years master of the schooner W. B. Ogden, died.

Port of Milwaukee—Sailor Troubles—Wrecked Craft.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—Several vessels carrying non-union crews are in port, and their masters are on the alert, fearing a raid from the union sailors. The schooner Lucerne, of Cleveland, discharging coal at the Northwestern Fuel Company's lower yard, was visited by a number of union men this morning. Word was sent to police headquarters and a police officer was detailed to guard the vessel, and will eat and sleep on board until her cargo is discharged. Chief Ellsworth, of the police force, will recommend the Cleveland vessel-owners that they appoint special police to guard their vessels while here, as the Milwaukee force is too small to properly protect these vessels and their crews.

The wrecked brigantine T. M. Hill is to be given entire new stanchions, rail, bulwarks, deck-frames, decks, cabin, and forecastle. Her rig is to be changed to a schooner.

The wrecked schooner Lily E., which has just received a four-thousand-dollar rebuild here, cleared for Manistee today on her first trip of the season. Capt. Ryman, formerly on the J. B. Prime, will sail her this season.

A large fleet of vessels are detained here by head winds. The schooner Pilgrim from Chicago is at anchor in the bay. Arrived, coal-laden—Schooners Joseph Paige, S. H. Foster, Mongangon, Lafrinier, Zach Chandler, H. Fitzhugh. Cleared for Escanaba—Steam-barges Alcona and consort, San Diego, Raleigh and consort, Lucerne; schooner Reed Case.

Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 7.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners W. R. Taylor, Charlotte to Detroit, coal; B. Mitchell, Grindstone Island to Chicago, stone; Havana, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Florida, Oswego to Chicago, coal; American, Grindstone Island to Chicago, stone; steam-barge Lincoln and consort, St. Catharines to Hilton, light. Down—Nothing. Wind east, fresh; foggy and rainy weather.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 7.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners D. G. Fort, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Havana, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Angus Smith, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; Itasca, Grindstone Island to Chicago, stone; Hartford, Oswego to Detroit, coal; Hoboken, Oswego to Chicago, coal; G. B. Sloan, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Bolivia, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; Nevada, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Maria Copley, Oswego to Chicago, coal; A. L. Andrews, Charlotte to Duluth, coal; Ganges, Grindstone Island to Chicago, stone; Lewis Ross, Toronto to Ashtabula, light; O. Mitchell, Oswego to Chicago, coal; E. R. Williams, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Passed down—Schooners King Sisters, Cleveland to Ogdensburg, coal; A. J. Rogers, Detroit to Ogdensburg, wheat; Gen. Franz Sigel, Cleveland to Ogdensburg, coal; Comanche, Toledo to Ogdensburg, coal; Ella Murton, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; L. S. Hammond, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; Southwest, Loraine to Brockville, coal; tug Active, Toledo to Kingston, light; barges Glenora and John Gaskin, Toledo to Kingston, corn; propeller W. A. Haskell, Toledo to Ogdensburg, corn.

Arrived and now in harbor—Schooners O. M. Bond, F. J. King, Jennie White, Senator Blood, L. Seaton, A. P. Grover, Rival, J. T. Mott, L. Ellsworth, Kate Kelly, and H. Dudley.

Lake Superior.

L'ANSE, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—The steamer S. E. Sheldon departed today laden with ore for Cleveland.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Forest City, R. J. Hackett; schooners H. H. Brown, William McGregor; tug A. C. Adams. Passed up—Propeller Arizona.

Lake Erie.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—[Special.]—The scow Louise takes coal from Toledo to Sarnia at 40 cents per ton and the schooner Adventure wood from Petosky to Detroit at $3.25 per cord.

ERIE, Pa., May 7.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Fred McBrier, Buffalo, lumber; J. Sheriffs, Chauncey Hurlburt, Escanaba, ore; schooner Spademan, Bay City, lumber. Cleared—Propellers McBrier, light, Lehigh, merchandise, Chicago; steamer Haze, schooner Ketcham, light, Buffalo.

Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 7.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooner Kate Kelly, Toledo, coal.

Lake Huron.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—A northeaster prevails. Sheltered—Barge Dan Rogers. Several craft were making anchorage at dark. In port—Propeller Potomac and barge Wheeler. Cleared—Steam-barge Handy Boy and barge Nellie Bloom.

Through the Rivers.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers Nevada, 9:20 p. m.; Continental and consort, 9:35 p. m.; Oswego and Owasco, 9:30 p. m.; Flora, 8 a. m.; Pearl, 10:40 a. m.; J. S. Ruby, 11:30 a. m.; Yosemite and barges, 5:30 p. m.; Kittie Height and Narragansett, 9 p. m.; Wissahickon and consort, 4:30 p. m.; City of Mackinac, 7:10 p. m.; Mackinaw and barges, 6 p. m.

Passed down—Propellers J. R. Whiting, 9 p. m.; City of Cleveland, 9 p. m.; O. Townsend, Ed Kelley, and L. Hanner, 9:20 p. m.; Gordon Campbell, 10:25 p. m.; Otego and barges, 6:30 a. m.; Germania and barges, 6:35 a. m.; Mary Pringle, 6:45 a. m.; K. Roberts, 10 a. m.; Sweepstakes and Porter, 9:20 a. m.; S. D. Caldwell and barges, 12:30 p. m.; Commodore, 2:25 p. m.; Conemaugh, 7:10 p. m.; Starucca, 7:15 p. m.; schooner Jessie, 6 p. m. Sailed—Snowdrop, 7:25 a. m.; N. Woodward, 10:40 a. m. Wind northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers A. L. Hopkins, Yosemite and barge, Salina and barges, W. T. Graves and consort. Down—None.

Passed up today—Propellers J. E. Potts, Scotia, and schooner Mary Battle, schooner Blazing Star. Down—Propellers J. R. Whiting, Gordon Campbell, S. Shepherd, Mary Pringle, William Cowle, Oscar Townsend, and schooners Ed Kelly, L. Hanna, Birckhead and barges, Otego and barges, Germania and barges, schooner Zaman. Wind northeast, light; weather thick and cloudy.

Straits of Mackinaw.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers Avon and Portage, 5 a. m.; propeller Oceanica, 7 a. m.; propeller Cormorant with two vessels, 9 a. m.; propellers Dean Richmond, Morley, 11 m. Passed down—Propeller Argonaut with schooner Marengo, 9 a. m.; tug Gladiator with schooners George, G. G. Houghton, Sunrise, and Thomas H. Howland, 11 a. m.; propellers John Otis and H. Wallace, 1 p. m.; propeller Peerless, tug Champion with schooners Francis Palms and John B. Merrill, 5 p. m. The weather is foggy at intervals. The wind is east and gentle. The Algomah released the Juniata at 10 o'clock last night. She is not injured.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Departed—Schooners Knight Templar, Millard Fillmore. Arrived—Schooner Arctic; steamer Dahlia. Passed down—Schooners John Kelderhouse, C. J. Wells, and three others. Wind northeast, moderate. It has been quite foggy today at times. The weather is fine.

Lake Michigan.

HORN'S PIER, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Departed—Schooner Racine. Wind northeast, light.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Lawrence. Cleared—Propeller Lawrence for Charlevoix.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Favorite, towing. Southward—Schooners Thompson, Mediator, Rilda, Blackhawk.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Muskegon, F. & P. M. No. 1; propeller J. H. Shrigley; schooner Ida. Sailed—Propeller Hilton; schooners C. J. Roeder, Maine; steamers F. & P. M. No. 1, Muskegon.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propeller Swallow; schooners C. Harrison, M. Thompson, Live Oak. Clearances—Propeller Swallow; schooners Maggie Thompson, C. Harrison, Live Oak. Weather rainy and cold; wind north.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Massachusetts; schooner H. C. Richards. Sailed—Steamers Robert Wallace, Minneapolis, Merrimac; schooners S. L. Watson, Francis Palms, H. W. Sage, F. L. Danforth, Saveland, Monterey. Wind northeast, fresh.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Michigan, Alice E. Wilde, St. Joseph; schooners R. Kanters, C. O. D., Transfer. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Alice E. Wilde, St. Joseph, Michigan; schooners R. Kanters, Hattie Earl, S. P. Wilson, C. O. D., Moses Gage.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 7.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schooners Thomas Hume, Annie F. Morse, Rainbow, and propellers C. H. Starke, Ida M. Torrent, from Chicago; schooner Penobscot and propeller C. Hickox, from Milwaukee; schooners Jennie and Laura, from Port Washington; propeller R. C. Brittain, from White Lake. Departures—Schooners Thomas Hume, Annie F. Morse, Rainbow, and propellers Ida M. Torrent, R. C. Brittain, C. Hickox, for Chicago; schooner Penobscot, for Milwaukee; propeller C. H. Starke, for Michigan City; schooner Jennie and Laura, for Port Washington; schooner J. C. King, for Kenosha.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrived, coal laden—Steamships Kasota, Progress; Kate Butteroni and consort, Teutonia; Raleigh and consort, Lucerne; schooner F. A. Morse. Cleared, for Escanaba—Stemburge Jarvis Lord, schooner Unadilla. Capt. Inman, of the Kasota, reported that she worked very satisfactorily on her maiden trip, her engine not having been stopped since she left the rivers. The schooner Reed Case was chartered today for ore from Escanaba to Wyandotte at $1. William Powers, of the schooner Lillie Pratt, and formerly a vessel-owner and master, who was injured at Ludington by being buried under a falling pile of lumber, is dead.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop J. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Columbia, Cleveland, coal.
Prop N. K. Fairbank, Cleveland, coal.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Prop G. C. Markham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, lumber.
Prop S. C. Hall, Alpena, railway ties.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber.
Schr O. J. Jacobus, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Willie Lautitt, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. W. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Horace Tabor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr William Aldrich, Manistee, lumber.
Schr John Mee, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. L. McLaren, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Arundel, Manistee, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Waukesha, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Coaster, Muskegon, railway ties.
Schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Nellie Winlock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Nellie and Annie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Annie Dall, Muskegon, bark.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, railway ties.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Scud, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Walhalla, Gill's Pier, lumber.
Schr R. C. Hutchinson, Cleveland, coal.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, bark.
Schr Light Guard, Alpena, railway ties.
Schr Russian, Alpena, railway ties.
Schr E. Harmon, Alpena, posts.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Pierport, lumber.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Ruby, Clay Banks, cedar posts.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. Amsden, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Minnie Dawson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Comrade, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mystic Star, Charlotte, coal.
Schr White Star, Charlotte, coal.
Schr John Magee, Oswego, coal.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Nellie and Annie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr G. A. Marsh, Harris Pier, wood.
Schr Mystic, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr South Haven, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Jacksonport, posts.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Jacksonport, posts.
Schr White Oak, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop S. J. Macy, Ashtabula, light.
Prop W. F. Butters, Ludington, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Cumberland, Erie, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Port Arthur, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, light.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Clarion, Erie, 40,000 bu corn, 3,525 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, sundries.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Montreal, 24,286 bu corn.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Schr Edwin Harmon, Tonawanda, light.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, light.
Schr Joseph Garrett, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Coaster, Ahnapee, light.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, Montague, light.
Schr M. E. Tremble, Buffalo, 48,700 bu corn.
Schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, 3,000 bu corn and 1,000 bu oats.
Schr D. I. Davis, Pentwater, light.
Schr Pilot, Montague, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Montague, light.
Schr John Mee, Manistee, light.
Prop Cecilia, Jacksonport, light.
Schr Lightguard, Tonawanda, light.
Schr Golden Age, Buffalo, 92,685 bu rye.
Schr Emma Leighton, Ludington, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, Little Cedar River, light.
Schr Wallin, Holland, light.
Schr C. Raab, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, light.
Schr R. P. Mason, Traverse City, light.
Schr Ruby, Clay Banks, light.
Schr Walhalla, Gill's Pier, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Charlevoix, light.
Schr William Aldrich, Manistee, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, light.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Iver Lawson, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Muskegon, light.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr Charles Luling, Cheboygan, light.

METHODIST UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 7.—[Special.]—The fact was made public today for the first time that the elegant site purchased some months ago for the location of the Methodist Episcopal University of the South, to be located at this place, had been deeded to the Freedman's Aid Society for the education of youths regardless of color or previous condition of servitude. The prime movers in the plan to build the university have denied that it was to be a mixed school, and on this understanding subscriptions had been made liberally in this section. This conveyance of the property settles the question of mixed school, and considerable interest is manifested among those interested in it in the South.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

HYDE PARK, Ill., May 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read with much interest the article in your issue of this date giving particulars of the meeting held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Eastborn, No. 4320 Cottage Grove avenue, and was glad to see such a large representation of interested property-owners at the meeting. I must say, however, that after the reading of the proposition from Mr. C. B. Holmes, President of the Chicago City Railway Company, I was rather surprised at the action of the meeting, and can only account for it by the people present not thoroughly understanding the proposition. Quite an important item in regard to rapid transit was not talked about, that is that the dummy can and will be run as fast as any train can be, and also that when the cable system is adopted it can be run at any speed desired. Then again, what a difference regarding convenience between the proposed steam railroad and the dummy company! The latter agrees to plank their double track and make it available for public travel. The proposition of the Chicago City Railroad Company should be carefully considered at the special board meeting Thursday evening, and if the several committees appointed at last night's meeting will faithfully attend to the matters intrusted to them and report at the board meeting there is no doubt in my mind but that the Chicago & Lake Calumet scheme can be forever squelched, as it certainly ought to be, for with the proposed accommodations offered by the City Railway and at a fare of eight and one-half cents from Fifty-first street to Madison street, which is certainly as cheap as can be desired, everything seems to be in favor of the dummy line. Let all attending the meeting of the Hyde Park Board Thursday evening see that this matter is settled, not for the interest of a certain few, but for the benefit of the whole village of Hyde Park. If this is done the proposed new road will not obtain their selfish ends.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE CITY OF PARIS

Cut in One-Half!

NOT OUR

Handkerchiefs

AND

Embroideries,

BUT THE

Price of the Same.

We will sell this day, and the balance of the week, our entire stock of

HANDKERCHIEFS

AND

EMBROIDERIES

AT JUST

ONE-HALF

THEIR REAL VALUE.

Ladies' White Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

9 cts.

Ladies' Colored Border Hemstitched Handk'fs, warranted ALL LINEN (all new and handsome borders),

12½c Each.

Ladies' Colored Border (25 handsome designs) Hemstitched Handk'fs, very fine and Pure Linen,

25c Each.

Gents' Colored Border, ½-inch Hemstitched, warranted Pure Linen,

25c Each.

Silk Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' White Pongee (all silk) Handk'fs, hemstitched,

39c Each.

Ladies' Light Blue and Cardinal Pongee (all silk) Handk'fs, hemstitched,

49c Each.

Gents' White Pongee (all silk) Handk'fs, hemstitched, extra size,

63c Each.

Gents' Brocaded Silk Handk'fs, in light blue, cardinal, gray, white, ecru, black, &c., &c.,

59c Each.

Embroideries.

1 3-4-inch good quality Embroidery......3c per yard
2-inch good quality Embroidery......5c per yard
2-inch good quality finer Embroidery......6c per yard
2 1-2-inch good quality Embroidery......7c per yard
3 1-2-inch good quality Embroidery......10c per yard

The above 5 styles are cut on the edge and ready for use.

5-inch good quality Embroidery......12c per yard
6-inch good quality Embroidery......14c per yard
6-inch Extra quality Wheel Pattern Emb'y. 19c per yard
7-inch Extra Extra quality Wheel Pattern Embroidery......25c per yard

You see from the above low prices that WE MEAN BUSINESS!!

And that Fifty Cents buy One Dollar's worth of goods.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.,

State-st.,

S. W. Corner Washington.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.

BASE-BALL.

PITTSBURG vs. CHICAGO RESERVES.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, May 8, 9, 10. Game called at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25c. Grand Stand 25c. Tickets for sale at usual places.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST.

BASE BALL.

Opening Championship Games.

KEYSTONE UNIONS VS. CHICAGO UNIONS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, May 8, 9, 10, 11. Games commence at 4 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Randolph-st., South Side.

PARTED

AT MATINEE.

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE!

AT 8 P. M.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF LIVING CURIOSITIES AND NEW ATTRACTIONS.

NEXT WEEK—COMIC OPERA

ON A MAGNIFICENT SCALE.

Admission ONLY 25 cts. Children, 10 cts. Museum always open. Performances at 3 and 8. Seats can be secured in advance at Box-Office.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Randolph-st., South Side.

GRAND OPENING, SUNDAY EVENING, May 11,

COMIC OPERA.

THE FAVORITE OPERA,

The Bells of Corneville,

Will be produced under the immediate direction of the celebrated manager, Mr.

J. C. SCANLAN.

RESERVED SEATS CAN NOW BE PROCURED AT THE BOX OFFICE.

GREAT CHICAGO

MUSEUM and THEATRE

One block north of Clark Street Bridge.

OPERA TWICE A DAY.

PIRATES OF PENZANCE,

TODAY'S MATINEE.

BELLS OF CORNEVILLE

(Chimes of Normandy)

TONIGHT.

OUR MUSEUM—Largest in America.

GRAND CRAZY QUILT AND FANCY ARTICLE SHOW

$50,000 Worth of Quilts on Exhibition.

1,000,000 Patches Under One Roof.

Ladies, come in afternoon to see display.

General admission, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Reserved seats at Box Office and Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Museum open at 10 a. m. Performances commence at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

WANTED—All kinds of curious and useful articles made by artisans, to enter our Grand Contest to commence shortly. Apply immediately, Room 13, Great Chicago Museum and Theatre.

JUVENILE PINAFORE next Sunday Afternoon and night, and at all Matinees except Wednesday and Saturday.

FATINITZA every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS! NEW IDEA! NEW IDEA!

LEON & CUSHMAN'S

MINSTREL COMEDY COMPANY,

SARAH BARNUM'S DILEMMA, and the burlesque ILL-FED-DORA.

FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.

Next Week—The McCaull Opera Company in "THE MERRY WAR."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—EXTRA.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 12,

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY, MAY 18,

McCaull Opera Comique Company,

JOHN A. McCAULL, Proprietor and Manager,

In their latest success from the Casino, New York, the

MERRY WAR!

Extraordinary Cast, including Misses Ida Valerga (her first appearance in Opera Comique), May Samuels, Alice May, Messrs. Francis Wilson, Jay C. Taylor, and Wm. T. Carleton. BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

Palace Dime Museums

SOUTH SIDE, Clark, south of Madison.	WEST SIDE, W. Madison, near Halsted.
Marvelous Living Two-Headed COW. Other Curiosities changed.	First time in Chicago of the Wonderful PIN MACHINE Making 1,000 Pins per minute.
ON THE STAGE. Entire New Company of Specialty Artists.	The South Sea Islanders, The Strange Circassian, 20 other Living Curiosities. New Faces, Acts, and People on the STAGE.
Doors open daily, 10 to 10.	Doors open from 1 to 10.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

SEASON TICKETS

FOR THE

MAY FESTIVAL

Can now be secured at the CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL Box-Office, FIVE EVENING CONCERTS, May 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. TWO AFTERNOON CONCERTS, May 29 and 31. Season Tickets, including reserved seat for the Seven Concerts, $15.

The sale of SINGLE RESERVED SEATS will begin next Monday morning, May 12.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JOHN A. HAMLIN......Lessee and Manager

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Return engagement and farewell appearances in Chicago of

MODJESKA!

Tonight—EAST LYNNE.

No play will be repeated. Seats now on sale. Box-office open daily at 9 a. m., where repertory for the week may be obtained. Next Week—First Production of the new Comedy-Drama, BURR OAKS.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.

50c......GENERAL ADMISSION......50c

THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN,

GEO. C. MILN,

SUPPORTED BY

MISS ADELE PAYN

And a carefully selected company.

Wednesday and Thursday—RICHELIEU. Friday—MACBETH. Saturday Matinee—HAMLET. Saturday Night—FOOL'S REVENGE. South Side Ticket Agency at Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Regular Prices—25c, 50c, and 75c. Next Week—W. J. SCANLAN, commencing with Matinee May 11, in ARDENDALE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

The popular comedian,

NAT C. GOODWIN,

And his own comedy company in

THOSE BELLS,

In which Mr. Goodwin gives his wonderful imitation of MR. HENRY IRVING. Also the musical success entitled "HOBBIES," in which Mr. Goodwin imitates all American artists.

"SEE OUR FAIRY."

Monday, May 12—John P. Smith's Comedy Company.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Bijou Opera Bouffe Co.

IN

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE!

AN IMMEDIATE HIT.

Seats may be secured one week in advance.

JOE MIEHLE'S BROADWAY HALL,

369-371 South State-st.

GRAND CONCERT

Every evening during the week and Sunday afternoon and evening.

THE PARISIAN LADIES' ORCHESTRA.

Parties visiting the National Panorama will find this place as the nearest and most convenient refreshment resort for ladies and gentlemen.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

Week commencing MONDAY, MAY 5. Saturday and Sunday matinees. Holland Comedy Co. in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Geo. Holland as Lord Dundreary. Popular Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, and 50c. Next week, May 12—HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.

Thursday evening, May 8, MR. RIDDLE will read MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Mendelssohn's beautiful music to the play will be interpreted by Heimendahl's Orchestra of 18. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1.50 and 75c; for sale at Box-Office.

Saturday afternoon at 3—Farewell Riddle Matinee. Miscellaneous programme.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BELASCO'S

Stranglers of Paris

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Next week—CONFUSION.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.,

Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Rosser, of St. Paul, is at the Palmer.

Judge J. O. Pierce, of Memphis, Tenn., and the State Board of Canal Commissioners, are at the Sherman.

Bishops Spaulding, of Peoria, and Ireland, of Minnesota, Secretary of State Dement, ex-Senator David Davis, and Jay Hubbell are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. John Darling, of Adelaide, Australia, and Mr. R. Shoobridge, member of the House of Assembly, Tasmania, were on 'Change in this city yesterday.

IN GENERAL.

Post-Office-Inspector Bedell has telegraphed here that he arrested the Postmaster of North Manchester, Ind., for abstracting $103 from a registered letter.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held at the home Wednesday. The collections in cash amounted to $736; merchandise, $101; other sources, $70.

James Maloney, aged 16, and Peter Deedy, two years younger, were arrested for breaking into L. B. Bailey's ice-house, No. 783 Hubbard street, and stealing a lot of tools. The youthful burglars are lodged at the Desplaines Street Station.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is circulating petitions praying Congress to take no action on the Postal Telegraph bill and to refuse to act on any telegraphic matters. Some of those to whom the papers were submitted refused to sign.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 51° above zero; 9 a. m., 53°; 10 a. m., 55°; 11 a. m., 54°; 12 m., 54°; 1 p. m., 55°; 3 p. m., 56°; 6 p. m., 54°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.37; 6 p. m., 29.40.

Jailer Folz leaves for Joliet today with a batch of thirty-five prisoners who were convicted at the April term of the Criminal Court. Among them are several women, and James Shea and Alexander Ewing, who were sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years each for burglary.

A crowd of men were standing on a rotten gang-plank near the corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street yesterday when it suddenly gave way. One of the men, Bryan O'Neil, of No. 59 Crosby street, had his leg broken, but the others escaped anything more serious than a shaking-up.

The Dakota Colored Colony that was organized in this city about a year ago is doing well, and is in a prosperous condition. The members have taken up several thousand acres of land and quite a large number with their families left last night for their new homes. Many more will soon follow.

Sheriff Hanchett yesterday submitted his monthly report of the number of prisoners in his charge for the month ending May 6 to the Judges of the Criminal Court. He reports 249 inmates in the County Jail. Of that number four are charged with murder. Over half of the inmates are held for burglary and robbery, and the rest are accused of various other offenses.

The Plumbers' Association met last night. The new price-list which was presented was found defective, and was referred back for correction. The Executive Committee of the National Association announced that the annual convention would be called together at Baltimore June 25. Delegates would be admitted on the same basis of representation as last year, Chicago being entitled to send thirteen.

The women of the Chicago Flower Mission were to have held the first meeting for the season at the Athenæum yesterday morning, and a number did attend, but as many were ignorant of the time and place of meeting the session was not regarded as a grand success, and a more formal reunion will take place next Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Thereafter meetings will be held every Wednesday morning at the same place, No. 50 Dearborn street.

Tuesday evening Earl F. Holmes was married to Miss Lydia S., eldest daughter of John A. Phillips, at his residence, No. 170 Throop street, some eighty guests participating in the festivities. There was music by Hand's orchestra and an elegant supper by Eckard. The young couple were the recipients of numerous and useful presents. They took the late train to St. Louis, thence to New Orleans by steamer. They will return to Chicago the latter part of May.

Company E, First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, gave a May party at the armory last evening, attended by nearly 300 persons. Capt. Rhodes, of Company A, presented a beautiful flag on behalf of the ladies, and it was received by Capt. Smith for the company. After the annual encampment breaks up Company E will make a two weeks' trip through the Northwest, visiting Milwaukee, Madison, Kilbourn City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other places.

The Collector of Customs appointed C. R. Corbin as one of the arbitrators to consider the justness of the condemnation of Tea-Inspector Barnard of a consignment of 100,000 pounds of tea dust received from Japan by J. W. Doane & Co. Mr. Corbin appointed as his assistant A. P. Uphan, and the two selected C. A. Flanders. The merits of the case were looked into, and after examining the samples the Inspector was sustained. The tea is valued at $11,000.

Mr. Joseph G. Pangborn, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was the recipient of a formal but enthusiastic resolution of thanks the other day from the Western delegates to the National Medical Convention. While the party stopped off for dinner at Grafton, Va., Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, of Chicago, moved the resolution in a happy speech, and as Mr. Pangborn had become extremely popular with both the male and female sections of the party the proposition was carried con amore.

An unknown man committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a 44-calibre bull-dog revolver yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock at the side of the Illinois Central tracks at Fifty-ninth street boulevard. The body was taken to the morgue at Hyde Park. It was dressed in dark clothes, soft black hat, white shirt, and boots. It was that of a man about 35 years of age, heavily built, with a sandy mustache. He was probably a German. On his person was found $2.85, a Springfield silver watch, and a pocketknife, etc.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company yesterday the following were elected Directors: Columbus R. Jennings, John R. Hoxie, the Rev. W. H. Ryder, William S. Rayborn, of Philadelphia, and Charles E. Judson. The Directors elected Charles E. Judson President, the Rev. W. H. Ryder Vice-President, and Joseph Lush Secretary. The reports showed an increasing business for the year. On the North Side fourteen miles of pipe had been laid, and the tunnel to connect with the works will be completed by July 1.

It was stated in a dispatch from Minneapolis in yesterday's Tribune that a number of commission firms having branches there had been shut off from receiving quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade. Among the firms mentioned was S. H. Woods & Co., who have an office in the Chamber of Commerce. A reporter learned that this firm had issued a circular which had been condemned by the Directory of the board, and which was the principal reason for their having been cut out from the quotations. The circular is confidential to their customers and gives a "pointer" on an alleged corner.

Judge Shepard has granted a perpetual injunction restraining John Stephens, Clerk of the Criminal Court, from collecting the amount of a judgment entered up against Eliza Callow in 1882. She was surety for John Murphy, indicted for stealing a pocketbook valued at $1 from Clara Tolin. Henry Hudson, who was Justice of the Peace at the time, held Murphy in $200 bail. After his release he disappeared, and when his case was called for trial the recognizance was forfeited. Subsequently a scire facias writ was issued. While this was pending every effort was made to find the fugitive, but he never was apprehended, and Mrs. Callow was called upon to pay the $200. At the May term, 1882, Murphy's case was nolle prossed, which did not annul the judgment, however. Mrs. Callow thought since the cause had been dismissed she, too, should be relieved from all responsibility. Judge Shepard was of the same opinion, and ordered State's-Attorney Mills to satisfy the judgment on the record.

LIGHT ON LIGHT.

A CITY EMPLOYE SEEKS IN VAIN TO SHED IT.

Figures were published in The Tribune yesterday showing that the bid of the Sun Vapor Light & Stove Company, of Canton, O., for lighting the city with other material than gas was about $7,000 less than the bid of the Illinois Street Gas Company, providing no additional lamps were erected, and if they were the former was still $3,500 lower.

A statement furnished by Mr. Stewart, of the Gas-Inspector's office, holds to the contrary. His statement concerning the two companies is as follows:

Number of oil lamps in city May 1, 1884	2,377
Cost of lighting lamps per year at $14.40	$34,228.80
Cost of lighting lamps at $14.44	34,323.88
Cost of lighting lamps at $16.80	39,933.60
Sun Vapor Light & Stove Company lighting 2,377 lamps at $14.40	34,228.80
Add lighting—say 1,000 to be erected—for six months	7,200.00
Add 1,000 lamps at $5 each	5,000.00
Add 1,000 wooden posts	1,250.00
Cost of assessment, $2 for each, 1,000 posts	2,000.00
Total	$50,428.80

The bid of the Illinois Street Gas Company is figured out as follows:

Lighting 2,377 lamps at $16.80	$39,933.60
Lighting 1,000 lamps (to be erected) for six months at $16.80	8,400.00
Total	$48,333.60

Mr. Stewart gives the Illinois Company as being about $2,000 lower than the other, but he neglects a few important points. He assumes that there will be 1,000 additional lamps erected (which there will not be), and he fails to state that 800 have already been ordered, for which the Illinois Company has the contract under last year.

Commissioner Cregier, to whom this statement was submitted, states that both bids are incomplete, and it is difficult to ascertain which is the lowest. He says that the question of additional lamps cuts no figure, as there will probably be but few.

The estimate of Mr. Stewart, based on the extra 1,000 lamps, is simply nonsense.

FILIAL INGRATITUDE.

THE CHARGES OF AN OLD WOMAN AGAINST HER SONS.

Mrs. Ellen Doyle, a respectable-appearing old woman, waited about the office of County Attorney Bliss nearly all day yesterday with a hope of seeing him and interesting him in the matter of collecting a monthly payment of $10 from each of her two sons in the Town of Lake. Two years ago, she claims, the County Court ordered the two sons to contribute that amount towards their mother's support, when she was compelled to remind them of their filial duty by appealing to the county authorities. During all that time, she declares, she has not received as much as $30 from the two sons, who, besides refusing to pay over the sum ordered by the court, have left her to struggle for a livelihood as best she can. With tears in her eyes she told a sympathetic woman in the corridor of the Court-House that she had raised an ungrateful family of sons and daughters and had struggled hard to educate them and make them respectable. She said: "I regret to have it to tell, but as God is my witness I was compelled to sleep in one of my son's barns the other night because his wife ordered me out, and although he knew of it he would not come to my assistance. I don't want charity from any one, and wouldn't accept it, but since I am no longer able to work my children ought surely give me at least a place to lay my head, for God knows I never deserted them."

A SUBURBAN SHOOTING.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WOUNDS A RESIDENT OF HYDE PARK—THE CAUSE.

A. F. McMillan, head clerk of the Union Foundry & Pullman Car-Wheel Works at Bonton, was shot yesterday morning at Bonton by James H. Atwood, a commercial traveler from Buffalo, N. Y. The weapon used was a breech-loading shotgun and the charge took effect in McMillan's right shoulder, inflicting a serious and possibly fatal wound.

The shooting occurred in the house of Atwood's father-in-law, Frank Broadbent, on One Hundred and Fourth street. After the affray McMillan walked to the office of the company and was taken to the Illinois Central depot on a stretcher, whence he was carried by train to his home, No. 2709 Fifty-third street, Hyde Park. Drs. Leavitt and Owen, Chicago, and Flood, Hyde Park, were called, and found it necessary to take out the socket-joint of the wounded man's shoulder, as it was badly shattered. Atwood remained quietly at the house until arrested by Officer Fitch, who lodged him in the jail at Kensington. He said to a Tribune reporter that he was in the employ of Mosler, Bowen & Co., Rochester, N. Y., and lived in Buffalo. He arrived in Bonton Monday, and was visiting at the house of Frank Broadbent, his father-in-law. His wife was also there, having been visiting her parents for some time. The affair, he said, grew out of a private family matter. "McMillan insulted my wife and her sister. I have telegraphed the attorney of my firm, and until he arrives and the examination is held I prefer to make no statement whatever."

In the afternoon the reporter was admitted to the bedside of the wounded man, and was given the following statement from his lips:

"I went to my work as usual this morning, and while on the street at Bonton I was told by Miss Libbie Morgan that her mother, Mrs. Broadbent, wanted to see me. I went to the house and was received pleasantly, just as usual. I know the family quite well and have taken my lunch at the house for the last two years. I went into the parlor, and Mrs. Broadbent asked me how my wife and little baby were. I said they were well. She started to ask me another question, but before I caught the drift of it Mrs. Atwood, her daughter came in. She came toward me, as I was sitting in the corner. Suddenly her husband came into the room through the back door and pointed a shotgun directly at my head, saying, 'Throw up your hands.' I got up and slipped out into the middle of the room, saying, 'What's the matter?' 'Throw up your hands,' he repeated, and aimed the gun directly at my head. I felt for my revolver and moved toward the door into the hall. He fired, and I felt the sting of the shot in my shoulder. I got my revolver, and, although his wife caught hold of me, fired at him once, and perhaps twice, but the room was full of smoke and I didn't hit him. He ran out of the back door. I started for the hall door, and went out of the house, Mrs. Atwood clinging to me and talking to me until I got to the front door. There is no earthly reason why Atwood or any of the family should feel any ill-will towards me. I knew Atwood slightly, and met him when he was here about three months ago."

McMillan is well known in Hyde Park, and is steady and industrious. Dr. Flood stated that he was doing well and that unless the after-effects of the operation were unfavorable he would possibly escape with the partial loss of the use of his right arm. Atwood will probably have an examination today at Hyde Park.

THE SALOONKEEPERS.

THEY PROPOSE TO DEFEND A MAN CONVICTED OF SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The West Side saloonkeepers met to consider the opposition offered by the State Liquor Association to the withdrawal of the local branch. Some time ago the West Side association decided to withdraw, but the State association refused to consent, and claimed that the local organization owed it $3 out of every $5 received on the initiation of a member of the local society in the past as well as in the future. Yesterday Mr. Mette read a paper which he had prepared setting forth how much the local owed the State association. He claimed that the churches were not now so severe on the saloonkeepers as formerly, and that this was due to the efforts of the State association. The paper produced little effect, and a resolution that the organization should insist on withdrawing from the State association was adopted. The association decided to give its aid to Fred Von Beren, who has been convicted on four charges in the Criminal Court of selling liquor to minors, and is now awaiting sentence.

THE TRUNK LINE.

IT WAS NOT A POPULAR ONE FOR BURGLAR CLOUGH.

The police tell a queer story concerning an arrest which was made Monday night, but which was not brought to the notice of the reporters until yesterday. The arrest was that of Joe Clough, a notorious burglar for whom the police had been searching for three months. Joe was the leader of a gang of harness-thieves who operated extensively on the West Side last winter, making a specialty of breaking into the barns of wealthy citizens and stealing valuable harness. The gang was broken up in January, and three of its members arrested—William Dubois, Charles Loffhagen, and Thomas Steadman. Dubois pleaded guilty, and starts for the Joliet Penitentiary today to serve ten years. Loffhagen has already gone down for an eleven-year term, and Steadman is awaiting trial. Clough fled from the city when the gang was broken up, and the police could get no trace of him until a few days ago, when they learned that he left Buffalo for Chicago. He reached here Monday evening, and was arrested at the house of his brother, corner of Wentworth avenue and Root street, where two detectives found him stowed away in a large trunk. The story told is that Joe came all the way from Buffalo in the trunk, which was provided with air-holes and was addressed to the brother. The detectives say they followed the mysterious trunk from the depot to the house and helped the prisoner limber up his cramped and stiffened limbs immediately after it was opened. Whether he rode all the way from Buffalo in the trunk or not he was taken from one at his brother's house and is now in jail. There are no less than ten indictments standing against him.

RELIGION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL SYNOD.

The ninth annual meeting of the synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held in St. John's Church yesterday afternoon. After a short religious service conducted by the Rev. F. J. Walton, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, and Bishop Cheney, the synod was organized under the Presidency of Bishop Cheney. The churches represented and their delegates were as follows: President—Bishop Cheney; clergy—The Revs. J. D. Wilson, F. J. Walton, R. H. Burke, W. H. Cooper, J. S. Green, J. W. Fanley, Chicago; the Rev. E. B. England, Peoria; the Rev. W. F. Mappin, Elgin. Laymembers, Chicago—Christ Church: J. D. Desendorf, the Hon. William Aldrich, D. C. Strong, E. A. Turner, Dr. C. R. Koch, H. A. Parker, B. Philpot, G. J. Bradley, Maj. J. H. McArthur, F. R. Crory, S. H. Dryer, Samuel Beers; St. Matthew's: Stephen L. Robinson, Charles S. Davis; St. John's: J. Leaming, Thomas R. Lynas, E. D. Chase; Grace: William S. Kerry, R. H. Burke Sr.; Englewood: E. Kirk Jr.; Peoria: A. G. Tyng, A. J. Boylan, S. D. Reynolds.

The reports of the Standing Committee and Committee on Board of Missions having been approved, Bishop Cheney gave his report, showing that there had been during the year 131 confirmations, 1 ordination, 1 presbyter, 3 ministers received, 1 dismissed, 1 corner-stone laid, and 4 churches opened.

Mr. Leaming, in behalf of a committee appointed for the purpose, proposed, as an amendment to the constitution, "That when a majority of communicants and the vestry in any church of good standing wish severance from one synod to join another they be allowed to do so."

The matter was discussed by Dr. Koch, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, William Aldrich, A. G. Tyng, the Rev. F. J. Walton, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, Mr. Desendorf, and others, and it was found that 17 were in favor of the amendment and 5 against. The matter was then left for adoption to the next meeting of the synod.

The Treasurer's report showed a total income of $3,813; expenditures, $1,965; leaving a balance of $1,848 on hand.

An application from Christ Church, Wellington, Kas., to be admitted into this synod was granted.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Board of Missions—The Revs. E. B. England, J. D. Wilson, F. J. Walton, and Messrs. A. G. Tyng, E. J. Keith, J. D. Desendorf, S. E. Robinson, J. Leaming.

Standing Committee—The Revs. J. D. Wilson, J. W. Fanley, R. H. Bosworth, and Messrs. William Aldrich, C. A. Jamieson, D. C. Strong.

Secretary—S. H. Dyer.

Treasurer—J. D. Desendorf.

It was resolved also that the Bishop ask for a collection for missions at all confirmations, and that a synod journal should be established.

A public meeting in connection with the synod was held in St. John's Church in the evening. After a short religious service conducted by the Rev. E. B. England and the Rev. J. D. Wilson Bishop Cheney called the synod to order. Bishop Fallows, who was expected, did not come, and Bishop Cheney proceeded to deliver a charge on "Loyalty." He dwelt chiefly on the obligation of the loyalty of every Reformed Episcopalian to his church, the reasons for their existence as a church, and the best methods of securing loyalty and promoting the prosperity of the body. Mr. J. Leaming and William Aldrich followed, emphasizing the Bishop's remarks.

The Rev. J. D. Wilson moved that pledges be taken from the parishes for the missionary fund for the ensuing year. The following responses were made at the Secretary's call: Trinity Church, Englewood, $40; Grace Church, Chicago, $30; St. Matthew's Church, Chicago, $50; St. John's Church, Chicago, $100; Christ Church, Peoria, $200; Christ Church, Chicago, $1,200; Chillicothe, $50; making a total of $1,670.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

SPRING MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Congregational Association reconvened at the Millard Avenue Church yesterday morning.

The topic "Church Life and Amusements" was discussed by the Rev. Dr. Little, the Rev. Dr. Cuthbertson, and Dr. L. P. Haskell. The last speaker was particularly severe in comments on dancing. After much debate the question of a Sunday-school Secretary for the State was passed without definit recommendation to the State Association.

"What is the Best Way to Treat the Attacks of Modern Infidelity?" was considered by the Rev. J. A. Potter. He said the infidelity to be feared was not the ranting, profane Ingersollism, but the infidelity resting on a philosophical basis. It could not be ignored, but it should be borne in mind the attacks should not be made on infidels personally, but on the systems to which they held. The best argument against infidelity was the history of infidelity itself.

The Rev. G. H. Bird, having declined reelection as Chicago Sunday-School Superintendent, the Rev. J. H. Parr was elected to the position. The Cragin and Rosehill churches and the Church of the Good Shepherd were received into the association. The Lyons church was dropped from the roll. The Rev. J. C. Armstrong was elected Registrar and Treasurer. The assessment fee was fixed at five cents per member.

Revival work was then discussed by the Rev. W. B. Millard and others. The Rev. E. C. Adams, who has been at work among the Bohemians of the Sixth Ward, reported hopeful signs. The Bohemians were as much separated from the intellectual and religious life of the city as they would have been in Bohemia, and, in fact, while traveling over their district, he often thought he was again in Prague.

The reports from the churches closed the session. The fall meeting of the association will be held with the Fremont Church, near Ivanhoe.

WEST-SIDE ASSESSMENTS.

WHY ALL THE PROPERTY-OWNERS ARE LEVIED ON FOR THE DOUGLAS PARK BOULEVARD.

Chicago, May 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you, through your paper, inform a large number of interested property-holders in this part of the West Side why they are assessed at the same rate for building a boulevard south of Douglas Park as those in the immediate vicinity of the improvement?

I have talked with several good lawyers in regard to the matter, and they inform me that the assessment is illegal, and that it can probably be defeated. Ordinary taxes fairly levied should be paid, but I believe property-holders should combine and resist the collection of this unjust assessment.

Thomas L. Stark, No. 304 West Indiana street.

The act of 1869, under which the boulevards were constructed, did not provide for the purchase of land for a boulevard south of Douglas Park, though it provided that donations for this purpose might be accepted. A special act in relation to the completion of the new boulevards and a more effective means of collecting assessments, approved May 2, 1873, provides that the assessment for this boulevard shall be made with reference to the value of the property to benefited thereby. The property in the vicinity of the boulevard south of Douglas Park is largely occupied by manufacturing industries. There are also many lumber-yards and large dock interests there. All these interests regard the opening of a pleasure drive in their neighborhood as a drawback rather than as an advantage to them. The Assessors, Messrs. Amick, Clark, and Sokup, thought that the whole West Side would share the benefit of the new boulevard, which will connect the West and the South Park systems. The assessment was therefore made on the basis of the assessment of last year, on the land value, without regard to the improvements erected on any particular piece of property, on the whole West Side alike. The only additional tax is one of 10 cents per foot on the property fronting on the boulevard.

THE CARPENTERS.

THEY ARE SATISFIED WITH THE OUTLOOK.

The carpenters say that they have fully half the good carpenters in the city in their union. The number of good carpenters in the city they place at 3,000. Many non-union men are with them in the demand for $3 per day as the minimum rate of wages. The union does not insist that the bosses shall retain in their employ any union man, but that those whom they do employ shall not be paid less than $3. An order for forty union men at $3 was received Monday morning and could not be filled until Tuesday night. Many union men who might be at work at their trade are kept busy on the committees. The carpenters say that the only large firms which absolutely refuse to pay $3 are the Pullman Palace Car Company, Steinmetz & Eisenberger, and the Campbell Brothers' Manufacturing Company. Other firms insist that only a certain class of work shall be paid $3 per day. Nine sub-committees have been appointed to find the name and abode of every carpenter in the city and what wages he is earning. Many bosses, it is said, are paying union men $3 and non-union men $2.50 or $2.75. They are trying to prepare reliable statistics on the subject.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ALDERMEN WHO WANT THE OLD SYSTEM REVIVED.

The statement published in The Tribune yesterday that a movement was on foot to inaugurate the old system of a Board of Public Works with three Commissioners caused considerable discussion at the City-Hall, and various opinions were expressed. A few years ago the system was abolished on account of its extravagance, and but one Commissioner appointed, who has entire control of the department. The three Commissioners used to receive $4,000 each, a Secretary $3,700, an Assistant Secretary $1,800, and a messenger $1,200, making a total of $18,700 for the heads of the department alone, without counting the bookkeepers and other employés. The Aldermen who are backing up the present scheme—Walsh, Sweeney, Sullivan, Gaynor, Purcell, and Burke—claim that the revival of the old plan will entail but little, if any, additional expense to the city. Ald. Sullivan argues that the present Commissioner receives $4,000 a year, the Superintendent of the Street Department $2,400, and the Superintendent of the Water Office $2,400. This makes a total of $8,800. He says that it is the intention to give the three new Commissioners $3,000 each and do away with the positions of Superintendents of the Street and Water Departments, having the board attend to these duties. Thus he claims that it would only require $300 additional, which could be more than saved in other ways. When asked what the objection was to the present arrangement he replied that a change should be made; that the affairs of the Department of Public Works were badly conducted; and that everything was behind hand. He cited the Rush street bridge as an example, saying that the contract had been delayed, and he did not believe the bridge would be finished before August. He also said that the contracts for the carpentry work on the new City-Hall had not been let as soon as they might, and as a result it would cost more now, as labor was higher.

Ald. Sweeney agreed with him, and said that the Commissioner had too much power in the appointment of employés, and it would be better to divide it up among three men who would represent each division of the city.

Ald. Ryan and Dixon oppose the movement, holding that the city had one experience and got enough of it.

The Mayor did not have much to say on the subject, but did not believe it would meet with general approbation. From his conversation it was easily seen that he would veto the measure if it ever came up in the Council, in which event it would require twenty-four votes to pass it. It is very doubtful if this number could be raised.

The same thing was attempted in 1883. In March of that year Ald. Dalton, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported against it, and the ordinance was killed.

Commissioner Cregier laughs at the idea, and is evidently not greatly alarmed.

AMBULANCES.

A DOCTOR URGES THEIR NEED IN CHICAGO.

There has been considerable discussion on the necessity of an ambulance system in Chicago, which has been freshened recently by the published arguments of Dr. G. Frank Lydston. The Doctor claims that the present patrol system of the city, which answers the purpose of the ambulance, is ineffectual and faulty. He maintains that numerous mistakes are made on the part of the police, and that frequently people are arrested for drunkenness when in reality they are suffering from some accident or disease. He further states that very often it is desirable for a physician to accompany an injured person to the hospital or station, but if he does so it is at his own expense unless the patient compensates him. Furthermore, the policeman is expected to furnish a physician himself in all cases of emergency, particularly at the police stations, and pay out of his own pocket, or if the physician sends his bill to the city no attention is paid to it. The pamphleteer states that there is but one physician employed by the city for such work, and that he is overworked and poorly paid. He suggests that there should be in Chicago, as in New York City, a regular corps of police surgeons, one or two at least for each division of the city. In lieu of this he adds that a provision might be made by which any physician could be called upon to care for an injured person, and attend him with the security of being paid for his services.

After extolling the virtues of the ambulance system in New York he refers to the rough way in which patients are handled by the police in charge of the patrol wagons in this city. He concludes by stating that no reason exists why the hospitals here should not have an ambulance system except that they are controlled by the politicians, and that the only qualifications required are that the medical lights be of good Republican or Democratic principles.

Chief-of-Police Doyle was asked for his opinion on the subject, and replied that he was not prepared to say whether the system would be an improvement or not. Without wishing to be understood as opposing it he would speak from a police standpoint on the efficiency of the present patrol system. The system here, he claimed, was far superior to the one in New York in all its details. There were sixteen wagons, and the greatest care was exercised in their management. Each wagon is fitted up with a box of surgical instruments and a canvas stretcher which can be adjusted to either side of the wagon by means of hooks, making an easy, swinging hammock. Of course, he said, an ambulance might run lighter, but in nearly all instance the patrol wagon answered the purpose, and there were but few cases where the patient died on the way to the hospital, and those only when the injuries were fatal. Everything possible was done for an injured person. Each wagon was supplied with restoratives, which were administered when necessary. He did not believe an ambulance could get on the ground as quickly as the patrol wagons. Statistics show that during last year 1,058 sick persons were taken to the hospital, 827 to their residences, 328 to the station and cared for, 242 dead bodies to the morgue, and 69 dead bodies to residences. If the patient is on the South Side he is taken to St. Luke's Hospital; if on the North Side to the Alexian Brothers'; and if on the West Side to the County Hospital.

Dr. F. Henrotin, surgeon of the Police and Fire Departments, has prepared a pamphlet of medical instructions to the officers in charge of the patrol wagons, which are followed out carefully.

THEY WERE MARRIED.

THE MOTHER BLESSED THEM, BUT THE FATHER DIDN'T.

A singular case of alleged perjury was heard by Justice Lyon yesterday, the defendant being Mrs. Annie Peters, whose home is at the corner of Fourteenth and State streets. The woman was arrested at the instigation of Patrick Burke, a laborer, of No. 1726 Dearborn street, because his son James married the defendant's daughter, Mary Peters. The mother of the girl favored the marriage, but the young man's father objected to it. The woman, however, outgeneraled the man by going to the County Clerk's office, getting a license for the young lovers, and having them married without the old man's consent. He said she had committed perjury by swearing that the young man was of age, and accordingly had her arrested.

When it came to the examination yesterday the defense proved that the age of the groom had been put down in the license as only 20 years, but the prosecution wanted to show then that Mrs. Peters had committed perjury by signing herself in the application for a license as the mother of young Burke. She admitted having done this, but claimed, and so proved by the license clerk, that she had represented herself not as the mother in fact, but as having been a mother to the youth in the way of care and kindness. She was discharged.

BANGLES.

AN OLD RAGE REVIVING—A DEMAND FOR CENTLESS NICKELS AND ALTERED SILVER DOLLARS.

"Yes," said a down-town jeweler, "there are more bangles worn than for some time past. Fashion or caprice appears to have brought them in again after rather a long period of neglect. We are engraving quite a number. The smaller denominations of gold coins are used less, I think, than silver coins. Nickels—especially the new ones—are quite popular, and there is an active demand for those of the new series—the ones without the word 'cents.' Their rarity makes them very valuable. A young fellow offered me a dollar for one the other day. I wish I had laid in a stock when it was possible. Not very many women call to have bangles made. Most of our customers are men whom I suppose haven't the nerve to refuse a girl when she hints that she is collecting the monograms of her male friends, etc. It is the ambition, apparently, of most young women to get all the bangles they can. Perhaps there is a rivalry among them as to numbers.

"The very latest thing in bangles is the standard silver dollar, with the profile view of the radiant female protectoress of our liberties upon it, sliced down into the likeness of the young lady who gets the bangle. I have seen one or two clever specimens of this work. The profile is, indeed, well adapted to it. The average young woman's profile could be cut out of it quite easily. But it is against the law to mutilate the coin of the Nation, and I don't know where these I've seen were cut."

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Ex-Supervisor Darlington yesterday turned over to the new Supervisor, Thomas Gahan, the sum of $66,000 of the town funds, which were deposited in the Stock-Yards National Bank pending the settlement in the courts of several questions in dispute between the authorities. He retained $10,262, which was also on deposit, claiming that it was due him as compensation at the rate of 2 per cent commission on moneys received and disbursed. This is denied by the town authorities, and suit will be begun today or tomorrow to recover the amount.

George F. Morgan, of Onarga, Ill., General Manager of the Wyoming Hereford Association, is spending a few days at the Stock-Yards. He says that his extensive experience and investigations lead him to the conclusion that there is no contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle anywhere in the West. In some localities among dairy cows kept closely confined there are cases of pneumonia, but it is not contagious.

At the Town Board meeting yesterday evening the remonstrances of citizens of Englewood against licensing saloons on Sixty-third street, together with letters from President Cable, of the Rock Island Road, and President Newell, of the Lake Shore Road, were presented by a committee and placed on file.

THE CHICAGO CAB CO.

The following letter has been received by the Chicago Cab Company and will explain itself:

State of Illinois, Secretary's Office, Springfield, May 6, 1884.

I have this day received a protest from Charles T. Yerkes Jr., Secretary Chicago Hansom Cab Company, asking that final papers be refused the "Chicago Cab Company," to which I have replied that the law says: "No licenses shall be issued to two companies of the same name," and the practice has always been to issue licenses unless the names were quite similar, which is not the fact in your case.

(Signed) H. D. Dement, Secretary of State.

SALE OF $160,000 COURT-HOUSE BONDS.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 7, 1884.—The County Commissioners of this (Vigo) county have just sold to N. W. Harris & Co., investment bankers, of Chicago, $160,000 of 5 per cent bonds, proceeds to be used in building of the new court-house.

Finest teeth $8; filling half rates. Drs. M'Chesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
Xavier Motlaf, Chicago	23
Rosalie Levitski, Chicago	23
John Weisthauer, Chicago	25
Augusta Meyer, Chicago	22
Henry Dietz, Chicago	26
Frances Thiel, St. John	20
Henry Kiehm, Milwaukee	40
Anna Spindler, Chicago	24
George H. Jepson, Chicago	30
Ella Rosenquist, Chicago	26
Elliott Sheldon, Chicago	52
Mrs. Sarah Bickler, Chicago	45
Ferdinand Burchard, Chicago	21
Fredricka Frenz, Chicago	17
Fred Poppen, South Chicago	29
Annie Schweitzer, South Chicago	19
Christian Lesser, Chicago	24
Bertha Meyer, Chicago	27
Gotthardt E. Starck, Sioux Falls, Dak.	24
Emma Scholz, Chicago	20
Louis Bar, Chicago	27
Anna Pessie, Chicago	19
Edgar E. Owen, Chicago	23
Mary S. Elliott, Chicago	23
Anton Johnson, Chicago	30
Inga Hanson, Chicago	21
Patrick G. Gorman, South Chicago	25
Margaret Hartley, South Chicago	19
Matthias Bermes, South Chicago	33
Anna Topolanek, South Chicago	27
Jacob A. Sundberg, Chicago	22
Anna L. Gustafson, Chicago	20
Emil A. Krause, Chicago	22
Lena Hartmann, Chicago	19
Henry C. Jordan, Elden, Ia.	42
Alice E. Moore, Elden, Ia.	35
Henry J. Klinke, Chicago	25
Louise Schoenlanke, Chicago	20
Moritz Schweum, Chicago	26
Anna Nietschmann, Chicago	23
George Keckeisen, Chicago	23
Katie Hohendel, Chicago	23
Daniel Kaiser, Chicago	27
Addie E. Gibbs, Chicago	20
Henry Lowrie, Chicago	26
Ellen H. Webster, Chicago	26
John Reitze, Chicago	23
Margaret Schreipperman, Chicago	24
John J. Warde, Chicago	32
Margaret Cannon, Chicago	25
William Jacobson, Chicago	28
Olava Simonsen, Chicago	24
Gust Anderson, Chicago	30
Lizzie Harlen, Chicago	23
Gustav Schultz, Chicago	28
Minnie S. Johnson, Chicago	25
Thomas B. Stewart, Campton, Ill.	25
Abbie Vanderhoff, Campton, Ill.	23
James Watson, Blackberry, Ill.	21
Eliza Stewart, Campton, Ill.	23
Gustav Giffey, Chicago	28
Marie Buettner, Chicago	21
Frederick Schoenstedt, Chicago	23
Carrie Sanchez, Chicago	23
Fred Hills, Chicago	23
Tillie Woodward, Chicago	23
Samuel E. Hood, Chicago	25
Nellie Colestock, Chicago	20
Charles J. Haskin, Chicago	24
Malvina Dupond, Chicago	24
Charles De Boor, Chicago	24
Lizzie Thie, Chicago	23
Fred Almenraeder, Chicago	51
Mrs. Augusta Sohn, Chicago	35
Bernard J. Flannigan, Chicago	27
Mary Maginnis, Chicago	24
Michael M. Kiernan, Chicago	25
Sarah McAllister, Chicago	25
Ambrose Grunwald, Chicago	32
Ernstine Rose, Chicago	26
Otto Lorenz, Chicago	28
Ida Buenzow, Chicago	23
Claus H. Carstens, Chicago	25
Wilhelmine Sierich, Chicago	19
John K. Liebmann, Chicago	24
Emily Hann, Chicago	22
John Larson, Chicago	32
Mathilda Janson, Chicago	29
Addison D. Hewes, Chicago	28
Jennie B. Watkins, Chicago	23
Alvin D. Conklin, Chicago	46
Frances Tompkins, Chicago	45
Lawrence H. Bowles, Chicago	24
Mary E. English, Chicago	17
Andry Piotrowski, South Chicago	28
Katie Zkolinska, South Chicago	24
Engel Casserie, Chicago	23
Mary Lindhard, Chicago	19
Martin Davis, Chicago	22
Minnie Leverenz, Chicago	20
Charles A. Bateman, Chicago	29
Lizzie Pittaway, Chicago	18
William Grant, Chicago	22
Annie Walsh, Chicago	18
Louis M. Hoffman, Chicago	28
Annie Hartwig, Chicago	20
Plaske W. Kline, Chicago	25
Lena Matson, Chicago	21
Carl Fisher, Lake View	46
Carolina Ruhlach, Lake View	35
Milton H. Lalor, Chicago	29
Agnes Burgess, Chicago	28
Warren Taylor, Keene, Mich.	23
Jennie Peck, Palatine, Ill.	22

DEATHS.

DAVIES—May 5, at Belton, Tex., May Vergene, aged 9 months, only child of William E. Davies, of this city.

BERGFELD—May 5, Frederick G., only son of R. H. and Cathrina M. Bergfeld, aged 23 days. Funeral Thursday at 1:30 o'clock from 97 North Wells-st. to Graceland.

BALLOU—May 6 at his residence in Wheaton, Levi Ballou, aged 73 years and 6 months. Funeral at M. E. Church in Wheaton, of which he has been a faithful worker for nearly forty years, on Thursday at 1 o'clock.

No mother's voice to soothe our pain,
No loving glance from eyes of blue,
Only truest hope that once again,
Father and mother we'll meet you.

GASSER—May 7, Louis Gasser, aged 72 years 6 months 17 days. Funeral from 12 Wesson-st. today at 11 o'clock by carriages to Waldheim.

HUNTER—At Millard-av., May 7, Genevieve B. Hunter, aged 5 years 5 months and 7 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY—May 7 at 7 a. m., at the residence of her son, No. 222 Oak-st., Hanorah Murphy, aged 81 years, the beloved mother of Daniel, Thomas, and John Murphy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACK—Tuesday, May 6, William C. Mack, aged 73 years. Funeral at his late residence in Woodlawn on Friday, May 9, at 2 p. m.

RUSSELL—May 7, Sara, wife of E. F. Russell, aged 28 years. Funeral Friday, May 9, at 3 p. m., from the residence, 532 Orchard-st.

SHELDON—In this city May 5, 1884, Daniel Sheldon, aged 41 years, late of Taylor's Battery. Funeral by 12:30 train on Thursday to Rosehill Cemetery.

WAY—Wednesday, May 7, at 3 o'clock p. m., Alfred J. Way. Notice of funeral hereafter. Indianapolis and Cleveland papers copy.

TAYLOR—At his late residence, 714 Washington-boulevard, at 5 a. m., May 7, Reuben Taylor, aged 86 years and 4 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING IS TO BE HELD AT NEEF'S Hall, No. 26 Clybourn-av., Saturday evening next, to reorganize the Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward. The call is signed by the Presidents of the Young Men's Auxiliary Club and the ward club.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Woman's Christian Association will be held at 1183 Wabash-av. at 10 a. m. today.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club will be held this evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel Club-Room A.

If you prefer Apollinaris

See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.

CHEW POLICE PLUG

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SEEDS

For the garden, lawn, field, or flower garden. Every variety. Garden and horticultural tools and implements of all kinds. Call and see us. Send for catalogue. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200-206 Randolph-st.



F. C. WILSON & CO., CANS & TANKS, 239 and 241 Lake-st.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.' Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY at KRANZ, 80 State-st.



10 CENT CIGAR. 5 CENT CIGAR.

IMPORTANT TO RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Newspaper "Ads," Circulars, Signs, &c., Do not enter into the composition of RIFORD'S Magic and Turkoma Cigars, As I spend my entire profits for six months introducing the same.

Exclusive sale given to one or two prominent Druggists in every town and city. Send for price-list and circulars. Address

SETH RIFORD, AGENT, 3 to 13 State-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, Are prepared in their Private Sale Department, To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and to invite you to call and inspect.

REGULAR TRADE SALES DRY GOODS Tuesday, May 6, 9:30 a. m., AND Thursday, May 8, 9:30 a. m. Important Special Lines in Each Sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE Thursday, May 8, 9:30 a. m. 1 Car of W. G. Ware To be sold in lots to suit the trade. 15 Crates English Lustre Bond W. G. Ware. Usual lines of Porcelain C. C. Rock and Yellow Ware, 500 Chamber and Tea Sets, Library Lamps, Chandeliers, etc. 1,000 brls. Glassware. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

BALL'S



CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks wear, if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's name on the box. CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building. Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

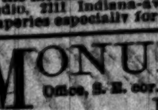


SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities enable us to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a national reputation. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

SALE BY ASSIGNEE.—I offer for sale the buildings (stocked with ice for season's work), and machinery complete for bottling beer, bottles, ... shipping-cases, horses, dray, etc. Also about ... hundred (400) barrels of beer completed and in process of completion at the Pueblo Brewery. Address H. L. HOLDEN, Assignee of the ... Drees Brewing & Bottling Co., South Pueblo, Colorado, April 28, 1884.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.



OFFICE, RAILROAD, LIBRARY, COUNTING-ROOM Desks. 300 styles. Curtain and Flat Tops. Opera and Church Chairs. Send for circulars. THOS. KANE & CO., 137 and 139 Wabash-av.

Babies Photographed By the instantaneous mode at COULTER & HODGES' Studio, 2111 Indiana-av. We have Dresses and Draperies especially for Babies' Pictures.

MONUMENTS. Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts. JOHN H. VOLK.

MEERSCHAUM GOODS at cost for 30 days, as we desire to call attention to our large assortment. J. E. BORTON & CO., 129 East Madison-st.

CIGARS No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated ... HAVANA CIGAR. J. E. BORTON & CO., 129 Dearborn-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & ... No. 18 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange) ... Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum ... sold on commission for cash or on margin ... received; 4 per cent allowed on daily ... Members of New York Stock Exchange, ... Mining Exchange, National Petroleum ... New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed Wednesday, May 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wood st., 180 ft s of Thirty-eighth, e f, ... ft, dated April 9 (S. E. Gross ... Petsch) ...

Wabansia av., ... ft e of Girard st, n f, ... ft, dated Sept. 3, 1883 (David William ... John Herwin) ...

West Congress st, 100 ft w of Laflin, s f, ... ft, dated May 5 (M. and W. C. Gilbride ... Mary E. Gilbride) ...

Wentworth av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 24x120 ft, dated May 6 (... Simon) to Mary J. Shannon) ...

West Thirteenth st, n w cor of Hoyne av, ... ft, dated March 15 (J. W. Campbell ... O. E. Jaffke) ...

Third av, ... ft s of Van Buren st, e f, ... ft, dated April 23 (Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co. to B. and S. Shoeneman) ...

Robey st, near Twenty-second, ... improved, dated April 15 (estate of ... P. Woods to H. A. and E. A. Clark) ...

Douglas av, s w cor of Gage st, n f, ... dated April 12 (estate of G. Hubbard ... Thomas Hassey) ...

Huron st, ... ft s of North Market, n f, ... ft, dated April 14 (Sarah M. Briggs to ... Dwyer) ...

Lubeck st, ... ft w of North Oakley, s f, ... ft, dated April 30 (Korf and Iloepe to ... Ewers) ...

Purple st, 200 ft n of Twentieth, w f, ... dated April 1 (William Dinsmoor to Thomas Orton) ...

De Kalb st, near Hoyne av, n w f, ... dated May 6 (James R. Shaw to W. O. H...) ...

Idaho st, 191 ft s of Van Buren, w f, ... dated May 6 (C. O. and E. B. McCagg to ... Reilly) ...

Cottage Grove av, near Thirty-eighth st, ... dated April 22 (Philip Wills ... Charles G. Wicker) ...

North Wood st, 50 ft s of Cornelia, w f, ... dated March 17 (A. M. and H. D. Hunting ... to the German E. L. St. John's Church) ...

South Wood st, 204 ft s of Thirty-eighth, ... dated April 7 (S. E. Gross et al. ... and E. Ponke) ...

State st, 75 ft s of Thirty-seventh, w f, ... dated April 29 (estate of Harley Green ... James Vilas Jr.) ...

Larrabee st, near Wisconsin, e f, 24x122 ft, improved, dated May 7 (Michael Adams ... Luke C. Quinn) ...

Shurtleff av, s w cor of Twenty-sixth st, ... ft, dated May 3 (Patrick Brady ... Charles Jorn) ...

Fourth av, 210 ft n of Polk st, w f, ... dated May 1 (Edward C. Cleaver to Benj. F. Cheney) ...

Ashland av, 40 ft n of York st, w f, ... dated April 25 (F. G. Kammerer to ... Kuss) ...

West Twenty-first st, 96 ft e of Paulina, s f, ... ft, dated May 6 (James M. McGill to ... McCarthy) ...

Blue Island av, 225 ft n of Nineteenth st, ... ft, dated May 6 (Samuel Johnson ... Isaac Goldstein) ...

Washington boulevard, 96 ft w of Fall st, ... ft, dated May 1 (S. W. Brewer to ... ward R. Goode) ...

Bushnell st, 109 ft w of Stewart av, n f, ... ft, dated April 30 (W. H. Baldwin ... Harder & Hafer) ...

Clybourn av, near Wabansia, s w f, ... dated April 21 (J. B. and W. C. Kellogg to ... bert Kuhn) ...

West Eighteenth st, 131 ft e of Halsted, ... dated May 2 (Henry Regensburg ... C. F. Dallmann) ...

Lincoln st, 175 ft n e of Ellen, n w f, ... dated April 10 (W. M. Stanley to W... Grunberg) ...

Fowler st, 221 ft e of Leavitt, s f, ... dated April 10 (William Grunberg to W... Stanley) ...

Grant place, 226 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, ... dated May 1 (Stephen Sicard et al. to ... iel Goodwin Jr.) ...

Fourth av, 250 ft s of Polk st, e f, ... May 1 (Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. ... to Charles & C. L. Kota) ...

Milwaukee av, 123 ft s e of Western av, ... ft, dated May 6 (P. Stevens to ... hoff Jr.) ...

Same property as above dated May 6 (G. ... hoff Jr. to Alfred Zeigler) ...

Cypress st, 254 ft n of West Taylor, w f, ... ft, dated May 5 (Morris Stanley to ... Hooley) ...

Oakley av, 90 ft s of Taylor st, e f, ... dated April 11 (C. W. Nicholes to T. and ... Reath) ...

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF ... MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine av, s e cor Belmont, w f, 75x120 ft, ... April 24 (J. P. Altgeld to Hugh Foley) ...

Racine av, adjoining the above, 50x120 ft, ... April 28 (same party to P. T. Kelly) ...

Belmont av, s w cor of Pine Grove, n f, ... ft, dated April 30 (M. E. and T. R. Young ... Paul E. Heid) ...

Palmer st, ... ft s of Wilson av, e f, ... dated May 7 (George H. Carver to E. A. ... vey) ...

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF ... MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Morgan st, 146 ft s of Fifty-third, ... 125 ft, dated April 10, 1883 (P. Gaylord to ... Thomas) ...

Lot 22, Hitt & Packer's Fifth Addition, ... April 15 (Tracy, Sykes & Porter to M. O... nor) ...

Sixty-third st, 114 ft w of Lexington, s f, ... 150 ft, dated April 1 (S. E. & C. Pennington ... Charles K. Proctor) ...

Lincoln st, 214 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, ... dated April 22 (R. R. Nicholson to W... Nicholson) ...

Oakwood boulevard, 150 ft e of Grand boulevard, s f, 150 ft to alley, dated April 5 (... dence County Savings Bank to ... Palmer) ...

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF ... MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fairfield av, 225 ft n of Wabansia, e f, ... dated March 29 (John Louis to M. Young ...) ...

Mead st, 128 ft n of North av, e f, ... dated April 10 (M. Dunlay to A. Lasecki) ...

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

W. H. Sreiber, two-story store and dwelling, No. 136 South Clinton street, to cost $3,000.

James McKinney, basement, 20x40, No. ... street, to cost $1,200.

Peter Martin, two-story dwelling, 22x54, ... street, to cost $2,500.

Keller & Unruth, two three-story stores and flats, 42x55, Nos. 377 and 379 Thirteenth street, ... $10,000.

S. Martin, one-story cottage, 22x40, No. ... field street, to cost $1,200.

John Jensen, five one-story cottages, ... No. 28 Hirsch street and Nos. 760 and 762 ..., to cost $5,000.

Minnie F. Keeler, two-story dwelling, ... Lane place, to cost $3,500.

Albert Schwieke, one-story cottage, ... North Leavitt street, to cost $600.

A. Leitzmann, two-story store and dwelling, No. 1526 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $3,000.

N. Hansen, basement, 20x40, No. 211 ..., to cost $600.

Rudolph Brand, three-story store and ..., Clybourn and North avenues, to cost $13,000.

A. Schornach, two-story store and ..., No. 161 Ward street, to cost $2,000.

... Wheeler, additional story, 32x40, ...

... F. Waite, three-story dwelling, ... and 1729 Butterfield street, to cost $4,000.

George Lehman, one-story cottage, ... Wilcox avenue, to cost $1,200.

THE NEW OLD-TESTAMENT.

The revised translation of the Old ..., which will shortly be published, ... the place of the authorized version ... estimation; but it may be fairly ... clear up many infelicities and ob... that version which puzzle the ord... The "unicorn" which never exi... the English Bible will at last be kil... "wild ox" substituted in its ... "Book of Tasher" will be cha... "Book of the Upright." Sunday-... dren will be no longer troubled ... doubtful ethics of the Israelites ... ing" jewelry from the Egyptians ... running away with it. The revised ... will rightly state that they ask... not loans. Joseph's many-colored ... be a "tunic." The celebrated pa... "Book of Job," "Yet in my ... I see God," will be changed ... of my flesh," etc. "Judgment ... I lay to the line, and righteousness ... met," will read: "I will make jud... line, and righteousness for a plu... Psalm vii. the passage, "Thou ha... a little lower than the angels," wi... hast made him a little lower th... Psalm xxxvii. the passage, "Fret ... in any wise to do evil," will ... "Fret not thyself; it tendeth to ... Psalm lxviii. the passage, "The L... word; great was the company ... published it," will be made to re... giveth the word, and the wom... glad tidings are a great host."

These are fair samples of many ... which will be made. The aim ... lators has been to reproduce the ... the original as closely and accura... ble. It is pleasant to know that ... be attained without affecting any ... dogmatic statements contained i... ized version. The revision will ... the present venerable translatio... Tribune.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods ... yesterday: C. McNellis & Co., 2 ca...; J. M. Aubrey, 8 cases marble ...; ... ker, 1 case balloons; J. D. M... bale dry goods; L. Cohen & Son...; ... co; Cohn Bros., 1 case dry good...; ... Newton, 1 case mosaic table; T... 8 cases clock springs; W. H. Sch...; cases wine; Lilienfeld Bros. & ..., cigars; Burke, Walker & Co., 4 ca...; J. V. Farwell & Co., 15 cases dry ...; Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case dry go...; ... ley, 126 cases merchandise; Hibb...; Bartlett & Co., 1 case guns; Merc...; bales tobacco; Grommes & Ul...; cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 10 ...; Kantzler & Hargis, 11 cases cigar...; ... Selich & Co., 28 bales bed feat...; ... Stamping Company, 82 boxes tin...; Sheppard & Co., 817 boxes tin-plate ...; $16,757.03.

To make a good salad dressing ... very good condiments, plenty of ti... ... are essential. Durkee's Salad ... all these requisites. Sold ev...

...naris
...d before you
...ANGE LA-
... is an imi-
...hat water is
...re not to get

RIFORD'S SMOKE MAGIC
...R. 5 CENT CIGAR.

...ORTANT
TO
... DRUGGISTS.
...er "Ads," Cir-
... Signs, &c.,
...r into the compo-
...ition of
...FORD'S
... Turkoma Cigars,
... entire profits for six
...roducing the same.
...sale given to one or
...t Druggists in every
... Send for price-list
... Address
...FORD, AGENT,
...State-st, Chicago.

...D. P. GORE & CO.
...hoes, and Slippers,
...ale Department,
...R TRADE SALES
... GOODS
...y 6, 9:30 a. m.
AND
...rsday, May 8, 9:30 a. m.
... Special Lines in Each Sale.
...EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...Y & GLASSWARE
... May 8, 9:30 a. m.
...f W. G. Ware
...ish Lustre Bond W. G. Ware.
...D. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

...ALL'S
PRESERVING
...RSETS
...CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

...NASSE, Optician,
...ESS OPPORTUNITY.
...Photographed
...UMENTS.
... JOHN H. VOLK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
18 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, May 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wood st, 180 ft s of Thirty-eighth, e f, 24x129 ft, dated April 8 (S. E. Gross et al. to A. Fetsch) ... $475
Wabansia av, 48 4-10 ft e of Girard st, n f, 24 2-10 x... ft, dated Sept. 3, 1883 (David Williams to John Kerwin) ... 425
West Congress st, 100 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 5 (M. and W. C. Gilbride to Mary E. Gilbride) ... 2,500
Wentworth av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 24x120 ft, dated May 6 (Louis Simoni to Mary J. Shannon) ... 995
West Thirteenth st, n w cor of Hoyne av, s f, ... ft, dated March 15 (J. W. Campbell to G. K. Jaffke) ... 825
Third av, 148½ ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 49¼x... ft, dated April 22 (Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co. to B. and S. Shoeneman) ... 25,865
...y st, near Twenty-second, e f, ...x...ft, improved, dated April 15 (estate of George F. Woods to H. A. and K. A. Clark) ... 7,222
Douglas av, s w cor of Gage st, n f, 31x147 ft, dated April 12 (estate of G. Hubbard to Thomas Hassey) ... 950
...on st, 72½ ft s of North Market, n f, 50x100 ft, dated April 14 (Sarah M. Briggs to Michael Dwyer) ... 3,400
Lubeck st, 116 ft w of North Oakley, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 30 (Korff and Hoepe to John Swert) ... 1,850
Purple st, 200 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 50x165¾ ft, dated April 1 (William Dinsmoor to Thomas Orion) ... 2,500
De Kalb st, near Hoyne av, n w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 6 (James R. Shaw to W. O. Hall) ... 2,400
...ate st, 191 ft s of Van Buren, w f, 25x126 ft, dated May 6 (C. O. and E. B. McCagg to Mary Reilly) ... 900
Cottage Grove av, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, ... ft, dated April 22 (Philip Willner to Charles G. Wicker) ... 3,150
South Wood st, 50 ft s of Cornelia, w f, 25x130 ft, dated March 17 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to the German E. L. St. John's Church) ... 800
South Wood st, 204 ft s of Thirty-eighth, e f, 48x... ft, dated April 7 (S. E. Gross et al. to A. and E. Ponke) ... 950
...ace st, 75 ft s of Thirty-seventh, w f, 46x120 ft, dated April 23 (estate of Harley Green to James Viles Jr.) ... 3,680
Larrabee st, near Wisconsin, e f, 24x132 ft, improved, dated May 7 (Michael Adams to John C. Quinn) ... 4,800
...rtley av, s w cor of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 3 (Patrick Srahan to Charles Jorn) ... 2,325
Fourth av, 210 ft n of Polk st, w f, 20x100 ft, dated May 1 (Edward C. Cleaver to Benjamin F. Chaney) ... 7,500
Ashland av, 40 ft n of York st, w f, 18x148 ft, dated April 25 (F. G. Kammerer to Lewis Ross) ... 1,500
West Twenty-first st, 96 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 6 (James M. McGill to P. J. McCarthy) ... 1,000
Blue Island av, 225 ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 6 (Samuel Johnston to Isaac Goldstein) ... 3,300
Washington boulevard, 96 ft w of Fall st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 1 (S. W. Brewer to Edward R. Goode) ... 3,100
Bushnell st, 209 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30 (W. H. Baldwin Jr. to Hauder & Hafer) ... 2,400
Cybourn av, near Wabansia, s w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 21 (J. B. and W. C. Kellogg to Albert Kuhn) ... 900
West Eighteenth st, 131 ft e of Halsted, s f, 24x106 ft, dated May 2 (Henry Regensburg to C. F. Dallmann) ... 2,250
Lincoln st, 175 ft n e of Ellen, n w f, 25x114 ft, dated April 10 (W. M. Stanley to William Grunberg) ... 1,800
Fowler st, 251 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 26x102 ft, dated April 19 (William Grunberg to W. M. Stanley) ... 2,500
Grant place, 236 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, 48x124 ft, dated May 1 (Stephen Sicard et al. to Daniel Goodwin Jr.) ... 4,000
Fourth av, 350 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x95 ft, dated May 1 (Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co. to Charles & C. L. Kotz) ... 15,086
Milwaukee av, 123 ft s e of Western av, s w f, 24x90 ft, dated May 6 (P. Stevens to G. Birkhoff Jr.) ... 550
Same property as above dated May 6 (G. Birkhoff Jr. to Alfred Zettel) ... 860
Cypress st, 224 ft n of West Taylor, w f, 25x112 ft, dated May 5 (Morris Stanley to John Hooley) ... 1,725
Oakley av, 50 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 11 (C. W. Nicholes to T. and M. M. Reath) ... 750

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine av, s e cor Belmont, w f, 75x120 ft, dated April 21 (J. P. Altgeld to Hugh Foley) ... $2,000
Racine av, adjoining the above, 25x120 ft, dated April 26 (same party to P. T. Kelly) ... 600
Belden av, s w cor of Pine Grove, n f, 90x150 ft, dated April 30 (M. E. and T. R. Young to Paul E. Held) ... 4,200
Palmer st, 50 ft s of Wilson av, e f, 42x122 ft, dated May 7 (George H. Carver to E. A. Harvey) ... 3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Morgan st, 146 ft s of Fifty-third, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 10, 1883 (F. Gaylord to Mary Thomas) ... $300
Lot 28, Blk 2, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated April 15 (Tracy, Sykes & Porter to M. O'Connor) ... 500
Forty-third st, 114 ft w of Lexington, s f, 35¼x... ft, dated April 1 (S. E. & C. Pennington to Charles K. Proctor) ... 3,000
Lincoln st, 214 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 72x124 ft, dated April 22 (R. R. Nicholson to W. R. Nicholson) ... 1,200
Oakwood boulevard, 180 ft e of Grand boulevard, s f, 309 ft to alley, dated April 5 (Providence County Savings Bank to Potter Palmer) ... 8,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fairfield av, 225 ft n of Wabansia, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 29 (John Louis to M. Young) ... $400
Mead st, 190 ft n of North av, e f, 25x177 ft, dated April 10 (M. Dunlay to A. Lobecke) ... 350

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

W. H. Sreiber, two-story store and dwelling, 25x70, No. 125 South Clinton street, to cost $5,000.
James McKinney, basement, 20x40, No. 112 Walnut street, to cost $1,200.
Peter Mattes, two-story dwelling, 22x54, No. 417 Belden avenue, to cost $3,500.
Keller & Unruth, two three-story stores and dwellings, 43x56, Nos. 377 and 379 Thirteenth street, to cost $10,000.
S. Martin, one-story cottage, 22x40, No. 3500 Butterfield street, to cost $1,300.
John Jensen, five one-story cottages, 20x40, Nos. 24 to 28 Hirsch street and Nos. 766 and 768 Shober street, to cost $5,000.
Minnie F. Keeler, two-story dwelling, 22x45, No. 11 Lane place, to cost $5,500.
Albert Schwebke, one-story cottage, 20x24, No. 1057 North Leavitt street, to cost $600.
A. Leitzmann, two-story store and dwelling, 22x46, No. 1535 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $3,500.
N. Hansen, basement, 20x40, No. 211 Forquer street, to cost $600.
Rudolph Brand, three-story store and dwelling, 20x... Clybourn and North avenues, to cost $10,000.
A. Schornack, two-story store and dwelling, 20x60, No. 131 Ward street, to cost $2,000.
B... Wheeler, additional story, 20x60, No. 16 Quincy street, to cost $2,000.
... F. Waite, three-story dwelling, 42x54, Nos. 1727 and 1729 Butterfield street, to cost $4,000.
George Lehman, one-story cottage, 20x40, No. 1164 Wilcox avenue, to cost $1,200.

THE NEW OLD-TESTAMENT.

The revised translation of the Old Testament, which will shortly be published, may not take the place of the authorized version in popular estimation; but it may be fairly expected to clear up many infelicities and obscurities in that version which puzzle the ordinary reader. The "unicorn" which never existed outside the English Bible will at last be killed, and the "wild ox" substituted in its place. The "Book of Tasher" will be changed to the "Book of the Upright." Sunday-school children will be no longer troubled about the doubtful ethics of the Israelites in "borrowing" jewelry from the Egyptians and then running away with it. The revised translation will rightly state that they asked for gifts, not loans. Joseph's many-colored "coat" will be a "tunic." The celebrated passage in the "Book of Job," "Yet in my flesh shall I see God," will be changed to "Yet out of my flesh," etc. "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet," will read: "I will make judgment for a line, and righteousness for a plumb line." In Psalm viii. the passage, "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels," will be: "Thou hast made him a little lower than God." In Psalm xxxvii. the passage, "Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil," will be changed to "Fret not thyself; it tendeth to evil." And in Psalm lxviii. the passage, "The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it," will be made to read, "The Lord giveth the word, and the women that bring glad tidings are a great host."

These are fair samples of many of the changes which will be made. The aim of the translators has been to reproduce the meaning of the original as closely and accurately as possible. It is pleasant to know that this object will be attained without affecting any of the great dogmatic statements contained in the authorized version. The revision will simply clarify the present venerable translation.—*New York Tribune.*

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: C. McNellis & Co., 2 cases dry goods; J. M. Aubrey, 8 cases marble works; J. Vanicker, 1 case balloons; J. D. McNab & Co., 1 bale dry goods; L. Cohen & Son, 5 bags tobacco; Cohn Bros., 1 case dry goods; Gamman & Newton, 1 case mosaic table; Theo. Kearney, 8 cases clock springs; W. H. Schimpferman, 65 cases wine; Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 3 cases cigars; Burke, Walker & Co., 4 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 15 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case dry goods; R. B. Oxley, 126 cases merchandise; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1 case guns; Menendez & Co., 20 bales tobacco; Grommes & Ullrich, 14 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 10 cases cigars; Kuntzler & Hargis, 11 cases cigars; Charles Emmerich & Co., 28 bales bed feathers; Chicago Stamping Company, 82 boxes tin-plate; Sidney Shepard & Co., 317 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $8,157.88.

To make a good salad dressing in the ordinary way, good condiments, plenty of time, and no little skill are essential. Durkee's Salad Dressing supplies all these requisites. Sold everywhere.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Still Declining and the Feeling Panicky—The Money Market.

The Produce Markets More Active and All Stronger, Though Breadstuffs Closed Easy.

Continued Small Receipts of Grain Here—A Better Export Demand for Wheat on the Seaboard.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 7.	April 30.
New York	$116,772,929	$135,357,775
Boston	12,249,416	11,124,190
Chicago	7,368,000	7,847,000
Philadelphia	8,593,571	8,302,474
St. Louis	2,797,968	2,499,946
New Orleans	1,344,176	1,095,196

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 70c premium.
Boston, par to 8c discount.
St. Louis, 75@90c premium.
Cincinnati, 60c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

The financial troubles in New York have produced little impression on anybody in this city except speculators, and our financial atmosphere is undisturbed by anything unusual. It was suggested yesterday that if there were any serious distrust of the New York banks people would not be so anxious to get exchange on that city as to pay 70 cents premium per $1,000 for it. That was the ruling price yesterday. The supply was very small. There was no change of importance in the local market. The demand for money was small, street rates for call loans being quoted at 3@4 per cent, and the rates at the banks 4@7 per cent. Lenders are watching the course of financial events in the expectation that rates will soon be higher. When people get a little scared they are naturally careful about lending, and the recent failures may shorten the supply of ready money and thus advance the percentages. The offerings of foreign bills in this market are light.

In the bond market there was only a moderate degree of activity. Among the sales over the counter were the following:

$8000 U S 4s reg	123¾	$2000 Car Trust 6s s D.	100
$2500 U S 4½s reg	113¾	$1000 C P & W 5s	97¾
$1000 Lincoln Park 7s	107¾	$1000 C & W Ind 6s	101¾
$1000 Cook Co 7s of '85	102¾	$10000 Brd of Trade 5s	103
$8000 City Ry 4½s	98¾		

Transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange:

$10000 City Ry 4½s	98¾	5 shares Con Gas	48
$5000 do	98¾	50 do b 3	48¾
$14000 Con Gas 6s	97¾	5 do	49
$1000 Ia Div 4s	94	16 shares City Ry	255
$5000 Min Pt 5s	97¾	$1000 Chi & W Ind 6s	101¾
$25000 C & N W S Fd 5s	103	$4000 Con Gas 6s	97
10 shares A T & S F	73	$4000 do	97¾

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	150	Chicago City 3-65s, 1902	98¼
Com. Nat. Bank	150	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	98¾
†Continental Nat. Bk	135	Cook County 7s, 1885	100
Hide & Leather Nt. Bk	135	Cook County 7s, 1892	117
Hibernian B'nk'ngCo	120	Cook County 5s, 1899	107
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	200	Cook County 4½s, 1900	100¾
International Bank	107	Lincoln Pk. 7s, 1895	106
Merchants' L. & T. Co	300	N. C. C. R. 1 mtge. 1900	111
National Bk. of Ill	142¾	W. D. R. coup. 4-20 6s	107¾
Traders' Bank	140	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	105
U. Stock-Yards Nat. B	200	West Park 7s, 1890	110¾
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112	West Town 5s, 1890	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116¾	Mu. Un. T. Co. 6s, 1912	79¾
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	Postal Tel. 6s, 1912	51
Chicago City 7s, 1895	119	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122	Con. GasF.&L.Co.6, 1913	97¾
Chicago City 7s, 1897	123	Chamber of Comm	59
Chicago City 7s, 1898	124	Chicago City Railway	253
Chicago City 7s, 1899	125	Chi. Gas L. & Ck. Co	110¾
Chicago City 6s, 1895	117	Con. G. F. & L. Co	47
Chicago City 6s, 1899	119	W. Div. City Ry	205
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	102	Postal Telegraph Co	5
Chicago City 4s, 1901	102	Central Un. Tel. Co	52

To judge not only from the prices but from the dispatches that were received in this city, the feeling on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was decidedly panicky. Several telegrams declared that there was a general expectation that more failures were coming, and in others the fear of disaster could be read between the lines. Nothing serious was announced during business hours, but there was a strong declining tendency throughout the day, and the list closed at about the lowest points. Local observers say that there are some rotten spots in the market which are now known to only a few operators, and which will presently be exposed to public view. An effort was made early in the day to support the list, but it was soon found to be too big a task, and the prices of some securities melted rapidly away. Erie looked decidedly sick. The report was put afloat that the company had a large stake in the Marine National Bank, but President Jewett declared that its deposits in that institution amounted to only about $100,000. This statement seemed to make no difference to the bears, who continued to sell it with success. Reading slumped five points on the report that large loans had been called on it. It is claimed that the young Vanderbilts have been selling it freely. They are also reported as sellers of Lackawanna. The other coal shares were also very weak. It was rumored that Commissioner Fink, of the trunk-line pool, had resigned, but the story did not affect the stocks of that system seriously. The market closed weak, with the bears still free sellers. The sales of the day were 446,200 shares. There is a disposition among speculators of nerve in this city to buy some of the stocks on the ground that they have been unreasonably depressed, but the advice of correspondents in New York is almost invariably not to buy just yet, as liquidation is now going on rapidly, and there is more of it coming. The feeling is that, while some stocks are good purchases on their merits, purchases are not safe till the fever in New York is partially allayed.

The quotations for mercantile paper in New York are now 4@4½ per cent for first-class double-name, sixty days and four months, 5@5½ for good double-name and first-class single-name, 6@7 for good single-name, and 7@8 for not so well known.

There was some surprise in England, as well as in this country, that the Bank of England rate was not reduced to 2 per cent when it was found that the flow of gold from this country was so free, but considerable withdrawals of gold by the Scotch banks were foreseen and Continental exchange went against London. And then there will be some movement of gold in consequence of the Russian loan. It is not expected in London that much more gold will be shipped from the United States.

The thirty-three National banks of Philadelphia have an aggregate surplus of nearly 50 per cent, and five of them have a surplus equal to or greater than their capital. The Tradesmen's Bank has a surplus one and a half times its capital.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The stock market opened feverish and irregular but in the main firm—about all that could be expected of it after the exciting events of yesterday. Eliminated of its irregularity and feverishness by the statement that the banks had passed through the clearing-house all right, and by the fact that the dismal rumors prevalent last night of further failures were without foundation, the market remained steady, comparatively firm, but in a measure dull, for the best part of the day. Late in the afternoon the bears made a sharp attack upon prices, selling them down in many cases to the lowest figures that have been touched during the long-continued decline. At the very end there was a feeble rally, and the market closed with considerable firmness. This, in brief, was the course of today's market. There were no new developments regarding either the Marine Bank or the stock-house, and except that their failures had given an ugly blow to confidence they exercised no particular influence upon today's dealings. In fact, when considered dispassionately, they were conceded to be of only local and restricted importance, and in no wise expressive of the widespread financial rottenness which the bears were only too eager to have believed. Nevertheless, yesterday's disasters produced a scare, and the scare a decline, which was principally observable in the Erie securities and the coal stocks, although the latter were more seriously affected by fresh reports of Reading getting again into a Receiver's hands than by the Wall street failures. The decline in Erie stock from 18 to 16 and Erie second consols from 63½ to 77 was directly traceable to the failure of the Marine Bank, upon the plea that as Mr. Fish, the President of the bank, was also a Director in the railroad, the latter corporation was likely to suffer by the catastrophe. It is understood that Mr. Jewett, the President of the Erie Road, distinctly denies that his company is affected by the bank's complications. While everything is so blue, or rather so blue-black, it is pleasant to find a dash of color somewhere. It is to be found in the annual report submitted this morning to the Lake Shore Directors, from which we learn that the net earnings for 1883 amounted to $7,511,802, against $7,167,831 for 1882, and that during the last fourteen years 81 per cent of dividends has been paid to stockholders out of 96.82 per cent of earnings. An item of news this morning was that Mr. Commissioner Fink had resigned, but late in the day the report was denied. After a couple of years of laborious but futile attempts to make the oil and water of wrangling railroads mix it is not extraordinary that he should desire to get rid of the job. As before stated, the market closed low and depressed, but with some show of steadiness. Bulls of a hopeful nature are more cheerful than it was supposed they could be. They say that yesterday's failures have removed more obstacles that stood in the way of a better market, and claim that they are only of minor importance. They point to the fact that a tremendous short interest has been created; that sterling exchange is yielding to points prohibitory of further shipments of gold, and that prices of stocks have fallen so low that a reaction is inevitable. Should they back up their opinions by a practical buying of stocks, a turn for the better may be looked for with a good deal of confidence.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—May 7	May 6
Canada Pacific	512	48¾	47¼	47¾	47
Canada Southern	3,720	44	43	43	44
Central Pacific	2,025	47¾	46	46¾	47¼
Chi. & Alton	35	139	138	138	139
C., B. & Q.	1,110	122¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
C., C., C. & I.	2,250	47	44	44	47¾
Den. & Rio G.	2,100	12¾	11½	11¾	12¼
Del. & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	104	104¾
D., L. & W.	82,530	116¾	114¾	114¾	116¾
Erie	65,300	17¾	15¾	15¾	17¾
Do pfd	910	48	40	40	50¾
Do seconds		83	77	77¾	83¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
L. B. & W.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Illinois Central	200	127	127	127	128
Jersey Central	4,000	79¾	78¾	78¾	79
K. & Texas	3,415	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Lake Shore	18,576	95¾	94¾	94¾	95¾
Louis. & Nash.	3,010	43¾	42¾	42¾	43¾
Manhattan 2d pfd.	100	102	102	102	102
Mem. & Chas.	800	35	35	35	
Met. El. bonds		105	100¾	104	104¾
Mich. Cent.	400	79¾	79¾	79¾	79
Mo. Pacific	13,400	80	79	79	79¾
N. Y. Central	4,300	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	400	15	15	15	
Nor. & W. pfd	400	31	31	31	
Northern Pacific	1,725	22	21	22¾	22¾
Do pfd	13,447	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Northwestern	11,125	111¾	110¾	110¾	111
Do pfd	300	140¾	140	140	142
O. Ry. & N. Co.	600	77	77	77	77
O. Transcon.	9,100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Pacific Mail	3,325	44¾	43¾	43¾	44¾
P. P.-C. Co.	300	109¾	108¾	109	109
Peoria, D. & E.	100	14	14	14	14
Reading	67,400	41	34	35¾	40¾
Roch. & Pitts.	1,210	9¾	9	9	9¾
Rock Island	100	118	117¾	117¾	118
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
St. Paul	23,100	82	81	81	81¾
Do pfd	100	113	113	113	
St. Paul & O.	300	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
St. P., M. & M.	4,900	91¾	90¾	90¾	91¾
Texas Pacific	3,980	15¾	15	15	15¾
Union Pacific	36,375	57¾	56¾	56¾	57¾
Wabash	400	7	7	7	7
Do pfd	700	16¾	16	16	16¾
W. Shore bonds	500	53¾	53¾	53¾	54¾
Western Union	22,400	59¾	58¾	58¾	59¾
T., C. & St. L.	200				
Union Pacific	300				
Wisconsin Cent.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Bell Telephone	50	161	161	161	161
N. Y. & N. E.	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
C. & H (mining)	3	172	172	172	172
M. H. & O.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	132	Fargo	108
American	91	United States	56

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100¾	St. P. & S. C. 1st	116
4½s	113	Texas Pacific l. g.	44¾
4s, new	123¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	64¾
Pacific 6s of '95	129	Union Pacific 1st	114¾
Central P 1st (asked)	114¾	Union Pac. l. g.	107
Erie 2d	77¾	Union Pac. s. f.	111
L. & W. (ofd)	116		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	74	Tenn. new 6s	41
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	100	Va. con (ex mat. coup)	41
Tenn. 6s, old	41	Virginia defd	6

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 7.—Money more active at 3½@4; closed at 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 487¾; demand, 489.

The weakness in foreign exchanges continues and there has been a complete cessation of gold exports.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—[Special.]—The money market was fairly active, with rates for business time loans to the best borrowers easy at 4½@5 per cent. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at a still lower rate today—namely: 2, 2½, and 3 per cent, most of the transactions being at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at from par to 8c per $1,000 discount. The exchanges amounted to $12,249,416, and the balances were $1,370,985. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board—	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Tropical Tel.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Erie	200	18	18	18	18
Atchison	300	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
C., B. & Q.	200	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
Do rights	100	[illegible]			
M., H. & O.	50	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Mexican Central	1,000	13	13	13	13
Union Pacific	300	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
C. & H. (mining)	3	172	172	172	172
Quincy (mining)	15	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Second board—					
Mexican Central	700	13	13	13	13
Union Pacific	200	57	57	57	57
Atchison	500	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Bost. L. Co.	100	6	6	6	6
Bost. Water-Pow'r	200	2	2	2	2
New Eng. Tel.	50	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Erie Tel.	101	20	20	20	20
C. B. & Q.	100	122	122	122	122
C. B. & Q. (rights)	1,500	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Mex 7s	50¾	$2000 Mex 7s	50¾
2000 do	50¾	1000 U P 6s	111¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Mex 7s	51¾	$3000 Mex 7s	51
2000 do	51¾	5000 do	50¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—[Special.]—Clearings, $8,593,571; balances, $1,072,099. Money, 3@5. New York funds heavy. Market excited, feverish, and weak at the close, owing to the heavy decline in Reading. The market closed weak.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	57¾	57¾
Reading	17¾	18
Lehigh Valley	68	68¾
Northern Pacific	22¾	22¾
Do preferred	51¾	52
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	46
B., N. Y. & P.	6¾	6¾
Jersey Central	78¾	77¾
Oregon Transcontinental	17¾	17¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—[Special.]—New York exchange was going between banks today at 60 cents premium, with occasional sale at higher rates.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 7.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 7—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 101 13-16; do account, 101⅞. United States 4½s, 115½; do 4s, 125¼. St. Paul, 84; Canadian Pacific, 49½; Illinois Central, 129⅝; Pennsylvania Central, 61¼; New York Central, 115; Erie, 18⅛; seconds, 84⅛; Reading, 20½.

PARIS, May 7.—Rentes, 78f 82½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Extreme dullness was the only feature of the mining market, and sales amounted to only 1,100 shares. Bulwer sold at 45c, Horn Silver 6¼@6⅜@6½c. Iron Silver $1.00, and Little Chief (10 shares) at 55c.

Homestake	8	Quicksilver	3¾
Iron Silver	100	Quicksilver pfd	24
Ontario (asked)	27		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	1	Quincy	36¾
Calumet & Hecla	173	Wisconsin Central	11½
Catalpa	40	Osceola	12
Franklin	8¼	Huron	1
Pewabic	1¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.50	Hale & Norcross	$2.00
Belcher	1.00	Mexican	1.12½
Best & Belcher	1.75	Navajo	2.15
Bodie Consolidated	3.50	Ophir	1.25
California	20	Potosi	55
Choller	1.25	Savage	80
Consolidated Va.	25	Sierra Nevada	1.62½
Crown Point	1.25	Union Con.	1.87½
Day	2.50	Yellow Jacket	1.37½
Gould & Curry	1.37½		

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregularly stronger yesterday, and grain was more active. They generally started in with good buying, as operators found that the trouble of the previous day in New York had been very much overrated, and weakened about 11 o'clock on rumors of more bank troubles at the seaboard, which were afterwards denied, whereupon the previous advance was nearly recovered, but not maintained. The weather was steadier and receipts of grain again light. In the afternoon the feeling was very much unsettled by reports of another bank failure in New York and by other reports of an improved seaboard demand for wheat for export.

Provisions were stronger and more active during the first half-hour, there being a much better demand for lard, with a little more pork wanted; after that the trading was light. Hogs at the local stock-yards were quoted firmer, which was regarded as a sign of more activity by the foreign houses, they having recently received a good many orders, and intimations that a little further concession in prices would probably induce good English buying, especially of lard. This tended to improve local confidence and somewhat increased the demand. Prices tapered off a little towards 1 o'clock in sympathy with wheat. Pork advanced 17½@20c, and closed on 'Change 15c above the latest quotations of Tuesday, at $17.57½ bid for June and $17.70 bid for July. Lard closed 5c higher, at $8.60 bid for June and $8.70 for July, after having sold 2½c above those figures. Short ribs closed 7½c higher, at $8.57½ bid for July. On the afternoon call the market was quiet and declined 2½c all round. Later it was quoted a shade firmer.

Flour was again dull and unchanged. Two lots were taken for shipment and there was a very light local trade. The coarse millstuffs were 50c@$1.00 per ton lower.

Wheat was more active and much stronger. It advanced 1⅛c, but fell back 1¼c, and closed on 'Change ⅛c above the latest prices of Tuesday, at 94¼c for June and 95⅝c for July. The British markets were called dull, with a decline of 1d per cental, but New York bounded up 1⅛c early, and the local crowd, who had sold Tuesday afternoon on the strength (weakness) of the news from the seaboard, started in to fill. They covered a great deal of short wheat, but after they had got through there was little other demand, and the market fell back on unfounded rumors of other bank failures. There were few outside orders till near the close, when McHenry got one to sell 500,000 bu, and it broke the market nearly 1c, though disposed of in three lots to Comstock, Baker, and Gifford. Some rather large selling was done by Singer, and by others supposed to be acting for Ream and Young, though the latter said he was only changing over a lot from June into July. Hobbs, Linn, and Crapsey were the chief buyers otherwise. Some people thought that McHenry's selling was for Armour, and it was that fear that big men are trying to wiggle out of the deal that made the market so weak towards 1 o'clock. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold at 93⅜c, of No. 3 do at 84c, and No. 2 Minnesota at 94¾@95⅜c. After 'Change July sold at 95⅝c. On the call it advanced sharply to 96⅜c, on reports of a good export demand in New York both for England and the Continent, fell back to 96⅛c, sold up after the call to 97c, with a little buying by Clapp, and fell back to 96⅝c when the private information came that there was more financial trouble in New York. Later July was quoted at 96⅛c.

Corn was rather quiet and stronger. It advanced 1⅛c, to 59c for July, fell back ⅜c, repeated the movement "down the centre and back," and closed on 'Change ⅜c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at 56⅛c bid for June and 58⅛c bid for July. The British markets were called dull but steady, and our receipts were again so small as to bring out a strong competition for sample lots, making them sell much higher. The market for futures was very strong till wheat men came on as sellers, when the other cereal weakened. There was, however, a good demand all through, chiefly by local shorts, who feared the effect of continued small arrivals, and perhaps were influenced by some reports that all is not serene for corn in the West and Southwest. Warner and Baker were the principal sellers. Car-lots of No. 2 sold at 54⅜@55⅛c, with rejected at 49@50c, both in store. Rejected by sample sold as high as 54c, new mixed do up to 56c, and new high mixed do at 58c. On the afternoon call the market advanced ⅜c, June selling to 57⅛c, but fell back to 57c, with July at 1⅝c premium. Later July was quoted at 58⅞c.

Oats were rather active and firmer in sympathy with the leading markets and reported light receipts. Futures opened ⅛c higher, declined ⅛c, advanced ⅜c, declined ⅛c, and closed ⅜c higher than the latest prices of Tuesday, at 33⅜c for June and July. Cash No. 2 sold early at 32c for 10,000 bu short receipts, and later 4 cars gilt edge brought 32½c. Samples were in request early, when a decided advance over the previous day was obtained, but later shippers and local buyers held off and the market closed easier. No. 2 white sold chiefly at 37⅜c and No. 2 mixed at 33⅜@34c (mostly to arrive) free on board cars. On the afternoon call the market was steady.

Rye was quiet but ½c higher in sympathy with wheat, No. 2 cash selling (2 cars) at 61½c, with June about 63c, after having sold at 62⅝c, and July nominally 63c. Sales by sample were light at 62@64½c. On the afternoon call the market was a little firmer.

Barley was very quiet, trading being confined to scattering lots on the sample market. Cash and seller the month were offered at 71c, with no bids. No. 3 sold at 67@71c and No. 4 at 65@67c free on board cars.

Seeds were firm, with no marked change in prices. Flax was nominally $1.70 for No. 1 cash, and $1.30 was bid for new seed September delivery, with $1.33¾ asked. Prime timothy was quoted at $1.28 @1.30, and clover would bring about $5.70@5.75 for prime.

Quietude prevailed in jobbing circles generally. Dry goods were perhaps as active as is usual to the season, but the demand is much lighter than ten days ago, and decreasing. There is a liberal movement in millinery and white goods, while boots and shoes and clothing remain dull. Staple and fancy groceries were ordered with fair liberality, and prices averaged firm. Sugars displayed increased strength, and sirups, rice, and most other lines commanded full late prices. Coffees are still dull and unsettled. There was a fairly satisfactory demand for dried fruits and canned goods and very full prices were being realized. Fish were quoted active. The condition of the market for dairy products exhibits no change for the better. It is still very dull and exceedingly weak. Oils, paints, coal, and pig-iron were quoted as before. Hides are unchanged, eggs were rather slow and easier, broom-corn was steady, and tallow and wool quiet at quotations. Green fruits are fairly active. About 500 cases of strawberries were received, about half of which were in a really satisfactory condition and sold at $6.00@8.00 per 24-qt case. Whisky was unchanged, unfinished goods being quoted at $1.13.

A member of the Board of Trade remarked yesterday: "This is the only legitimate business in existence; if you have no property of your own, you can sell what belongs to another man." Evidently he is on another plane to that occupied by a Milwaukee man who was once recommended to sell wheat short. His reply was: "How can I sell it short when I do not own a bushel?" It seems that there are at least two ways of looking at nearly every one of the commercial questions that arise, like grim spectres, to trouble the bulls and bears in produce.

The President of the Chicago Board of Trade may well be proud of the fact that he is referred to as "a member of the Chicago Board named Blake." Only one is mentioned in the Gospel as superior to him who is referred to as "a man . . . whose name was John."

Mr. Gebhart, of Dayton, O., a large miller there, telegraphs that "receipts of wheat are very light." This may be read as a counter-irritant by those who were excited on the rumor of increasing receipts in that region.

Twenty-two boat-loads of Chicago No. 2 spring wheat sold yesterday in New York at $1.01 for export. This was within 1½c of the cost of our wheat laid down in New York, which is about as near as the market usually is to nominal cost.

There was a good deal of talk yesterday over the fact that 10,000 bu wheat had (just) been bought here for shipment to a miller in St. Louis. The same party has taken an average of about 1,000 bu per day from this city for a month past. It is such things as this that account for the decrease in visible supply far more than does the export movement. As the Scotch proverb puts it: "Mony a mickle maks a muckle."

They say that the recent apathy in buying provisions has led to a noticeable reform in the manufacture. Lard not being so much wanted, the shoulders and other cuts are not trimmed so closely for fat as they used to be, and contain a smaller percentage of bone, and the lard is again being made pure at the packing-houses, however it may be in the refineries. As a natural consequence of this, recent consignments, both of lard and meats, to Europe have been favorably commented on and assurances received that the articles give so much satisfaction as to lead to a considerable increase in the demand for consumption. It is an ill wind that does not blow good for somebody.

A letter from a commercial man traveling (for a Chicago boot-and-shoe house) in Kansas and Nebraska says the prospect for corn in those two States is not by any means a good one yet. He thinks that not more than about one-third of the intended acreage is planted, and the weather is still adverse as ever since the beginning of April. He says corn in Kansas is now thought to be worth something like 25c per bu more than it was a month ago. The wheat prospect is splendid—never better.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
May	$17.35	$17.45 @ 17.50	$17.50
June	17.45	17.47½ @ 17.62½	17.57½
July	17.55	17.57½ @ 17.75	17.67½
Year	14.42½	[illegible]	14.55

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

May	$8.45	$8.50 @ 8.52½	$8.50
June	8.55	8.60 @ 8.62½	8.57½
July	8.65	8.67½ @ 8.72½	8.67½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$8.40	$8.45 @ 8.47½	$8.40
May	8.35	8.45 @ 8.47½	8.40
June	8.42½	8.45 @ 8.47½	8.47½
July	8.50	8.55 @ 8.57½	8.57½

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

No. 2	54	54⅜ @ 55	55⅛
High-mixed	56	57⅛ @ 57⅜	57⅛
May	54	54⅜ @ 55	55⅛
June	56¾	56⅜ @ 57⅛	57
July	57½	57⅛ @ 59	58⅛
August	58¾	58⅜ @ 59	58¾

OATS.

No. 2	31¼	32 @ 32½	32¾
May	31¼	31¼ @ 32	32
June	33¼	33 @ 34	34
July	33¼	33 @ 34	34
Year	27¾	... @ ...	28

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$1.12¾	$1.13¾	$1.15¾
No. 2 corn	55	54¾	56¾
No. 2 oats	41¾	42	43
No. 2 rye	65	65	
Pork	20.00	20.07½	20.20
Lard	11.85	12.00	12.12
Short ribs	10.65	10.70	10.82½

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$6.25 @ 6.50
Long clears, loose	8.25 @ 8.30
Short clears, loose	8.60 @ 8.65
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	11.00 @ 11.25
Sweet-pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	11.75 @ 12.00
Bacon, short ribs	9.00 @ 9.25
Bacon, short clears	9.50 @ 9.75
Bacon, hams	13.00 @ 13.50
Mess beef	11.00 @ 11.50
Beef hams	24.00 @ 24.50
Choice to favorite winter flours	5.50 @ 6.00
Fair to good brands of winters	4.50 @ 5.25
Good to choice red winters	5.25 @ 5.50
Prime to choice springs	4.62½ @ 5.12½
Good to choice export stock, in sacks	4.10 @ 4.30
Good to choice export, double extras	4.35 @ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	4.25 @ 4.60
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.00 @ 5.50
Patent springs	5.50 @ 6.25
Low grades	2.00 @ 3.50
Rye flour	3.15 @ 3.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. For the corresponding day a year ago the reports of shipments are defective:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	24,833	13,709	10,279	6,799
Wheat, bu	34,546	39,947	41,092	29,342
Corn, bu	105,127	212,436	230,940	274,262
Oats, bu	105,083	107,444	127,564	107,353
Rye, bu	6,219	9,022	58,543	
Barley, bu	18,972	3,307	17,450	9,775
Grass seed, lbs	101,750	179,620	165,611	82,840
Flaxseed, lbs	12,000	267,000	12,000	
Broom-corn, lbs	143,700		6,350	
Cured meats, lbs	606,603	730,450	1,094,737	396,465
Canned meats, cases			1,365	760
Dressed beef, lbs			436,830	1,109
Beef, brls			78	109
Pork, brls		80	664	319
Lard, lbs	480,400	283,000	580,000	167,400
Cheese, lbs	94,505	62,800	74,000	21,530
Butter, lbs	140,886	142,088	119,948	8,830
Live hogs, No	12,576	7,490	1,170	1,914
Cattle, No	4,267	4,341	1,693	2,035
Sheep, No	1,546	1,026	319	303
Hides, lbs	247,321	98,348	115,360	12,860
Wool, lbs	116,506	17,845	8,300	
Coal, tons	20,017	6,713	782	1,466
Lumber, m	13,229	3,397	4,126	2,939
Shingles, m	690	40	103	
Salt, brls	4,367	1,000	4,329	1,301

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning, by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	11	...	...	11
Spring wheat	3	5	3	16
Corn	26	6	86	129
Oats	68	...	17	85
Rye	2	...	...	2
Barley	...	3	5	14
Totals	113	22	123	258

Also 7,000 bu No. 2 Scotch barley by lake. Total about 175,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,959 bu wheat, 276,309 bu corn, 7,789 bu oats, 24,588 bu rye, 4,449 bu barley.

No vessel room was engaged yesterday on 'Change, there being practically no inquiry, although there was room offering at 2c for corn and 2¼c for wheat to Buffalo.

The following were among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending May 3, 1884.	Week ending April 26, 1884.	Week ending May 5, 1883.
Flour, brls	180,000@185,000	170,000@175,000	185,000@190,000
Wheat, qrs	245,000@250,000	140,000@145,000	210,000@215,000
Corn, qrs	50,000@55,000	60,000@65,000	115,000@120,000

The following were the exports of leading breadstuffs from the United States and Canadas from Sept. 1, 1883, to May 3, 1884:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain and Ireland	4,089,508	30,635,459	19,304,867
Continent of Europe	253,229	23,910,380	7,220,987
S. A., W. I., and other countries	1,305,494	78,996	1,238,541
Total	5,648,201	54,593,835	27,144,390
Corresponding time 1882-3	6,485,111	63,878,282	30,782,270

A farmer in Hastings, Neb., writes: We made a scale of corn on track here at 30c to go West to San Francisco. If it keeps on raining as it has done, most of the Nebraska corn will not bear shipping. Most of the corn is in open cribs, and a good deal of it is on the ground and rotting. With cold weather and poor seed we will have but a poor crop. The demand out West is increasing.

Other letters state that the weather in Kansas and Nebraska has been almost uniformly bad ever since the close of last March.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—240 brls and 1,600 sacks springs at $5.50 for patents; 450 sacks and 125 brls winters on private terms. Total equal to 1,380 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—40 cars bran at $11.00@11.25; 20 cars middlings at $12.75@15.50; 7 cars shorts at $12.50@14.50.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—10,000 bu and 1 cars No. 2 hard stamped Minnesota, at 94¾@95⅜c. Total about 11,500 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—3 cars No. 3 at 93⅜c; 2 cars No. 3 at 84c; 7 cars at 82c for No. 3 on track and 91c free on board cars. Total about 6,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 380,000 bu June at 94¼@94⅝c; 1,210,000 bu July at 95⅝@96⅜c; 30,000 bu August at 96¼@96⅝c; 5,000 bu September at 96c.

CORN—16 cars and 29,300 bu No. 2 at 54⅜@55⅛c; 2 cars high mixed at 57¼@57⅜c; 12 cars and 2,400 bu rejected at 49@50c; 123 cars at 5...@56c for rejected, 55@56c for new mixed, 57¼@58c for new high mixed, and 50@56c for cars free on board cars. Total about 110,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 15,000 bu May at 55⅛c; 225,000 bu June at 57@57⅛c; 180,000 bu July at 58⅜@58⅞c; 25,000 bu August at 59@59¼c.

OATS—10,000 bu and 4 cars No. 2 at 32@32¼c; 85 cars at 34@34¼c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33⅜@35c free on board cars. Total about 100,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 10,000 bu June at 33⅜c.

RYE—2 cars No. 2 at 61½c; 4 cars and 72 bags at 62½@64½c for No. 3 on track and free on board cars. On the afternoon call there were no sales.

BARLEY—14½ cars at 67@71c for No. 3 and 65@67c for No. 4 free on board cars. Total about 11,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 500 brls July at $17.67½; 250 brls October at $17.75; 750 brls year at $14.50@14.55.

LARD—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,250 tcs June at $8.57½@8.60; 500 tcs July at $8.70@8.72½; 1,000 tcs August at $8.77½.

MEATS—500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 11c. On the afternoon call there were no sales of short ribs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Choice hand-picked stock will bring $2.20@2.25 per bu, but other than this will not sell.

BROOM-CORN—A steady market prevails. A scarcity of choice stock is still noticeable, and firmness in the better grades is noted. We quote: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2½@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4½c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—At the sharp decline of the previous day a little more attention was given this staple yesterday. Nothing resembling activity was developed, however, and the market gained nothing in tone. It remains unqualifiedly weak with a prospect that 20c will very shortly be the top figure. As yet very little is doing on Eastern or export account, the demand coming principally from local consumers. Trading was at the annexed range of prices: Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; do common to choice, 15@20c; dairy, fancy, 17@18c; dairy, choice, 15@16c; dairy, fair to good, 13@15c; common grades, 11@12c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—The situation is unimproved. The continued downward tendency of prices restricts the demand to such quantities as are required for current use, and stocks are accumulating despite the anxiety of holders to unload. Hard skims are not easily moved even at the low range of 2@4c, and there is not a little cheese in stock so poor that 1@2c are the best figures obtainable. We quote: Young America, full cream, 13½c; do, half cream, 10@11c; full cream cheddar, mild, 12@12½c; full cream flat, two in a box, 12½@13½c; choice skimmed flat, 7@8c; skimmed, common to good, 4@6c; low grades, 1@3c.

EGGS—The market is unsettled, with a weaker tendency. Fresh laid are quoted at 12½@13½c, with sales chiefly at the inside.

GREEN FRUITS—Well-kept apples sell fairly well and command a high range of prices. Oranges, bananas, and lemons are active and quite firm. We quote: Apples, per brl, $1.00@5.50; oranges, Valencias, per case, $7.00@10.00; Messinas, choice, $3.50@3.75; lemons, per box, $2.50@3.00; bananas, per bunch, $1.50@3.00; strawberries, per case, $5.00@7.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars made a further slight gain in strength, refiners' prices being 8d higher. Coffees are still dealt in very conservatively, and show a want of firmness. Sirups are in light supply and at the ruling low prices show decided strength. Rice remains firm. There is a steadily fair movement at quotations: Coffee—Java, 22@25c; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 13@14c; Rio, fancy, 13@14c; Rio, prime to choice, 12@13c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 8c; standard granulated, 7⅛c; standard A, 6⅝c; extra C, 6@6⅛c; yellow, 5@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6¾c; Louisiana, 5½@6¼c.

HAY—Was in sharp demand for Iowa upland and prices were higher, No. 1 timothy being about $12.50@13.75, and Iowa upland $10.00@14.75.

HIDES—No change of importance is reported. We quote: Light green salted, 8¼@9c; heavy cows, 7½c; green salted calf, 13½c; bulls, 6¼c; dry salted, 6@11½c; No. 2 green salted, 6½c; damaged No. 2, 7½c; dry flint No. 1, 15@16c. Branded and horn-hooked 20 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Trade was reported good, with prices generally steady. Linseed remains firm at the recent advance. We quote: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12½c; 150 test, prime white, 10½c; 175 test, headlight, 11½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10½c; Wisconsin test, water white, 12½c; Michigan test, prime white, 13c; Michigan test, water white, 14c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 63c; lard, No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 58c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@55c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 37c.

SEEDS—Were unchanged at $1.70 for No. 1 flax, $1.29 for prime timothy, and $5.70@5.75 for prime clover.

TALLOW—Was quiet and easy at 6¾c for city packers.

VEAL—Was quiet at 3@10c, according to quality.

WOOL—Business remains quiet at former prices. We quote Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 24@27c; good do, 31@33c; medium, 34@37c; low do, 31@34c; coarse, 20@28c; good to prime medium tub, 33@37c; poor and coarse do, 25@30c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 15@20c; fine, 21@23c; medium, 22@25c; low do, 18@20c; coarse, 16@18c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 16@18c; low medium, 18@21c; medium, 22@23c; heavy to good fine, 15@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@3c less, and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged at $1.13 for unfinished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,574	14,102	4,831
Tuesday	4,070	12,526	1,546
Wednesday	4,200	16,000	800
Total	13,844	42,728	7,177
Same time last week	16,197	61,785	5,420
Shipments—			
Monday	2,164	2,570	1,538
Tuesday	1,692	1,170	819
Total	3,856	3,740	2,357

The receipts of stock continue comparatively light. Cattle and hogs are falling materially below the very moderate run for last week, the difference for the three days amounting to 2,300 cattle and 19,000 hogs. The arrivals may be expected to continue rather light until farmers have completed their planting.

Distillery cattle are beginning to arrive with considerable freedom. Between 350 and 400 were on sale yesterday. They found buyers at $5.75@6.30 for steers and at $4.40@4.90 for bulls. The highest price, $6.30, was for a load of grade Herefords which were taken from the Swan Land & Cattle Company's range last fall and placed in an Omaha distillery.

With light supplies and a good general demand the markets averaged stronger yesterday. Cattle in many instances sold 5@10c above Tuesday's prices, but there was no general advance. The quality was better than the recent average, and trading was largely at prices above $5.75. The best droves on sale went at $6.45. Hogs were active and a little higher early, but closing quotations were about the same as for Tuesday. Sheep were scarce and advanced 15@25c, with sales at $3.25@5.70 for shorn and at $4.87½@6.25 for wooled.

How to effectually do away with hog dockage is perhaps the most difficult problem that the Live Stock Exchange will ever be required to solve. They have taken the initiatory steps in the direction of the evasion of the existing system of selling hogs by promptly adopting a rule that "on and after July 1 all members of the association shall sell all hogs on their merits, without making any deduction or allowance for piggy sows or stags." This, however, does not dispose of the question. The packers are wedded to the dockage plan, and will offer a vigorous opposition to the enforcement of the new rule. Some of the packers go so far as to declare they will close their houses rather than relinquish the right to "shrink" the objectionable animals. In their fight with the salesmen the packers have a strong ally in the sealper, a hundred or more of whom infest the Stock-Yards. Of these latter a large proportion would be forced to retire from the business but for the opportunity for illegitimate gains offered (through collusion) by the dockage system.

CATTLE—Prices were quite as satisfactory to salesmen as the day before. The receipts were again light—surprisingly so—but because of a lack of encouragement in Eastern advices the demand was smaller than usual, so that despite the limited proportions of the supply no important advance resulted. There were instances in which holders got 5@10c more for their cattle than paid for similar grades the day before, but the advance was by no means general. The quality showed some improvement. It averaged better than for any day recently, and, while there were some rough, thinnish lots for which $5.25@5.40 were the best figures that could be obtained, the larger number consisted of fair to choice droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs and changed hands at $5.75@6.30. There were several sales at $6.35@6.45. Seeing that the run was to be light shippers got to work early and before noon they had picked up all lots that carried flesh enough to make them desirable. Included in the arrivals were some prime distillery cattle. A load of grade Herefords, averaging 1,444 lbs, reached $6.30, and 157, averaging 1,242 lbs, sold at $6.10. These were the property of the Swan Land & Cattle Company and were fed at Omaha.

Butchers' stock was comparatively scarce, and while prices did not advance much they were decidedly firm. There was a fair number of still-fed bulls, but of good cows and heifers there were not nearly enough to go around. Trading was at $3.25@5.00 for poor to good, fat cows, at $4.40@4.90 for bulls, and at $5.00@5.50 for steers.

The stocker trade remained without much snap. There were buyers, however, for all the offerings and at sustained prices. Feeders also sold as high as the previous days of the week. The former were quoted at $4.00@4.75 and the latter at $4.75@5.30.

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was an active packing demand and a fair inquiry from the Eastern trade, consequently with a total supply of only about 16,000 hogs the advantage was with holders. Opening prices were fully 5c—in some instances 10c—higher than Tuesday, and this advance was held until the stock of good grades was exhausted. Then the market weakened, poor to fair grades settling back to Tuesday's quotations. No choice heavy droves were offered, and the average quality was not as good as for the previous day. Sales ran from $4.90@5.35 for skips and culls, $5.15@5.60 for prime heavy, with the bulk at $5.35@5.55. The market finished easy at $4.90@5.20 for poor to choice light weights and at $5.00@5.15 for inferior mixed to prime heavy.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Owing to the meagre proportions of the supply this description of live stock sold higher. The change in choice qualities was especially noticeable. Shippers and the local trade competed sharply for the few hundred on sale, and the yards were soon cleared at $4.87½@6.25 for poor to good wooled and at $3.25@5.70 for inferior to extra clipped sheep. Sales included the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
107	71	$3.25	42 shorn	100	$5.00
90	84	4.87½	99 shorn	105	5.70
105	86	4.87½	68 shorn	101	5.70
85	78	4.87½	31 shorn	103	5.70
45	90	5.50	84	90	6.25
38 shorn	113	5.60	100 lambs per hd		3.00

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,340 head, including 600 for exportation; opened at a small advance from current rates of Monday, but trade dragged, closing heavy; poor and common steers sold at $5.60@5.85 per cwt live weight; medium to prime at $6.10@7.00; tops at $7.25; exporters used 50 head.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,630 head; rather firmer for fair to prime stock, but pens not cleared; unshorn sheep sold at $6.00@6.62; clipped, $4.75@5.75; unshorn yearlings, $7.75@8.00 clipped, $7.00@7.75; spring lambs, $4.00@6.00 per head.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,350 head; all consigned except 1 car-load; nothing doing in live hogs, nominally at $5.70@6.00 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,600 head; top grades weak and slow, but all below exporters steady. Export grades, $6.30@6.60; good to choice shipping, $5.85@6.25; common to medium, $5.25@5.75; grass Texans, $4.00@4.75; corn-fed Texans, $5.00@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, none; scarce and firm; clipped chiefly wanted at range of $3.00@5.25; wooled, $4.00@6.25; Texan clipped, $3.00@4.50; spring lambs, $2.00@4.00 per head.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 7.—CATTLE—Slow; prime, $6.25@6.65; fair to good, $5.75@6.00; common, $5.00@5.25; receipts, 475 head; shipments, 57 head.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 1,150 head; shipments, 400 head; Yorkers, $5.40@5.50; Philadelphias, $5.80@6.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand; prime clipped, $5.75@5.85; fair to good clipped, $5.00@5.50; common clipped, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $5.00@7.00; no demand for wool sheep; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 4,200.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100 head; firm, active, and higher; native steers, 900 to 1,270 lbs, $5.15@5.65; stockers and feeders, $4.30@5.00; cows, 3.80@4.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; firmer; higher; lots 180 to 315 lbs, $5.30@5.65, mainly $5.50@5.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 220 head; quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—HOGS—Active and firm; common and light, $4.30@5.45; packing and butchers', $5.15@5.60; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 1,300.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard, prime Western steady; buyers at 43s 3d.

OILS—Lard oil—Dull at 49s. Cotton-seed oil—Yellow American dull at 33s.

BREADSTUFFS—New No. 2 spring dull at 7s 5d. Corn—Steady; old mixed, 5s 3½d; new, 5s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Dull; Cumberland cut, 45s; short-rib, 45s; long clear, 43s 6d; short clear, 45s 6d; shoulders, 35s.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; no anxiety to sell.

FLOUR—Small, 9s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 9d@8s 3d; spring, 7s 5d@7s 8d; California, 7s 6d@7s 9d; club, 7s 11d@8s 3d. Corn, 5s 2½d for new and 5s 3½d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s; lard, 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—3 p. m.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; prices unchanged; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; red Western spring wheat, 7s 5d@7s 8d; winter red Western, 7s 9d@8s 3d.

CANADIAN PEAS—6s 5d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 63s 6d.

LONDON, May 7.—SUGAR—OF A, 17s 6d@17s 9d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6¾d.

LINSEED OIL—19s 6d@19s 9d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 3d.

ANTWERP, May 7.—PETROLEUM—17f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 7—12 m.—Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 spring, 7s 5d; No. 1 do, 7s 7d; Western red winter, 7s 9d. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected; corn quiet but steady. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent dull; corn in moderate demand. Pork, 73s. Lard, 43s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 43s 6d; short clear, 45s. Tallow, 37s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Beef, 97s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull. Country markets for wheat steady.

LONDON, May 7.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather worse. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn inactive. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected. Corn quiet and steady. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French a shade easier. Paris—Wheat and flour steady. Weather in England showery.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Speculative dealings, in winter on the option list, of comparatively moderate proportions, though accompanied by frequent and very sharp fluctuations in prices, partly in sympathy with the West, resulting here in a loss for the day of about ¼@⅜c a bu. A very moderate movement reported in winter for prompt delivery, mainly in ungraded stock for shipment, with more or less of irregularity noted as to values, closing heavily, and for graded red wheat weak. Spring in more favor, chiefly for shipment, and hardened a trifle. Sales, including No. 1 red $1.21 in elevator; No. 2 red $1.13@1.13¼ in elevator, closing at $1.12 asked in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring about $1.01@1.03½, closing at $1.01 bid. [illegible] Duluth spring, to arrive soon, $1.06; delivered; No. 2 spring, May delivery, $1.04@1.04; closing at $1.00. No. 2 red futures: May $1.10@1.11¼, closing at $1.10; June $1.11@1.12¼, closing at $1.11¼ asked; July $1.11@1.12¼, closing at $1.11¼ asked; August $1.11@1.12, closing at $1.11; September $1.09@1.10, closing at $1.09; December $1.09@1.11, closing at $1.10¼ bid. Corn in fair request for early delivery—in part for shipment—but in very irregular prices, which closed more steadily at a loss for the day on No. 2 of ½@1c. Sales, including steamer mixed and No. 2 afloat 63c, closing at 63c asked, and, in elevator, in lots at 63@63c, closing at 63c. No. 2 futures: May 62@63½c, closing at 63c; June 63@64c, closing at 63½c; July 64@65c, closing at 64½c asked; August 65@65½c, closing at 65c. Oats in more urgent request for early delivery, and have been advanced about ½@1c a bu, though closing irregular. Sales, including No. 1 white, in elevator, 42c; No. 3 white, in elevator, 43@43½c, closing at 43½c; No. 2, in store, 38c, and, in elevator, in lots, 38@38½c, closing in elevator at 38½c asked; No. 2 futures: May 38@38½c, closing 38c; June 38@38½c, closing 38½c; July closing 38c. Rye wanted for shipment and quoted stronger; No. 1 in elevator, 71c; prime Western afloat, 72½@73c. Barley weaker and in light demand; No. 1 Canada reported sold at 90@93c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products irregular, in the instance of Western steam lard leaving off a trifle weaker on a restricted movement, even in the speculative line. Pork about steady for prompt delivery, though very quiet. Old mess, $17.00; small lots of family mess at $18.00@18.25, and clear backs at $18.75@19.00. Cut meats in limited demand on the basis of previous quotations. Pickled bellies, 12 lbs in bulk, 7¾c; rib bellies, 8c; and sundry odd lots of other meats at former figures. Bacon unchanged. A very moderate call noted for Western steam lard for early delivery, with contract grade quoted at $8.75@8.77½. Futures: May $8.65@8.65, closing at $8.65 bid; June $8.70@8.73, closing at $8.68@8.71; July $8.75@8.80, closing at $8.79; August, $8.85@8.86, closing at $8.87; September closing at $8.90@8.92.

TALLOW—Much more active, but at easier prices; prime quoted at 6¾c bid.

SUGARS—Raw dull and unchanged; no private trading. Refined rather more sought after, with cut-loaf and crushed quoted up to 7⅜c, granulated at 7c, standard A at 6⅝c, and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—The movement today was to a more liberal aggregate, room by the steam lines having been in most request for grain. Of the contracts for grain were for Liverpool by steam, beance, wheat at 3d; the latest at ¾d, and corn ¾d per 60 lbs; London, grain rumored on private terms; Hull, do on private terms, quoted at 1¾d per bu; Marseilles, wheat on private terms, quoted at 1s per quarter; Copenhagen, do at 2s 7½d; Bremen, do, reported on private terms; Antwerp, at 3½d; Hamburg, do on private terms, quoted at 40@42 pfennigs, with moderate shipments of flour, provisions, and miscellaneous freight for the several prominent markets of Western Europe proportionately.

NEW YORK, May 7.—COTTON—Dull; 11 11-16@11 15-16c; futures steady; May, 11.61c; June, 11.67c; July, 11.76c; August, 11.84c; September, 11.56c; October, 11.08c; November, 10.87c; December, 10.86c; January, 10.94c; February, 11.04c.

FLOUR—Firm; Super State and Western, $2.90@3.50; common to good extra $3.50@5.85; white wheat extra, $5.25@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@6.75.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and nominal; options fairly active; advance 15@20 points, due to demand from foreign buyers to cover shorts. Sales: 500 bags Rio No. 7 May, 8.50c; 750 do June, 8.50@8.55c; 5,750 do July, 8.50@8.60c; 12,000 do August, 8.60@8.65c; 12,500 do September, 8.65@8.70c; 7,750 do October, 8.70@8.85c; 6,000 do December, 8.80@8.90c. Molasses dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 85¾c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 31½@32c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher, firm; 15½c.

LEATHER—Firm, with a moderate demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 24@26c.

WOOL—Quiet and weak.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; 8@27c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,236 brls; wheat, 54,975 bu; corn, 71,796 bu; oats, 67,400 bu; rye, 4,300 bu; barley, 1,575 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 17,232 brls; wheat, 16,305 bu; corn, 12,567 bu; oats, 355 bu; rye, 77,588 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; high mixed, 68c; steamer mixed, 65¾@66c; no grade, 60@62c. Oats firm, with quiet trade; No. 1 white, 45@46c; No. 2 white, 44@44½c; No. 3 white, 43½c; No. 1 mixed, 43c; No. 3 mixed, 41@42c. As the call 5,000 bu July No. 2 white oats sold at 43½c. After the call June oats sold at 43½c, and 44c was bid for May.

FLOUR—Firm but quiet; superfine, $2.75@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, $5.25@6.50; spring patents, $5.25@6.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and unchanged; extra prime, $15.00@16.50; old mess, $17.50; new mess, $18.50. Lard steady at 9¼c. Hams, 13¾c. Live hogs, 6@6½c; dressed hogs, 7½@8c. Beef steady; extra mess, $12; plate, 13c; extra plate, 14c. Fresh beef quiet but steady; steers, 8@10½c; hinds, 11@13c; fores, 5@7c.

BUTTER—Fair trade, with prices easy; fresh creamery, 21@25c; dairy, 20@23c; imitation creamery, 17@19c; ladle, 15@16c; Western dairy nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,432 brls, 3,540 sacks; corn, 4,919 bu; oats, 14,764 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole leather is in fair inquiry, with prices firm and stocks light; Buenos Ayres, light, 24@26c; middle, 27@28c; heavy, 25@27c; good damaged, 21@23c. Common hides, light, 24@25c; middle, 24@25c; heavy, 23@25c; good damaged, 22@23c; poor damaged, 17@20c. Union tanned is steady, with no accumulation of stock. Light backs, 38@40c; middle backs, 38@40c; heavy backs, 36@38c; light crop, 31@33c; middle crop, 32@35c; bellies, 16@18c. Calcutta buffalo leather remains the same, all arriving being readily taken at 28@30c for light and middle and 26@28c...

2c for damaged. Rough upper leather is in moderate demand, but prices continue firm, particularly for choice light, the supply of which is very small; we quote at [illegible]; the latter for choice card selections. Rough calfskins continue in light supply and business is restricted; prices range from [illegible] as to quality. Finished calfskins are in moderate demand and firm at [illegible], including tannery skins. Finished leather is selling moderately, and the market for all kinds is quiet but steady. No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, [illegible]; oak harness leather, [illegible]; hemlock, [illegible]; wax, [illegible]; kip, [illegible]; splits, [illegible]; light buff, 15@18c; medium and heavy, [illegible]; grain, 11@13c.

HIDES—The market is firm, but trade is restricted by the light stocks. The receipts since Jan. 1 have been 255,171 hides, against 452,235 the same time last year. The stock in first hands in Boston April 30 was 46,800 hides and kips, against [illegible] the same time last year. Western buff, [illegible]; dry Western, [illegible]; Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 26c; Rio Grande, 24c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is firm and the advance in price asked is more readily secured. Buyers are combining and holding off for last year's figures, and are thus making better terms than was first asked since the boom in leather. There is an active New England trade in spring goods. Retailers are fairly well supplied.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., May 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were nominally unchanged, and but little trading was done. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.05¼; June, $1.07; No. 2 hard, cash, [illegible]; June, $1.01; No. 1, cash, 99¼c; No. 2, cash, 92c; receipts, [illegible] bu; shipments, 47,153 bu; in store, [illegible] bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 7.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, declined, but closed [illegible] better than yesterday; No. 2 red, $1.17¼@1.19 cash, $1.16 bid; May $1.12¼@1.13¼, closing at $1.12¼; June [illegible], closing at 99c; July, 94c bid; August [illegible], closing at [illegible] year. Corn higher, unsettled and irregular; [illegible] cash; [illegible] May; [illegible] June; [illegible] July; [illegible] nominal August; [illegible] asked year—closing at outside figures. Oats higher and slow; [illegible] bid cash; [illegible] bid May and June; 31½c bid July. Rye slow; [illegible] bid, according to location. Barley unchanged at [illegible].
LEAD—Quiet at $3.40 bid.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
BRAN—Lower at [illegible] at mill.
FLAXSEED—Nominal.
HAY—Unchanged.
CORN-MEAL—Quiet at [illegible].
WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, jobbing, $17.25@17.37½. Bulk meats firmer; long clear, [illegible]; short ribs, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Bacon dull; long clear, [illegible]; short ribs, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Lard nominally $8.35.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, 29,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 5,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat steady with a good demand; $1.16¼ bid May, $1.12¾ bid June, 99c July, [illegible] year. Corn steady with a fair demand; [illegible] June, [illegible] July, [illegible] bid August. Oats—Nothing done; bids about same as at noon.

Baltimore, Md., May 7.—FLOUR—Firm; moderate local demand; Howard Street and Western super, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; family, [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Corn—Western easier and fairly active; mixed, spot, and May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Oats steady; Pennsylvania, [illegible]; Western white, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]. Rye quiet at [illegible].
HAY—Firm and active; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $15.00@17.00.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork—Old, $17.25; new, [illegible]. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $7.75 and $9.75. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.50; clear rib sides, $10.50. Hams, $14.00@15.50. Lard—Refined, $9.75@10.00.
BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, [illegible]; creamery, [illegible].
EGGS—Steady at 13½c.
PETROLEUM—Lower; refined, 8¼@8¾c.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¼@10¾c. Sugar quiet and steady; "A" soft, 7c.
WHISKY—Quiet at $1.15.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton, [illegible]; flour, [illegible]; grain lower at 2d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,467 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 800 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Corn, [illegible] bu; rye, 4,000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 310,000 bu; corn, 270,000 bu.

Toledo, O., May 7.—GRAIN—Wheat dull but steady; No. 2 red, cash, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, $1.01; August, [illegible]; No. 2 soft, [illegible]; No. 3 red, [illegible]. Corn quiet but firm; high mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 cash, 57½c; May, 55c; June, 57½c; July, [illegible]; rejected, 53c; no grade, [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2, cash or May, [illegible] asked; June, [illegible].

Detroit, Mich., May 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash and May, $1.07¾; June and July, $1.07; August, [illegible] asked; No. 2 red, $1.07; No. 2 white, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bu; shipments, [illegible] bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bu; shipments, [illegible] bu. Oats—No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2, 36c; receipts, [illegible] bu; shipments, none.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 soft, [illegible]; No. 2 red, May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, $1.00; August, 99c asked; No. 3 red, [illegible]; rejected, [illegible]. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed, [illegible]; No. 2, cash and May, 57¾c; June, 57¾c asked; July, [illegible]; rejected, 55c; no grade, [illegible]. Oats easier; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2, cash and May, 35c asked; June, 35c asked.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, none.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 7.—FLOUR—Inactive; nominal.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 Milwaukee, 92½c; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Corn quiet; easier; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats firm; No. 2, [illegible]; white, 37c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]. Barley dull; weak; No. 2 spring, 71c; No. 3 spring extra, [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.40 cash and May; $17.50 June. Lard—Prime steam, [illegible] cash and May, [illegible] June. Sweet-pickled hams firm; 11¼@12c.
HOGS—Steady; [illegible].
BUTTER—Quiet; choice creamery, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; best dairy, [illegible].
CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.
EGGS—Weaker; 12@12½c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 6,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 23,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; barley, [illegible] bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Corn—Speculative market dull, but closed steady; car lots scarce, firmly held, but ruled quiet; No. 2 yellow, [illegible]; steamer, [illegible]; sail mixed May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Oats firm; [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]; rejected white, [illegible]; No. 3 white, [illegible]; No. 1 white, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 38c.
BUTTER—Quiet; 1c lower.
WHISKY—Dull; $1.20.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat 5,000 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 7.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; family, $4.80@5.00.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; [illegible]. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 58c. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 67c. Barley firm and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; mess, $17.50. Lard firm; [illegible]. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, 6½c; short ribs, 8¾c. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 7¾c; short ribs, 9¼c; short clear, [illegible].
SUGARS—Dull and unchanged.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 7.—Cotton—Future deliveries in fair request; market very steady; fluctuations small. At the third call May brought 11.60c and June 11.67c; bids were refused of 11.73c for July, 11.84c for August, 11.65c for September, 11.02c for October, 10.85c for November, 10.87c for December, and 10.92c for January. Futures closed steady and .05c higher than yesterday.
Galveston, Tex., May 7.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 3 bales; exports coastwise, [illegible]; sales, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].
New Orleans, La., May 7.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 243 bales; gross, 246; exports coastwise, 1,600; sales, 2,000; stock, 120,000.
St. Louis, Mo., May 7.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; middling, 11¼c; sales, [illegible] bales; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 303; stock, [illegible].
Memphis, Tenn., May 7.—Cotton—Quiet at 11¾c; receipts, [illegible] bales; shipments, [illegible]; stock, [illegible]; sales, [illegible].
Oil City, Pa., May 7.—Petroleum—National Transit Company certificates opened at 94¼c; highest, 97¾c; lowest, 94¼c; closed, 95¼c; sales, 11,013,000; clearances, 13,222,000; runs, 83,314; shipments, [illegible]; charters, [illegible].
Bradford, Pa., May 7.—Petroleum—Crude oil feverish; total runs Tuesday, 64,451 brls; total shipments, 69,179; charters, [illegible]; clearances, 15,572,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 96¾c and closed at 96¾c; highest price, 97c; lowest, 94¾c.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 7.—Petroleum—Irregular, somewhat excited; United opened at 96¾c, advanced to 97c, declined to 94¾c, and closed at 96¾c.
Peoria, Ill., May 7.—Whisky—Steady at $1.12.
Cincinnati, O., May 7.—Whisky—Active and firm at $1.11.
New Orleans, La., May 7.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.
Wilmington, N. C., May 7.—Turpentine—Firm at 33c.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH TRADE.

New York Tribune: In March the unfavorable aspect of our foreign commerce became clearly visible. Prior to that month, though the exports had been much smaller than in the previous year and the imports nearly as large, there was, nevertheless, a margin of excess of exports in every month since July, rising gradually to $23,300,000 in November, and then shrinking rapidly to $4,500,000 in February. But in March the imports of merchandise exceeded the exports by $5,000,000. In the corresponding month of 1883 the excess of exports over imports had been $16,871,217, so that the difference between the two months in balance of foreign trade was no less than $21,878,232. The cause, it appears, is not an unnatural increase of imports. Though the value imported is larger than in any other month since last July, it is about the same as in 1883 and 1881, and it happened in 1882 also that the imports were larger in March than in any other month. The great change is in the amount of exports, which have been declining every month since last November, and fell in March to about $56,000,000, against $77,000,000 in March, 1883. December is usually the largest month; after a decrease in January and February, the volume of exports usually rises in March nearly to the maximum. But the outward movement of products was arrested in December last. After $80,000,000 in November, instead of the usual large increase, there came a fall in December to $76,000,000; then the decline to $74,000,000 in January, and $61,000,000 in February was according to the usual course, but in March, instead of a large increase, there came a further decline to $56,000,000. Hence it is not strange that the net outgo of gold, which had risen from nothing in January to $3,000,000 in February, suddenly mounted to over $11,000,000 in March, and has been still larger in April. The exports of gold were $12,244,135, and the imports only $900,801. The net exports of silver were less than $500,000.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 6.—John Martin and Edward Gray were drowned in crossing the Susquehanna. Samuel Cook, it is claimed, purposely overturned the boat. Cook is a negro, and was tried for murder last year and acquitted.

THE DOCTORS.

Second Day's Session of the American Medical Association—A Large Attendance.

A Resolution on the Vivisection Question—Warm Debate Over the Colleges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The second day's session of the American Medical Association opened with a much larger attendance of delegates than at the session yesterday. The list this morning contains about 1,200 names. The body of the church was entirely occupied with delegates, and many were compelled to find seats in the galleries.

The President, Dr. Austin Flint, called the meeting to order and announced the death of Dr. Gross.

The Secretary of the Committee on Trans-oceanic Passenger-Vessels reported that a bill had been prepared and placed in the hands of Congressman Slocum, who had introduced the measure in the House.

Dr. J. V. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the section on practical medicine, read a report, in which he traced the history of the practice of medicine, materia medica, and physiology, with extended reference to the Bacillus theory. He referred in severe terms to the tendency manifested on the part of specialists to form cliques and exclude the rest of the profession from their deliberations. The attempt was thus made to form an aristocracy in the most democratic of professions. These strictures were received with general applause.

The next address was by the Chairman of the section on obstetrics and diseases of women, Dr. T. A. Reamy, of Ohio.

Drs. Buford and Stevens, representatives of the Canadian Medical Association, were invited to seats on the platform and made honorary members.

An invitation was read from the managers of the New Orleans Cotton Exposition for the association to hold its next meeting in one of the rooms of the exposition building.

Dr. Henry Smith, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution which recited that an attempt was now being made to restrict by legislation the practice of investigation in medical science by experiments on animals. As such restriction is not needed by medical men and would interfere with medical progress, the resolution provides for the appointment of a standing committee to oppose such legislation by all legitimate means. Dr. Dalton, of New York, said this movement originated with an anti-vivisection society, and the effect of the proposed legislation would be to stop vivisection in colleges and schools. A Professor would be unable to show his class the process of digestion or the circulation of the blood in a frog's foot. This result was certainly not desirable. The further object of the society, to prevent needless cruelty, would find coöperation in the medical profession. The resolutions were referred to a committee.

Dr. Atwood, of St. Louis, offered a resolution, which set forth objections to medical colleges advertising so generally as tending to increase the number of scholars and lowering the standard. Dr. Benjamin, of Maryland, followed with an additional resolution, urging upon all medical colleges the necessity of elevating the standard of education, at least so far as to require a preliminary examination, a three years' course, a register of attendance, and practical demonstrations of diagnostic skill. He said the medical student could now obtain a diploma without ever having felt of a man's pulse.

"Everybody wants to elevate the profession, and if we can do it by resolution let us do it," called out a delegate, and this evoked a hearty burst of laughter.

Dr. Henry, of New York, rose to speak on the question, and expressed his opinion in rather an emphatic way about the disgrace which medical colleges were bringing on the profession. He was interrupted by a motion to lay on the table, which the President put and declared it carried. Dr. Henry called out that every time this question had been brought forward it was squelched in the most undignified way. A delegate called the attention of the Chair to the fact that he had only put the question to lay on the table one way. The Chair put the motion again, and, the result of the viva voce being doubtful, a rising vote was called for, and the association refused to table the motion by a very large vote.

Dr. Henry resumed the floor and expressed the opinion that medical colleges were responsible for the discredit which had fallen upon the profession on account of incompetent doctors. This remark was greeted with applause, and some hisses were heard. "There is no use in hissing," exclaimed Dr. Henry with considerable warmth, "I am an old soldier, and I know that the men who are hissing have some private ax to grind." He then continued his remarks, urging the necessity of elevating the standard of education in the profession.

Dr. Robbins, Chairman of the section on the state of medicine, said he intended to report a resolution in regard to medical colleges before the adjournment of the association. The resolution of Dr. Benjamin was then adopted and the association adjourned.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In November, 1875.

CHICAGO, May 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When did the piling for the foundation of the county side of the new Court-House begin? SUBSCRIBER.

In Nothing.

CHICAGO, May 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state wherein the duties of the delegates-at-large to the National Convention differ from those of the district delegates. X.

"O. K."

CHICAGO, May 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you please state the origin of the expression "O. K."? Yours respectfully, B. R. LORENZ.

[It either grew out of the spelling of "all correct" by some of the spelling reformers as "ol korekt," or it was misspelled so by some of the ill-spelling humorists of a quarter of a century ago, and struck the public fancy.]

CHOOSING A NEGRO FOR A HUSBAND.

CLEVELAND, O., May 4.—The elopement of a colored man with a white girl is reported from Springfield. A dispatch from that place says: "On the arrival of the train from Mechanicsburg yesterday, a pretty brunet, jauntily attired in black silk, leaped off by the side of a tall colored man, who was also neatly dressed. They attracted a great deal of attention as they strolled about arm-in-arm, waiting for a train for Xenia. In fact, the spectacle of a young and richly-dressed woman walking with a young negro, created something of a sensation in the city, and it was not long before a policeman's attention was called to the matter. The officer demanded to know what it all meant. The colored man invited the officer to examine his papers and produced a marriage license, which showed the couple had been married. The girl's name was Maggie Burton and the man's is Jefferson Struthers. It was learned that the young couple eloped from Mechanicsburg, were married, and were on their way to Xenia to spend their honeymoon. The girl seemed to be infatuated with her negro lover.

TORTURED WITH CROTON-OIL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 3.—[New York World.]—Patrick Leonard, a laboring man, appeared at the City Attorney's office today and told a remarkable story. He said that a week ago he entered a saloon with a man named Gaynor. While they were standing at the bar Thomas McKiernan, the saloonkeeper, approached Leonard and after a few words about an old feud had been exchanged McKiernan knocked him down. One of McKiernan's friends then rushed up, and while Leonard was held down some one rubbed croton-oil over his face and neck and poured it into his ears. The oil was thoroughly rubbed in, and his assailants then left him. He was advised to consult a doctor, but failed to do so until Wednesday last, when he was in a horrible condition. His face was a mass of raw flesh, the skin almost entirely burned off, and he had been made almost deaf by the oil that had been poured into his ears. His face was covered today with white powder, through which the raw, quivering flesh could be seen, presenting a horrible appearance. McKiernan was arrested today and held for trial.

A PROLIFIC ROSE-BUSH.

Wilmington Republican: A florist in Chambersburg, Pa., has a remarkable rose-bush. During the last three years, and including the present time, over 10,000 buds were plucked from its numerous branches. Some idea may be had of the value of this vine when we state that these buds sold during the winter at $15 a hundred. At this time not less than 2,000 buds can be counted on the vine. It is believed that, with two exceptions, it is the largest and most prolific Maréchal Neil vine in the United States.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Why Is West Lake Street Not Cleaned?

CHICAGO, May 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"It cost the city $5,565 last month to clean the improved streets. Cooper & Walsh, who have the contract, do the work for $37 a mile. There are fifty-four miles on the West Division, eighty-nine on the South, and thirty-two on the North." Not any of this money has been expended on Lake street west of Union Park, as the street has not been cleaned since last fall. The other paved streets in this vicinity were cleaned long ago. Please punch them up, and oblige A. S. STODDARD.

Fort Dearborn Division, K. of P.

CHICAGO, May 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I desire to correct a statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE in regard to Fort Dearborn Division. The article alluded to stated that I was its commander until the supreme session at New Orleans. Such was not the case, as I retired at the end of the Pythian year, Feb. 19, and the popular and efficient Lieutenant-Commander E. D. Ellis was promoted to succeed me as Sir Knight Commander. I desire to make this correction in justice to Commander Ellis, who drilled the corps at New Orleans and won the first grand prize, and is therefore entitled to the credit of it. Respectfully, E. L. BRAND.

The "Great Commoner."

CHICAGO, May 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you allow "one of the people" to express his admiration of your course in referring to the "coming man" as the "Great Commoner" instead of the "Plumed Knight," as there is probably not a public man in our country to whom the latter epithet could be more offensive than to James G. Blaine, who is thoroughly an American, a man of the people through and through, and any term applied to him indicating an admiration of royalty in the remotest degree must be as highly offensive as it is to the great mass of voters in our country? We do not have Plumed Knights here, but solid soldiers who only go to war when human liberties are in danger, and then they go to win. CONSTANT READER.

The Water Tax.

CHICAGO, May 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Dec. 4 I paid my water tax for the six months beginning November, 1883, and ending May, 1884. According to the ordinance regulating the collection of water rates passed Jan. 22, 1883, I could not be asked or expected to pay again before June 15. In the face of this the city sent up a man and shut off the water from my house today. During the last month they have called at the house a number of times and threatened to do so (and in a very insulting manner at that, because my wife was alone in the house) but they were informed that the tax was paid, and they could see the receipts at my office, No. 180 South Water street. During the half year preceding, that is from May to November, 1883, my wife was annoyed in the same way by foul-mouthed, insulting minions. I do not know what recourse I may have in the premises, but would be thankful for information. R.

Convention Accommodations.

BRYAN, O., May 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Cannot something be done to avert what promises to cause great disappointment to many people? I mean the diminishing of the audience-room in the Exposition Building for the coming conventions. Through every county of my district one or more railroads run several daily trains direct to Chicago. All of them propose half-fare rates during the conventions. And so of the country generally. Thus many thousands will wish to visit Chicago, hoping while there to get a look at the conventions at work. The call for admission tickets is already overwhelming, and the failure to procure them, and the utter hopelessness of any chance of even a brief visit to the conventions will deter very many from the proposed trip. Do citizens of Chicago who contribute liberally to have the conventions held there deserve this? Do they not rather wish to make the attractions of their city and the conventions as great as possible to all who wish to visit Chicago the coming months? I have never heard that the great capacity of the hall was a matter of complaint in 1880. A DELEGATE TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Shipping Bill.

CHICAGO, May 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be kind enough to inform me why, in the bill proposed in Congress for the admission of foreign-built ships into our ports free of duty, the tonnage is limited to 4,000 tons? Why not admit all ships, if any?

It seems to me much better to amend our navigation laws and repeal our tariff on raw materials, that we may build our own shipping.

Nothing is more mortifying to an American abroad than to be taunted with our lack of ships. Nowhere does our flag greet us from masts. We long for a sight of it in vain. Our navy-yards are turned into cow-pastures and potato-fields, and foreign nations are doing our carrying trade.

By answering above question you will oblige me. Very truly, S. P. LELAND.

[The editor of THE TRIBUNE was not consulted when the bill referred to was framed, and therefore cannot be held responsible for any of its provisions. The object of the clause limiting free purchase to ships of 4,000 tons or over would appear to be to give shipbuilders in this country the exclusive right to furnish ships intended for the coasting trade. The great bulk of the ocean carrying traffic is now carried on with ships of 4,000 tons or over, and we are disposed to think that in this instance, as in most others, half a loaf is better than no bread. If ships of 4,000 tons or over are admitted to an American registry, the reproach made against us that the American flag is now seldom seen on the high seas will no longer be possible. The coast trade will remain where it is in the hands of Americans, and will be carried in American-built ships. But the foreign commerce of the Nation will go on in ships that are best adapted to carrying it, whether foreign or home-built.

In Favor of the Chicago & Lake Calumet Road.

HYDE PARK, Ill., May 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Sunday's paper I find an article headed "South Side Transit—The Chicago & Lake Calumet Company and the Attitude of the Hyde Park Property-Owners," which I think greatly misrepresents the wishes of the real property-owners—the men who paid for the great South Side parks and who now pay very largely the taxes of the village. I take it that the man who owns and pays taxes on 100 feet frontage on Cottage Grove avenue has four times as much interest in the street as the man who only owns twenty-five feet. A few of these small lot-owners seem to be badly frightened. To have the territory adjacent to the South Park improved might interfere with their poultry-yards and country life; but the same men would oppose the opening of a new street, or laying of a new sidewalk, or the purchase of a new fire-engine, or the building of a new bridge. In this opposition the public have no share; they have no sympathy with it.

The property fronting on and immediately adjacent to these parks paid mostly for the parks by paying the heaviest assessments for supposed benefits. But all this land fronting on the South Park and Cottage Grove avenue, and all the beautiful territory adjacent thereto, is still a prairie waste for the want of rapid transit. The whole people have been paying taxes and waiting patiently for years for the development of these parks, and now see the necessity of better means of reaching them; and of the expediency of the present proposed road there should be no doubt. For more than a dozen years I have owned two and one-half acres fronting on the great South Park and nearly 1,000 feet fronting on Cottage Grove avenue, on the line of the proposed new railroad, and much other property in the same neighborhood, on which I have paid very heavy taxes and assessments, which is comparatively worthless today for the want of better means of reaching it. If this new proposed suburban passenger road is built under proper restrictions and runs frequent trains at a low rate of fare as the projectors propose, every every foot of my property not only adjacent to but fronting on Cottage Grove avenue will be greatly benefited. I am of the opinion that all those who now object to the building of a passenger road on Cottage Grove avenue are entirely mistaken as to the effect on their property. It would bring them into the heart of a solid community and greatly enhance the value of their holdings. In twelve years more they will be in the centre of a population of 1,000,000 people, and if they want to be alone must move on, as did Daniel Boone in Kentucky when he found a man had settled in the woods only fifty miles distant from him. TAXPAYER.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Sensational Testimony Before the Kentucky Legislative Investigating Committee Regarding the Blackburn-Williams Contest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—[Special.]—Sensational testimony has just been elicited before the Senatorial investigating committee of the Legislature involving Senator John S. Williams, of Kentucky. The investigation was ordered to discover the truth in widespread rumors of bribery in the contest between J. C. S. Blackburn and Williams last winter. Ex-United States Senator Merriweather, of Kentucky, formerly Governor of New Mexico, testified to serious charges against Williams. Merriweather is a member of the Legislature, and first voted for Williams, but changed his vote. Gen. Williams called on Merriweather, who was sick in bed, to expostulate, and it is alleged that the following took place: Williams was excited and intoxicated and recalled the fact that Merriweather while Governor of New Mexico did not receive the increase of salary granted him and other Territorial Governors by act of Congress through the oversight of the Treasury officials. In addition to his duties as Governor and Indian Agent he was the disbursing agent of the Government in the construction of public buildings, and disbursed several hundred thousand dollars. For this service he claimed that he was entitled to remuneration from the Government. Last year this claim, after resting more than a score of years, was revived, and a bill was framed allowing him what was due him under the law, and was in the hands of a Senate committee. When Williams exhausted his argument with the Governor without avail he referred to this claim, and offered to have this claim "swelled" and passed through the Senate if the Governor should return to his support. Merriweather spurned the offer with a severe reproof, recognizing that Senator Williams' condition was some excuse for the flagrant proposition made.

This alleged incident in time became known to a few, and it was not a surprise when Gov. Merriweather was summoned before the investigating committee and told the facts without any disguise. Senator Williams was in due time furnished with a transcript of the evidence, and replied to it with an affidavit denying the chief features of the interview. That is the situation. The Senator is expected here by Thursday, and some sensational developments are anticipated.

The questions before the committee affecting Blackburn are:

Did the Distillers' Association raise $10,000 for Blackburn's race?

Did the President of the association subscribe $5,000 for Blackburn's race?

Did a wealthy distiller in Harrison County subscribe $5,000 for Blackburn's race?

No testimony conclusive in nature has been offered to prove this, but the committee has not summoned the men interested.

MUSIC IN BOSTON.

Two Supplementary Wagner Concerts by Great Artists in Mechanics' Hall.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—[Special.]—The supplementary Wagner concerts given today in Mechanics' Hall were in some degree a little epitome of the recent festival with new features added. Some of the favorit selections of the previous programs were given, with the same musical forces enlisted for the previous performances, and the new features, which were confined to this evening's program, were a duet from "Gotterdammerung" for Materna and Winkelmann, and several of the most popular vocal and instrumental selections from "Lohengrin." For the latter Mme. Nilsson had been specially engaged as Elsa. The houses were very large at both concerts, the hall this evening being filled to repletion. This afternoon Materna, Winklemann, and Scaria repeated some of the greater scenes before given from "Tännhauser," "The Meistersinger," and "Gotterdammerung," and choral and instrumental scenes from these dramas were heard again. The audience was cold and unresponsive, but the evening's audience fully compensated for this lack by its almost unbounded enthusiasm. Almost every selection elicited hearty demonstrations of applause, and most of the performances of the leading artists were rewarded with repeated recalls. Scaria repeated his former triumph in the address from "The Meistersinger." The duet from "Gotterdammerung" was the scene of the parting of Siegfried and Brunnhilde after their marriage, and proved immensely effective. In the "Lohengrin" selections Mme. Nilsson found herself in a familiar rôle, and her performance was as exquisitly beautiful as ever. Materna made a grand Ortrud, and no finer or more fitting contrast could be desired than that between their two voices and style. Nilsson was honored equally with her great associates in the demonstrations of applause. The "Lohengrin" selections included also some of the favorit choral and orchestral numbers. The festival-concerts proved profitable beyond the highest expectations of the manager, and those of today were not a whit less successful.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

He Arrives at Madison, Wis., from the West—A Pleasant Message from the French Government.

MADISON, Wis., May 7.—[Special.]—Père Hyacinthe Loyson arrived here early this morning direct from the Pacific Slope en route for the East. He is accompanied by his wife, his 7-year-old son Paul, and his private secretary, the Rev. Arthur W. Chapman. The party are the guests of Prof. C. W. Butterfield, of this city, brother of Mme. Loyson.

Père Hyacinthe informed THE TRIBUNE reporter tonight that on his arrival today he found a message from the French Government awaiting him, which contained such pleasant news that he would cut short his visit to America by a month. He has ordered by telegraph a state-room for himself and son Paul, and will set sail for home next week. He will speak in Chicago Sunday, under the auspices of Bishop McLaren, and will depart for New York immediately. He was not at liberty to state the exact nature of the communication from the French Government, but would state that it was of the utmost importance to his church work in France; that it would hereafter be recognized by the Government, and would hereafter not want financial and other means of perfect success. Mme. Hyacinthe, with her niece, Miss Butterfield, will follow Père Hyacinthe June 11. The latter tonight cabled his thanks to the Government of France.

DEMOCRACY IN FACTIONS.

Bitterness of Feeling Between the Leaders—Effects on the Pending Campaign—Mischief Done by Finerty's Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Bitter and violent as are the public declarations which the leaders of the rival Democratic factions in the House of Representatives hurl at each other, they seem mildness itself compared with the abuse they heap upon each other in private. There is no doubt that both sides are in dead earnest, nor that the fight between the warring factions will be transferred from the floor of Congress to the hall of the Democratic National Convention. There is almost as little doubt that the convention will succeed in patching up some sort of a compromise, in the hope of hoodwinking the voters. It must be remembered that so far as what they call principle is concerned, the two factions are in hearty accord; that both feel equal solicitude. What they are after is "the spoils"; they simply disagree as to the means which will offer them the best prospect of accomplishing that common object, and the fight is all the more bitter for that reason.

Twelve months ago they felt sure of winning. Democratic eyes glistened and Democratic mouths watered at the prospect before them. To see the visions of Cabinet places, Postmasterships, and other havens of rest and enjoyment fading away in the dim distance is more than the most philosophic modern Democrat can endure with any semblance of patience, and the exhibition which the majority of the House is now making of itself is perfectly natural. From a Democratic standpoint the Democratic opponents of tariff legislation have perhaps more just ground of complaint than have the free-traders, who assert with an appearance of sincerity that while the free-trade issue may bring Democratic defeat this year it will enable the party to grasp the Presidency in 1888 or in 1892 at the latest. The number of Democrats who are willing to postpone for four years their expected enjoyment of political spoils is by no means large, but the faction has made a great deal of noise and, as the so-called Democratic protectionists believe, it has controlled the Democratic policy in the House and destroyed every hope of success in the coming contest.

A prominent and influential Democrat who does not belong to the Morrison-Carlisle faction said:

Before Congress assembled last December "the woods were full" of candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination. There were six or eight who are members of the House—Randall, Morrison, Abram S. Hewitt, and others. Outside there were McDonald, Palmer, Thurman, Headly, Payne, Cleveland, and half a score besides, who were active candidates. Where are they now? Randall would not give a "tuppence" for the nomination if the tariff issue should be foremost. The McDonald boom, the Morrison boom, and a dozen other booms, where are they? Why, the free-traders have about all fled to find refuge in the shade of Tilden, and even his chances would be hopeless if he were weighted with the Morrison bill, for which its very author is compelled to apologize because he cannot defend it.

How is it with the Republicans? Six months ago there were no active candidates, and it seemed as though the Presidential nomination would have to go a-begging. Blaine would never have permitted his name to be brought forward if the free-trade agitators had not raised the issue presented by the Morrison bill. As soon as that had been done he hesitated no longer, and suddenly a big crop of candidates sprang up to compete with him for the nomination. I do not agree with Democrats who say Blaine would be an easy man to defeat. On the contrary, with the tariff issue as presented by Morrison and his friends, Blaine would be elected over Tilden or anybody else the Democrats might nominate.

A great outcry has been raised against Eaton on account of his speech, but that speech will not injure the Democratic party a tithe as much as the one made by Finerty, the independent Irish Democrat, who denounced the Morrison bill because, as he said, it is a feeble movement toward free trade, which means the commercial domination of Great Britain on this continent. Let the Irish voters once become aroused by a suspicion that the Democratic party is willing to legislate for the benefit of foreign manufacturers, especially British manufacturers, and they will abandon it by the hundred thousands. So I say such speeches by Irish to Irishmen as Finerty has made and will continue to make, if the Democratic party adopts the Morrison policy, will cost the Democratic candidate a hundred times, nay, a thousand times, as many votes as everything Eaton might say about the Confederate Constitution. I am afraid the mischief has already been done, no matter what may be the fate of the Morrison bill.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Fourth Regiment, O. N. G., Answering for Its Recent Cowardice.

DAYTON, O., May 6.—[Special.]—The court of inquiry appointed by Adjutant-General Finley to investigate the conduct of the Fourth Regiment, O. N. G., during the recent Cincinnati riot was commenced in the armory of Company A this morning. The board consists of Col. Pocock, of the Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Congden, of the Eighth Regiment, and Col. Layton, of the Governor's staff. Witnesses have been summoned from nearly every regiment in the State, and it will require two weeks to hear all the testimony. It will be remembered that the Sunday of the Cincinnati riots the Fourth Regiment, four companies of which belong to this county, was disgraced by its cowardly conduct in refusing to assist the First Regiment which was at that time holding the mob in check. The Fourth Regiment arrived in good shape and marched up Court street, when its way was blockaded by the mob. A halt was ordered, and, when Col. Mott gave orders to force its way through the crowd, Company I of Germantown mutinied and refused to go further, and became almost panic-stricken, and being assaulted by the mob faced about and marched back to the depot, whence all came home but one company and several of the two Dayton companies, who remarched through the mob and to the court-house, but too late to save that building. Many of the deserters walked home, a distance of sixty miles. Subsequently they were forced to rejoin their comrades, who had remained at the post of duty, by an order of the Governor. The causes and accusations are made on all hands and the reason for the cowardly action is inexplicable. The Adjutant of the regiment returned home and refused to go back to Cincinnati, and it will probably go hard with him. The inquiry is to be made thoroughly and wherever the blame rests punishment will be directed by court-martial as soon as a report of the investigation is made to the Adjutant-General.

DAYTON, O., May 7.—The court of inquiry investigating the conduct of the Fourth Regiment is still examining witnesses. The testimony will probably all be in tomorrow.

ON THE BORDER.

LAREDO, Tex., May 6.—Col. Santos Benavides has returned from his visit to Monterey. He reports good feeling between Gen. Trevino, President Gonzales, and Diaz.

Travelers over the Mexican National are experiencing great inconvenience because the trains are not allowed to cross to this side after 5 o'clock in the afternoon under the Mexican custom-house regulation. About 7,000 head of cattle are daily passing north. The railroads are unable to carry the cattle out. Over 50,000 await shipment.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 123 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN $10 AND upwards on any good security at reasonable rates. No delay. Notes bought. 179 Madison-st., Room 11.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

ANY AMOUNT ($25 TO $3,000) LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 132 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit at low rate of interest. Inquire at Union Trust Company, 132 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSIONS at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 133 East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT PARTY as partner in an old-established business with $12,000 capital; the increase of business necessitates more than one man to represent the firm. Address D 95, Tribune office.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 to take half interest in gents' hats, caps, and furnishing goods in one of the best localities on the West Side. Must be able to furnish good references. Address E 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS importing business; a gentleman with $10,000 to $20,000; good office man can find a good, safe, money-making investment. Address D 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY GENT; AN INTELLIGENT, elderly lady with $250; first-class location; news, stationery, and cigars. Address D 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS man with $500 to $1,000, to take interest in comedy company now on road; an established success; investigation solicited. Address C 74, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the Detroit air steel flange safes; also a large assortment of good second-hand safes, which we will sell cheap for cash. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 51 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF REMOVED at once—Two frame buildings corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at VAN OSDEL & CO.'S, 41 South Clark-st.

Suitable advt's received for these pages every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the greyhound (male) which was found the 1st of April and was advertised the 3d of April will be sold for charges if not called for within three days. Call at 524 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—DRY GOODS COMMISSION houses desiring services of smart and able young man whose specialty is prints and ginghams, who can handle most difficult and delicate city trade in manner to guarantee every satisfaction, would do well to address D 11, Tribune office, and have experience, salary, and references furnished them.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who can give best of references; rapid penman; quick at figures. C 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of ability, with five years' general business experience, as private secretary or correspondent; expert shorthand and typewriter. D 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer, caligraph and typewriter operator. Address for several days D 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK with two and a half years' experience. Address C. R. WAGNER, 312 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper, bill, or entry clerk; good penman, rapid and accurate with figures. Best references. Address M 34, Tribune office.

SIUUATION WANTED—BY A REGISERED pharmacist. City references. E 3, Tribunp.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN with one year's experience in drug-store. Address WILLIAM DOOLITTLE, 225 West Jackson-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN gardener who understands his business thoroughly in a large private family or hotel. Address 60 Sherman-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a man that understands the care and driving of horses and carriages and knows how to make himself useful. Good references. D 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; city or country. Best of references given. Address E 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a plain, private family where there is but little night-driving, and no livery stable run; good wages and treatment required; North Side preferred; the very best and unquestionable references given. Address D 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and butler who can give references as to ability. Address C 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young man (Swede); have had several years' experience, and can furnish good city reference. Apply at 67 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, RELIABLE man as coachman in a private family. E 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRICTLY TEMPERATE coachman in private family. First-class city references. Call or address ROBERT R. CLARK, 14 Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands fine horses and carriages; useful in lawn or garden. E 10, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A PROFESSIONAL man speaking three languages desires a position with some respectable firm. E 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE HIDE AND skin business, by a young man who understands it thoroughly and can give European references. Address C 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook in a private family; has some experience in French and Parlow cooking. Reference. Call at 28 Hawthorne-av., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT second girl or waitress; would leave city for the summer or travel with a lady and children. Please call at 128 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress in private family; city references. Please call at 2711 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a small American family; West Side preferred. Call at 80 Emma-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL at second work or taking care of a child. Call or address 102 Michigan-av., Flat D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl who understands all kinds of housework, in American family. 25 Sherman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls; prefer one family. Call at or address 105 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH girl, cook and laundress, in a private family. 51 North Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or kitchen work in a private family. Good reference. Call at 53 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT second girl in private family. Reference given. Call at 551 West Fourteenth-st. No postals answered. South or North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-class girls from Philadelphia, one as cook and one as second girl; North Side preferred. Call at 97 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl in American family as second girl. Address 236 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family. Good references. Call at 1500 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general work in a private American family. Reference. Please call at 1713 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EFFICIENT cook and laundress in private family in city where a second girl is kept. Call at 449 West Madison-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG girl to do general housework. Please call at 135 Ontario-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family or to do light housework. Good home preferred to high wages. Call at 425 South Centre-av., down stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl aged 16 to care for children or to do light second work. Please address C 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse; is capable to take entire charge of infants; no objection to travel. First-class reference from present place. 2323 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS domestics, nurses, maids, and governesses, with verbal references. Call on Miss W. C. CARPENTER, 1617 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY with two years' experience in bookkeeping and unquestionable city references would be glad to find employment in an office; salary no object. Address D 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady telegrapher and typewriter. Address O H 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY from Canada as companion or governess to young children. Highest reference given and required. M 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT young lady; can write shorthand and operate the typewriter. C 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE, experienced woman in care of offices or chamber work, or could give three days a week. Address K. H., 856 Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl as companion to a child or lady. No objection to traveling or going into the country. References given. 189 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND THOROUGH first-class bookkeeper with best of references. Address MORLEY BROTHERS, hardware dealers, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL grocery delivery clerks; must be thoroughly acquainted with the entire West and North Divisions. Do not call unless you have these qualifications. C. H. SLACK, 79 State-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO FILL the position of Secretary of a Building & Loan Association; a desirable and permanent position. Give address and references. D 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED bookkeeper to work on set of books during sickness of regular bookkeeper; state salary and references. Address E 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 OR 17 years old in office; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping and speak German. Good references required. Address C 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—BILL-CLERK; MUST BE GOOD penman and an accurate accountant. State references and salary wanted. Permanent position to proper party. Address C 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN OFFICE OF A MANUFACTURING house on West Side a young man about 18 years old, quick at figures, of good character and habits. Address in own handwriting, giving references, M 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO TEMPORARY work in the office of a large wholesale house; must write well and figure rapidly; may lead to permanent place. Give particulars and address E 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GRAIN commission bookkeeper; also experienced [illegible]ting-clerk. Address H. H. CARR, Room [illegible], La Salle-st.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED active hardware man for a responsible position in a wholesale house. Best of references required. C 62, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO carry a light sample article to sell on commission to the jobbing notion, sporting goods, and toy goods trade. Address THOMAS KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO dispose of a valuable patent. Fully protected and in large demand. Liberal inducements offered to right party. Full particulars given. Address D 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PATENT right salesman; jobber preferred. Reference required. Big money to the right party. Call at 178 State-st., Room 25, from 1 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN to sell a specialty of our own manufacture between this city and Milwaukee, paying large wages to the right man. Address C 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CIGAR SALESMAN FOR Western and Northwestern trade; a competent man who has a trade can make satisfactory arrangements. C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF INTELLIGENCE and good references, willing to devote his entire time, for permanent engagement on the road; must be a worker; previous experience not indispensable. Apply after 9. CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, 182 and 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A COUPLE COMPETENT MEN as order solicitors; permanent position and good pay to the proper persons. C 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HARDWARE salesman on the road; state personal particulars, sales, experience, and with whom. Only competent and energetic men. Address [illegible]ER, BREAKEY & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st., Chicago.

Boys.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY TO TAKE care of cow, do chores, and make himself generally useful; one whose parents reside in vicinity of Twentieth-st. and Indiana-av. preferred. Call at [illegible] Indiana-av., at barn.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE BOY for general office work. Answer in own handwriting and give reference. Address D 33, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD COAT MAKER FOR Clinton, Ia.; will pay from six to ten dollars for coats. Enquire 126 Market-st.

WANTED—CALCIMINERS AND FRESCO painters at SPIERLING & LINDEN'S, 23 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Apply today between 10 and 11 a. m. at office of the Inland Architect, 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN—STATE experience, etc. E 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—GARDENER TO CULTIVATE land near Auburn Station on a share basis. C. G. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st., Room 42.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE the State agency for this State for our company. We have four classes, and insure in Class A Master Masons; Class B, their wives, sisters, mothers, daughters; Class C, Master Mason and wife, joint policy; Class D, accident class, for Master Masons only. We are the only Masonic company in the world who have these classes. Address, including references, W. A. MURRAY, Secretary and [illegible] National Masonic Co-operative Relief Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 80 per cent profit; $20 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIVE MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO give out circulars. Apply today between 9 and 10 at 109 Wabash-av. Bring references.

WANTED—BUTLER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Must have good references. Apply at [illegible] Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AUCTIONEER WITH license, to sell a good line of merchandise. Address E 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO HOUSEWORK and to wait on table in private family; must come well recommended. Inquire at 2011 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS FOR A new and popular book. Call or address O. L. BASKIN & CO., 83 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HILL'S LAUNDRY, 232 SOUTH State-st., a competent marker and sorter, young man or woman. Call for five days.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS for our "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," containing illustrations from Harper's Weekly during the War. Liberal terms to the right men. McDONNELL BROS., 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN ON A FARM, GOOD milker, with reference. Inquire between 9 and 12 m. at 157 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL IN FAMILY OF THREE; no house-cleaning; good home for right person. Call at 163 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. 348 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress for a small private family. Inquire at 614 East Division-st.

WANTED—A THIRD GIRL, GERMAN, who understands sewing perfectly and to assist in light housework. 2311 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST-class cook and laundress. 31 Walton-place, Thursday afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at rear door 299 Warren-av.

WANTED—IRISH OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; $3.50 per week. Call at [illegible] East Forty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 709 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and wait on table in private family. Apply at 502 North State-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German preferred. None but those who are fairly competent and can give references need apply. 153 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG COLORED girl for general housework at [illegible] Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 587 Carroll-av.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GIRL WITH references, to do general housework in a small American family. Call at 3749 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 35 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL AT 21 SOUTH Elizabeth-st., near Washington.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 2257 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework. [illegible] Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 2357 Calumet-av.; Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—AT 39 LAFLIN-ST., A COMPETENT girl for general housework. Must [illegible] references.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; three in family. STODDARD, 723 West Lake-st., rear entrance [illegible].

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT LELAND HOTEL—THREE first-class ironers.

Milliners.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILLINERY improvers. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—MILLINER; ALSO AN EXPERIENCED millinery saleslady. [illegible]son-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SKIRT AND WAIST MAKERS; none but experienced need apply. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. and 5 and 6 p. m. MANDEL BROS.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of a child; German preferred. Call at 2970 Groveland-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE. CALL FROM 11 to 12. DR. NELSON, northeast corner [illegible] and State-sts., Room 14.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD AND RELIABLE YOUNG lady as cashier; one with grocery experience preferred. Reference. D 90, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—HOUSE THOROUGHLY refurnished; large and small rooms.

330 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT—Handsome parlors, en suite, private bath, etc., with board, suitable for a party of four gentlemen. First-class references.

470 WABASH-AV.—SECOND STORY FRONT room and others; fine table.

481 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite, with table boarders taken.

1340 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room and back parlor with board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD WITH elegant front alcoves and other rooms; everything first-class.

1428 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with good board; also day board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS for first-class parties only.

BOARDING AND L[ODGING].

South Side.

1919 CALUMET-AV.—NIC[ELY furnish]ed rooms and board.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—MRS. [illegible] desirable rooms with boar[d]

2246 WABASH-AV.—ROOM[S] or unfurnished, with [illegible] References. Terms reasonable.

2248 WABASH-AV.—NICE[LY] rooms with choice table bo[ard]

West Side.

43 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., [illegible] Park—Pleasant room with [illegible] room with bay window on second [illegible]

172 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV. [illegible] ly furnished front alcove ro[om]

477 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—[illegible] sirable front room with boa[rd]

835 ADAMS-ST.—BACK P[ARLOR] room adjoining, nicely fur[nished] for gentleman and wife.

1001 WEST ADAMS-ST.—[illegible] and pleasant furnished [illegible] tlemen or gent and wife; private fa[mily]

North Side.

66 RUSH-ST.—HANDSOME [illegible] alcove room, with or without [illegible]

186 EUGENIE-ST., CORNER [illegible] facing Lincoln Park—Very [illegible] room, with board.

190 EUGENIE-ST.—TO R[ENT] [illegible] cove room fronting on [illegible] board.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—WEL[L] [illegible] room with board.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIA[NA-AV.] Thirty-first-st. The finest lo[cated and ap]pointed family hotel in Chicago [illegible] suites may be engaged on applica[tion] [illegible] cial terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIA[NA-AV.] Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed [illegible] excelled in accommodations for [illegible] comforts and luxuries of a quiet [illegible] or purposing to tarry for any time [illegible]

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HO[TEL] Block—Is the largest and be[st] in the city, having 163 rooms, rangi[ng] $1 per day, according to location [illegible] taurant underneath. SAMUEL GO[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HOME COMFORTS ARE [illegible] by consulting our classified [illegible] rooms; no charge. Room 71, 182 L[illegible]

BOARD WANT[ED].

BOARD—BY A GENT IN [illegible] with single room, at $5 per we[ek] [illegible] place where they have a piano.

BOARD—WITH WELL-FUR[NISHED] [illegible] on Michigan or Prairie-av., [illegible] second-st., by gentleman and wife [illegible] house must be first-class in every [illegible] C 94, Tribune office.

PERSONA[L].

PERSONAL—"NO. 87—M[illegible] ceedings on B to D yes. No. [illegible] tunity to investigate chances of [illegible] 40—Your interest in insurance fun[d] [illegible] as do not go into society now. [illegible] operatives also, and is not yet [illegible] Yes, and to all of us. No. 49—Yes. [illegible] —No; but are anxious for change [illegible] be adjusted. C said he would leav[e] [illegible] train, on two week's trip solicitin[g] [illegible]

PERSONAL—E. G. BLAK[illegible] with Rand, McNally & Co., pl[ease] address to M 32, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PER[SONALS].

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-M[ADE] [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] site Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN [illegible] wool cassimere suit, custom [illegible] ferent styles; worth $22. Misfit [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's T[heatre].

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE [illegible] in double-breasted frock, [illegible] suits, custom made; these suits [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe[-st.] [illegible] erly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A [illegible] tom-made suit—sack or [illegible] worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothin[g] [illegible] First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN [illegible] ton spring overcoat, custom[-made] [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 [illegible] Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A [illegible] spring overcoat, in all shades, [illegible] silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit C[lothing] [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank [illegible]

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A [illegible] cassimere suit (five styles), [illegible] worth $25. Misfit Clothing [illegible] st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED [illegible] and worsted suits, custom-ma[de] [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Ban[k] [illegible]

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A [illegible] coat (full silk roll) in four [illegible] tom made, and worth $25. Misfit [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible]

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A D[illegible] ed Prince Albert coat and v[est] [illegible] sleeve-lining (imported goods) [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe [illegible] al Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU C[AN] [illegible] tom-made spring overcoat, [illegible] cassimere, full silk roll, made for [illegible] Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite [illegible]

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL [illegible] ported Oxford mixed corkscr[ew] [illegible] (silk-lined), custom made for [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 160 Dearborn[-st.] [illegible] Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR [illegible] Prince Albert suit, custom [illegible] colors, imported goods, [illegible] ciated; ordered for $60. Misfit [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible]

PERSONAL—FINE CAS[SIMERE] [illegible] custom-made, at $12.50; wo[rth] [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 160 Dearborn-st. [illegible] Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR [illegible] worsted suits, custom-made [illegible] or wine-color, ordered for $[illegible] lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite [illegible]

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-[illegible] ton cutaway coat and vest [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlor, 160 Dear[born-st.] [illegible] Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR [illegible] spring overcoat, satin lined [illegible] ported, and certainly would be [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. [illegible] Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUS[TOM] [illegible] in plain and fancy cassim[ere] [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 160 [illegible] tional Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR [illegible] coat in dark brown (all w[ool]) [illegible] ordered for $25. Misfit Clothin[g] [illegible] st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR [illegible] coat, imported goods, silk [illegible] sleeve lining, custom made, $[illegible] lors, 160 Dearborn-st., First Nat[ional] [illegible]

PERSONAL—MISFIT CL[OTHING] [illegible] Our agents throughout the [illegible] sending new styles in black c[illegible] all the leading tailors. Misf[it] [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible]

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM [illegible] at the Misfit Clothing P[arlors] [illegible] First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUS[TOM] [illegible] hair-line worsted, for $[illegible] 111 Monroe-st., opposite Hav[erly's] [illegible]

PERSONAL—$7.50 BU[YS] [illegible] wool spring overcoat [illegible] made), worth $22.50. Misfit C[illegible] born-st., First National Bank [illegible]

PERSONAL—$16 WIL[L] [illegible] fine custom-made suit [illegible] inches and were made for do[illegible] Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe[-st.] [illegible] Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FO[R] [illegible] all-wool suit, single or [illegible] $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing P[arlors] [illegible] First National Bank Buildin[g].

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A [illegible] made pants, ordered for [illegible] lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit[e] [illegible]

PERSONAL—$15 FOR [illegible] cassimere spring suit [illegible] for $35, at Misfit Clothi[ng] [illegible] First National Bank Buildin[g].

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR [illegible] made pants, worth $[illegible] 111 Monroe-st., opposite Hav[erly's] [illegible]

PERSONAL—SUPERI[OR] [illegible] cessfully removed at [illegible] MEDICI. The art taught. [illegible]

PERSONAL—$15 FOR [illegible] and vest (custom-made) [illegible] worth $40. Misfit Clothing [illegible] posite Haverly's Theatre.

MACHI[NERY].

CALDRONS, SUGAR [illegible] boilers, agricultural [illegible] mortars, Sperry's hickory-[illegible] factured and for sale by [illegible] Michigan-av., Chicago.

FIFTEEN-HORSE EN[GINE] [illegible] for sale to make room [illegible] Can be seen running at Lea[illegible] Lake-st.

ONE 10X16 ENGINE, [illegible] of all sizes, new and [illegible] BROS., 52 Fulton-st.

TO EXC[HANGE].

TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] proved property [illegible] South or West Side. C[illegible] Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MA[CHINERY] [illegible] power, tools, and fix[tures] [illegible] GEORGE, Room 34, 97 C[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1919 CALUMET-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms and board.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—MRS. BREWSTER'S: desirable rooms with board. References.

2246 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board. References. Terms reasonable.

2248 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with choice table board. References.

West Side.

43 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—Pleasant room with board; also a nice room with bay window on second floor.

172 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove room with board.

477 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE, DEsirable front room with board.

835 ADAMS-ST.—BACK PARLOR, WITH room adjoining, nicely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife.

1001 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GOOD BOARD and pleasant furnished front room to gentlemen or gent and wife; private family; home cooking.

North Side.

66 RUSH-ST.—HANDSOME FURNISHED alcove room, with or without board.

186 EUGENIE-ST., CORNER LA SALLE-AV., facing Lincoln Park—Very desirable alcove room, with board.

190 EUGENIE-ST.—TO RENT—FINE ALcove room fronting on Lincoln Park, with board.

266 ONTARIO-ST. — WELL FURNISHED room with board.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $3 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

HOME COMFORTS ARE BEST OBTAINED by consulting our classified directory of 1,000 rooms; no charge. Room 71, 162 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENT IN A NICE PLACE, with single room, at $5 per week; would prefer a place where they have a piano. C 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, on Michigan or Prairie-av., south of Twenty-second-st., by gentleman and wife, in private family; house must be first-class in every respect. Address C 60, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"NO. 37—MEANT NO PROceedings on B to D yet. No. 38—Awaiting opportunity to investigate chances of a compromise. No. 40—Your interest in insurance fund has been ample, as do not go into society now. Sufficient for cooperatives also, and is not yet exhausted. No. 41—Yes, and to all of us. No. 42—Yes. No. 43—No. No. 45—No; but are anxious for change when matters can be adjusted. C said he would leave on 5th inst., north train, on two week's trip soliciting for G & G."

PERSONAL—E. G. BLAKE, FORMERLY with Rand, McNally & Co., please send present address to M 72, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL-wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUSTOM-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $33. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 BUTton cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlor, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $40, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUCcessfully removed at 1439 Wabash-av. Mrs. DE MERET. The art taught. Oxzyn balm by the pound.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

MACHINERY.

CALDRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, FARM boilers, agricultural steamers, hollow ware, drug mortars, Sperry's hickory-handled mauls, etc. Manufactured and for sale by D. R. SPERRY & CO., 11 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FIFTEEN-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER for sale to make room for larger; good bargain. Can be seen running at Lead Works, 55 and 57 West Lake-st.

ONE 18X16 ENGINE, ALSO STEAM-PUMPS of all sizes, new and second-hand. FURNESS BROS., 62 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD PAYING IMproved property for lots in a good location on South or West Side. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MACHINE-SHOP WITH power, tools, and fixtures, for house and lot. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A first-class neighborhood on the South Side, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3646 VINCENNES-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—3239 MICHIGAN-AV.—IMMEDIate possession; house has 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, cellar, laundry, and all improvements; newly papered and painted throughout; low to good tenant. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed house, 967 Oakwood-boulevard; contains ten rooms besides bath-room; has furnace and hot water; is in first-class condition; also has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 90 South Water-st., or 1145 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—2951 INDIANA-AV., OCTAGON stone-front, 10 rooms, in fine order. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house of 8 rooms in very choice South Side location; bed and table linen included; everything new and elegant. Price $110 per month. Will rent for two years if desired. Apply at Room 17 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3965 LAKE-AV.—TWO-STORY, cellar, Gothic, mansard-roof brick house, twelve rooms, all modern improvements. Price $1,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 3305 Prairie-av., $60 per month; modern conveniences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3018 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—Stone front, 12 rooms. 180 Dearborn-st. WM. GARNETT & CO.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY FINEly-furnished house north of Twenty-second-st., to small private family; $1,000; best furnished house ever offered to rent. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, with small store, on Twenty-fourth-st., adjoining the Moseley School, in perfect repair. Keys at 2321 Wabash-av. For terms apply at Room 4 Times Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:

HOUSES.

638 Adams-st., brick, 10 rooms, in fine repair	$65
95 Winchester-av., 2-story and basement brick	40
97 Winchester-av., near Jackson, brick, 10 rooms	40
141 Warren-av., 2-story frame, and 60-foot lot	60
727 Congress-st., 2-story and cellar, new brick	50

FLATS.

215 Hermitage-av., first flat, 7 rooms	$25
197 Lincoln-st., first flat, 6 rooms, new	25
197 Lincoln-st., second flat, 6 rooms, new	20
43 Winchester-av., first flat, 7 rooms, bath, etc.	25
366 and 368 West Randolph-st.; suites of 3 and 4 rooms in nice order	$13 to $20

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: 9 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, nice location, first-class repair; only $35. 356 Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $25. These are very desirable rents.

TO RENT—HOUSES—

735 West Washington-st., 10-room stone-front; $55. 182 Park-av., 10-room frame and brick; all modern; $45. 436 Warren-av., 10-room frame, with barn corner Oakley; $45. And a fine lot of other houses on West Side. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY D. R. McAULEY, 182 WEST Madison-st., southeast corner of Halsted:

60 North Sheldon-st., an excellent corner house, 12 rooms; all conveniences; desirable location; rent low. 710 Washington-boulevard, very good house, 10 rooms, in good repair; $55.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE 416 Park-av.; kitchen and parlor floor. 981 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WEST SIDE HOUSE. 184 Centre-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $40 per month.

TO RENT—786 MONROE-ST.—STONE-FRONT house, with dining-room, etc., on first floor, ten rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—2-STORY AND basement brick houses, 8 and 10 Fillmore-st., to be put in good order. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM COTTAGE on Idaho-st., bath, hot and cold water, near Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars. Price $27.50. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment stone-front residence, with barn, No. 99 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT, cellar, No. 103 and 105 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, ALL conveniences, 311 Orchard-st., north of Centre; genteel neighborhood and pleasant home; convenient to Lincoln Park and street cars; only $35 per month. The best bargain offered. Go and see it. C. S. WALLER, owner, 625 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—CENTRE-ST., 2 BLOCKS FROM the Park, 10-room stone-front; $45. Octagon brick, 10 rooms, Orchard-st., corner Garfield-av.; low to good tenant. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—238 NORTH LA SALLE-AV.; TO be put in perfect order; 12-room brick; furnished. E. R. BOWEN, Room 16, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—169 AND 173 BISSELL-ST., TWO-story and basement pressed-brick dwellings, containing about 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, at $35 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 130 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 429 Oak-st., near Lake-Shore drive. Inquire at Room 14, 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—229, 231, 233 CHESTNUT-ST.—8-room brick houses; bath, etc.; small brick barn; $45 each. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WEST SIDE HOUSE. 604 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; barn; $65 a month.

TO RENT—RUSH-ST., NO. 65, 14 ROOMS, with good furnace, cooking range, and gas-fixtures; one or two years; house in good order. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—NINE-ROOM house, $35. South Evanston houses, $25, $20, and $15. Rogers Park, 7-room house, $20. Park Ridge, 7-room house, $15. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MY RESIDENCE OF 10 ROOMS, very pleasantly located on Belmont-av., Lake View, near the lake shore, horse-cars, and school; one-half mile north of Lincoln Park. Lot about 170 feet square. Will be rented for one or two years, with or without furniture. C. C. CHASE, 20 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES on Indiana-av., near Forty-fourth-st. Inquire at 4316 Michigan-av., L. W. STONE.

TO RENT—ON HYDE PARK-AV., NEAR Forty-third-st. Railroad station, a dwelling of 10 rooms, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, furnace, barn, and large lot. Apply at 112 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, MODERN conveniences, 25 minutes from city, near Fifty-fifth-st. station, Englewood. S. M. DUNNING, 98 Dearborn-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, OUTHOUSES, AND large grounds in Lake View, furnished if desired, at low rent to a good party. Apply at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT OAK PARK; RENTS reduced. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building, Room 618.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS, completely furnished; shady grounds; best nearby suburb; $40. D 14, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 10-ROOM house; excellent and convenient location. D 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—291 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park—First flat, seven rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, east front, good location. Ring upper bell.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY FURNISHED flat on Cass-st. for six months to good tenant; hardwood floors, awnings, screens, electric bells throughout, and janitor service. Address C 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deadened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private families only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED flat of 7 rooms on second floor, 218 Illinois-st.; reasonable rent to good tenant. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST., 7-ROOM FLAT, all modern improvements. Apply to A. C. WEAVER, 134 Monroe-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND STORY flats, 178 Cass-st.; all conveniences; low rent to good tenants; sunniest flats in the city. THEODORE SHELDON, owner, Room 4, 80 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLATS, 356 OHIO-ST.; new and modern; janitor service; separate entrances; second flat $45, third flat $40; no such flats for the money on the North Side. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM flat at 347 Elm-st. HUGH T. BIRCH, Room 21, 168 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 8-ROOM FLAT, SOUTHwest corner of Walton-place and North State-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME FLATS IN fine order, near Lincoln Park, 422 Hurlbut-st. Inquire within.

TO RENT—3D-STORY FLAT, 373 LARRABEE-st., 6 rooms, bath, $22.50. Six rooms, 263 North Clark-st., second floor, $18. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS, 186 AND 188 Erie-st., 143 La Salle-av., 6 and 7 rooms, $35 and $40 per month. Inquire of D. J. GALLERY, Room 6, 163 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT — FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS, 335 East Indiana-st., near Rush; new and complete; janitor; steam heat, patent laundry, and dry-room; south front; rent $75. Apply to J. D. FANNING, Revere House.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS, UNfurnished, for light housekeeping and housekeeping, $30. Inquire at 112 Dearborn-av., first flat.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT 8-ROOM flat, grained, tinted; bath, hot and cold water, etc.; Michigan-av., and Fortieth-st.; 20 minutes by steam and 30 by cable cars from Van Buren-st.; $36. Also a very pleasantly situated flat, with all modern conveniences, at 43 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., at $28.33. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS IN A1 CONDITION. 3325 Wabash-av.; rent reasonable. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1428 MICHIGAN AV.—8-ROOM flat; furnace, bath-room, and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE ARTHUR Block, 2129 and 2131 Wabash-av., opposite Southern Hotel; fine location; strictly first-class. To examine apply to MRS. STILES, at the building, who will show rooms and give prices, or to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 8 ROOMS, AND also house of 12 rooms on Wabash-av. Inquire at S. GOLDSTEIN'S, 314 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., new bricks, 6 rooms, $20 and $25. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FLAT OF TWO or more rooms on parlor floor; also dining-room and kitchen partially furnished; splendid chance. References required. Call at once. 479 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3, 4, AND 6 ROOM flats at 123 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS—FIRST AND SECond floors; 4 rooms each. 2119 South Dearborn-st. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRALE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, with modern improvements, in the new brick building northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—

By CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st. 122 De Kalb-st., upper flat, 5 rooms, stone front; very desirable; only $18. 126 De Kalb-st., first floor and basement, stone front, 7 rooms, in fine order; only $30. 132 De Kalb-st., first story and basement, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; very cheap, at $30. 1173 Lexington-av., upper and lower flat, new building; they are cheap at $18. 458 Leavitt-st., upper and lower flat, stone front, 6 and 7 rooms, south and west exposure; these are desirable flats, and only $25.

TO RENT—FLATS—

332 West Jackson-st., a fine 7-room flat; $37.50. 328 West Monroe-st., 10-room flat; $50. 687 West Washington-st., 8-room lower flat; modern improvements, $37.50, and a large lot of other flats, 3 to 6 rooms each, $10 to $40 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FOUR-ROOM FLATS in new buildings; conveniently arranged; bathrooms and all modern improvements; convenient to Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars; good neighborhood; Thirteenth-place, between Oakley-av. and Leavitt-st.; $15 and $16 per month. Inquire of EUGENE R. COX, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FRONT FIVE-ROOM flat 1019 West Madison-st.; bath and closet; $21 per month. Inquire in rear flat, or at 630 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—984 WEST MADISON-st., suites of five rooms each on second and third floors; light, clean, and very desirable; possession at once; no children. Apply at Suite 4, or to E. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLAT—SUITE NO. 3, SOUTHwest corner West Washington and Green-sts., 6 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, etc.; will sell all or part of the furniture; no roomers; $35. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—970 WEST JACKSON-ST., FLATS, with or without barn. Call at 464 Jackson-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THREE NICE FLATS, WITH A barn in Lake View, brick, just finished; five minutes' walk from Clark-st. cars. SCHRADER BROS., 89 and 91 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT LARGE rooms, en suite or single, in the Giles Bro. & Co. Building, 266 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 3021 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 1330 Michigan-av.; with or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOME APARTMENTS, ELegantly furnished, to one or two gentlemen; private family. 2555 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely-furnished rooms.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM, furnished, alcove, bath, gas, etc.; also other rooms cheap. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1841 WABASH-AV.—2 NICELY-furnished single rooms; also unfurnished back parlor and bedroom.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms. 1809 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ALCOVE, SECOND FLOOR, AND large east room; also barn. 1837 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with private family; rent $10 per month. References required. 2209 Michigan-av., upper floor.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 192 Michigan-av., lake front; elegant furnished rooms with all modern improvements. Apply at Flat H.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—1320 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT room, nicely furnished, or two connecting rooms, suitable for four gents.

TO RENT—ALCOVE ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished. 2213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2810 WABASH-AV., 3 NICELY furnished or unfurnished rooms with bath; rent reasonable. Call Sunday or after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS at 237 Wabash-av., Suite 16.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED room to a gentleman, by a small private family. 1369 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, BEING PART OF flat No. 1019 West Madison-st. Rent, $21 per month. Inquire at 630 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two gentlemen desiring a pleasant room in a private family can find it at 636 Congress-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED large front room; reasonable price. 269 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Two blocks above park, pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to desirable parties. Address A 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; use of bath; $15 per month. 12 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 FRONT ROOMS, with bath, etc., in brick building, 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—579 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., rooms, furnished or unfurnished; family small; house desirable; large grounds; south front.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR and basement; owner will board with party renting if desired; West Adams-st. Address C 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. 824 Congress-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room to a gentleman only. 585 West Madison-st. Apply after 6 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, gas, etc., bath on same floor. 442 West Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, SECond floor, finely furnished; no children. References. 288½ Huron-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE ALCOVE in new corner house, Cass-st., North Side; all modern conveniences; in private family of gentleman and wife only; suitable for two gentlemen; will give breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner if desired. C 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—264 ONTARIO-ST., FRONT ALcove; also square room, second floor; bath convenient.

TO RENT — UNFURNISHED—SUITE OF rooms comprising bath, hot and cold water; first floor; new. Call at 11 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT — FOUR FRONT ROOMS AND bath to a small family; second floor; rent $25. 114 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—Large furnished room. 226 Dearborn-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GENERAL, IN EACH of the Western States, for a new and first-class book that sells at sight on subscription. Address D 12, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST THING OUT. Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for samples. L. D. HARRIS, General Agent, 77 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SOUTH SIDE—STORE.

59 CLARK-ST.—Store, with or without 14 rooms above to be put in fine order.

SOUTH SIDE—OFFICES.

135-141 MADISON-ST.—Very desirable light offices in suites of 2 rooms each, from $20 to $40 per month; or will throw several into one large room for commercial purposes.

91 AND 93 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two desirable suites, with vaults, at $60 and $25; also on the fourth floor, 6 rooms, large and well lighted, for business purposes; or will make entire story into large hall for societies.

172 WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Fifth-av., large splendidly-lighted front room in second story, $45 per month.

91 DEARBORN-ST.—Rear suite of two rooms, good vault; $35.

WEST SIDE STORES.

WEST HARRISON-ST.—Centre-av., suitable for dry-goods store; $35 a month.

30 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Store and basement; $42.50, rooms can be had above.

VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—Inside store, $20.

WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:

Store—112 Eighteenth-st., near Wabash-av.	$35
Store—128 Eighteenth-st., 18x60	40
Store—1281 State-st.	25
Store—1299 State-st.	25

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. B. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—541 WEST MADISON-st., with rooms above. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, THIRTY-NINTH-st., corner Indiana-av.; barber, laundry, or plumber. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 5, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH BASEMENT, 455 West Madison-st., $60. Inquire of S. A. JONES, rear 439 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., new bricks, with light, dry basements. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 190 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—IRON-FRONT STORE AND basement 979 West Madison-st.; good repair. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—STORE 111 SOUTH HALSTED-st. 125 feet deep, with 9-room flat; new building. Inquire at Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—

In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.

In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.

In City National Building, 134 to 136 Washington-st.—Several fine offices.

In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.—Several fine offices. Apply to HIGGINS & FURBER, 157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE, 28X60, TWO vaults, 2 grates, 5 windows; entrances on La Salle and Adams-sts., near new Board of Trade. Apply at 208 La Salle-st.; basement.

TO RENT—AT VERY LOW PRICES—A suite of offices very centrally located for dentist or physician; best in the city, in the brown-stone building, 125 State-st. Inquire at Mosher's art gallery.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE OFFICE OR desk room in First National Bank Building. Suite 613.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOM. INQUIRE at 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM for office purposes. Apply at 112 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITE OF OFFICES with vault and sink. 130 Dearborn-st., corner Madison. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINE LARGE LIGHT office, vault, closet, water, etc. Room 13 Marine Bank Building, 156 Lake-st., corner of La Salle.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED LOFT on River-st.; desk-room if desired. MANN BROS., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BARN, IN GOOD condition, near corner of West Madison and Desplaines-sts. DUNLAP & SWIFT, 253 West Madison.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, 40x140, with power, steam heat, and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—BY S. A. JONES, 439 WEST Madison-st., entrance on North Throop; Three pleasant rooms, unfurnished, on Madison, between Throop and Ada; six-room flat, 437 West Madison; pleasant 10-room house, 63 South Elizabeth; two 7-room flats, 431 and 433 West Madison.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STEAM HEAT, elevator, and power, for manufacturing purposes, second, third, and fourth floors of 15 and 17 South Canal-st., or parts of same; also other splendidly-lighted rooms in the building; rent and power low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 41 THIRD AVE. light and desirable. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building, Room 618.

TO RENT—91 SOUTH CLARK-ST., OPposite Court-House, second, third, and fourth floors, 20x90 feet each; well lighted for office, etc. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each 41 by 72 feet, lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 137 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 47 AND 49 State-st., lighted from front, side, and rear; size 60x125. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BOATS—HOUSE FOR TWO boats foot of Chicago-av., on lake shore. Apply to T. RASKEMANN, 38 Honore Building.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SITE—Henry-st., near Margaret, lately occupied by the Prosser Car Co.; buildings, grounds, large boiler and engine; rent low. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED flat or house of 6 to 8 rooms for family of adults; must be in good locality within 15 minutes' ride from Tribune office; terms must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, D 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FACTORY with power, suitable for cotton-cloth weaving; light on all sides essential. GREER & CO., 35 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED rooms by man and wife in respectable neighborhood, with or without board; reasonable price. Address C 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WILL PAY $25 FOR large and small room, furnished, near day board. C 78, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—

FOLDING PARLOR BEDS.

60 STYLES—The Empire, the Imperial Mantel, the Andrews-Burr, the Union, the Bynton, and other Folding Beds. Prices, $10, $15, $20, $25, $35, and up.

TAKE NOTICE.

Come and see the new

IMPERIAL PARLOR AND MANTEL BED.

Prices, $10 and up.

IT'S THE GREATEST SUCCESS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY,

381 and 383 West Madison-st.

(Opposite Centre-av.)

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOLDING bed in good order, cheap for cash. Address M 36, Tribune office.

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. GREAT SPRING TRADE SALE OF $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Latest styles, superior quality, square dealing, prices lower than the lowest, easy payments or cash, to suit all. 25 to 40 per cent saved to you in buying from this stock.

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In Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, and Carpets we surpass all others in price and style.

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383 West Madison-st.,

Opposite Centre-av.

Cash or Easy Payments.

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FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1873; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, No. 1369 State-st., new and clean, for merchandise, furniture, etc. Advances made. STOREY & CLARK.

WANTED—CHEAP STORAGE FOR FURniture, loft or basement. Address B., 151 La Salle-st., Room 76.

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NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS.

Ewing-st., near Halsted, good 12-room house, rent $40 per month, arranged for two families, $3,500. Corner Robey and Congress, 14-room house, $4,300. Corner brick store and 4 rooms in rear and 10-room flat over, near Twelfth-st. and Blue Island-av., $6,000. Walnut-st., near Lincoln, good 2-story house and lot, $4,300. Morgan-st., near Madison, 40x125, with dwelling, 9-room house and lot at Hyde Park, $2,300. Winchester-av., near Monroe, house and lot, $3,650. Corner store, North Halsted, rent $60; price $7,500. Peoria-st., near Adams, 2-story house and lot, $4,000.

VACANT LOTS—CHEAP.

State-st., near Fifty-seventh, only $25 per foot. State-st., corner Forty-fifth, $60 per foot. Idaho-st., near Taylor, $60 per foot. Northwest corner York and Laflin-sts., 75x125. York-st., near Laflin, 50x125. Adams-st., near Ogden-av., 32x140. J. M. TAYLOR, 130 La Salle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities; also some well-located docks. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: HAVE SPECIAL BARGAINS TO OFFER THIS WEEK. Don't fail to call at once and see our list.

FOR SALE — A COAL-DOCK ON SOUTH Branch, convenient to cars and vessels and in good locality; lot 200x200; leased at low rate; machinery and fixtures for sale; this is choice and cheap. GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front near Twentieth-st., in perfect order, heated by steam; brick barn; a very desirable house and a decided bargain; dining-room on parlor floor; $22,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, 27 feet wide, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, and laundry on main floor; south exposure, and abundance of sunlight; $31,000.

PRESSED BRICK HOUSE, a delightful modern house, with 30-foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; brick barn; $20,000; a bargain.

PRESSED BRICK HOUSE, near Twenty-fourth-st., heated by steam, with lot 51x162 feet; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; sunlight in all rooms; $25,000.

CHOICE VACANT LOTS.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50x171 feet near Twenty-sixth-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50x171 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 feet near Thirty-third-st.

INDIANA-AV.—40, 50, 60, or 100 feet near Twenty-sixth-st., east front.

PRAIRIE-AV.—51x177 feet next north of fine new house, No. 2407 (including frame house, No. 2401). Will sell frame house and 40 feet.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. CORNERS:

100x150 feet, State-st., corner Fifteenth.

82x148 feet, State-st., corner Eighteenth.

80x90 feet, State-st., corner Twenty-fourth.

125x147 feet, State-st., corner Twenty-sixth.

24x120 feet, State-st., corner Thirtieth.

82x167 feet, State-st., corner Thirty-third.

82x76 feet, State-st., corner Thirty-fourth.

100x144 feet, State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.

25x97 feet, State-st., corner Thirty-eighth.

200x104 feet, State-st., corner Forty-fifth.

GEORGE A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BARGAIN—NEAR Thirty-first-st., east front, 25x118; $165 per foot. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., JUST NORTH OF Harrison-st., 50 feet front. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR THIRTY-third-st., east front, 50x125; $105 per foot. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE — SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Twenty-fifth-st. and South Park-av., stone front house with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; billiard, coal, and store rooms in basement. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE — VINCENNES-AV., OPPOSITE Aldine-square, 2-story brick; $6,000. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF Thirty-eighth, vacant lot, below market value. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, 3018. Stone front, 12 rooms; $12,000. 180 Dearborn-st. WM. GARNETT & CO.

West Side.

FOR SALE—

MADISON-ST.

$25,000—Near Ann, 3-story brick.
8,000—Near Paulina, 2-story frame.
7,000—2-story frame, lot 27x198, near Honore.
8,000—2-story frame, near Seeley-av.; 25x125.
9,000—50x125, with 3 cottages, near Leavitt.
8,500—2-story brick, nearly new, near Campbell-av.
4,000—2-story frame, near California-av.

Several large pieces, $40,000 to $80,000; good investments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—231 CAMPBELL-AV.—2-STORY and basement brick house; 10 rooms; built by owner for a home; modern improvements; this is a rare chance to buy a good, well-built home at a big bargain. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST JACKSON-ST., 50X 180 feet on south side of street, about half way between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av., at $140 per foot. 40x100 on north side of street between Desplaines and Jefferson-sts., at $320 per foot. Principals only need apply, no agents. KENNY & HARTIGAN, 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—

The premises No. 46 Park-av., corner Paulina-st., late residence of S. H. Thompson, Esq. The house is of brick, large, and elegantly fitted; has all modern improvements. The barn is a large 2-story brick. Lot 122x131 feet. Price $25,000, on easy terms if required. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: The prettiest block on the West Side, is the northwest corner of Loomis and Jackson-sts., just being completed. This is one of the finest locations on the West Side, and any one desirous of securing an elegant home at a big bargain should see them at once and get our price and terms.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—1027 MONROE-st., 2-story and basement brick 10 rooms, in nice order; all modern conveniences, furnace and gas-fixtures; 4 marble mantels; rents $480; only $4,500 if taken at once. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS THE CHEAPEST LOT on the West Side—Monroe-st., east of Leavitt; south front, 25, 26, or 50x200; $18. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR marble-front house, 802 West Congress-st.; furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements; $5,000; $1,000 down, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years at 6 per cent. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 60 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER LOT south of Madison and west of Sangamon-st., 58x 188 feet deep, cheap. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., NEAR LAFlin, vacant lot; a good investment. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—

Ten lots on Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second. Ten lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BRO. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: Two-story stone-front on Leavitt-st., arranged in two flats of six and seven rooms, separate entrance, all modern improvements, corner lot which gives outside light to every room; very desirable; owner must sell; call at once and secure a big bargain.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE ELEGANT brick houses 486 and 488 Taylor-st. The best bargain in the city for investment. 881 Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—24 LOTS on California-av., north of Douglas Park. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—132 DE KALB-ST.—A STONE-front, surrounded by first-class improvements; 12 rooms; arranged for two families; in first-class repair; will rent for $600; the best investment in Chicago; price only $4,800; terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$650 WILL purchase lots on the following streets, viz: Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw, all between Western and Campbell-avs.; water and sewer in streets. Terms one-third cash, balance on time at 6 per cent interest. Also lots on Twelfth-st. for sale very low. Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

FOR SALE—WILCOX-AV., NEAR WESTern, vacant lot, very cheap. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—72X125 N. E. CORNER OF LARrabee-st. and Grant-place, with the house on it, a bargain. DAVID WILLIAMS, 137 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EAST OF STATE AND SOUTH of Erie-st.—3-story and basement stone-front residence, 9 rooms; this is a perfect little gem of a house; has all the modern improvements, plate-glass windows, furnace, stone steps and sidewalk, and is a south front; 1883 taxes (including specials all paid); perfect title; abstract; easy terms, and the price is only $8,000; a bargain. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE — 565 DIVISION-ST., NEAR State, 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms; all modern conveniences, furnace, and gas-fixtures; $9,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.: A choice list of manufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Some bargains. See our list before buying.

FOR SALE—28½X118 FEET, EAST FRONT, on North State-st., near Superior, elegant lot and location for first-class flats; will advance money to build. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES—Easy payments—$200 buys beautiful lot (heart of Jefferson, 70 feet above lake), 4 miles from Chicago, 2 minutes' walk to 2 depots; 59 trains daily; cheap fare; population 2,000; high schools, churches, hotels, stores, macadamized streets; the beautiful trees on Milwaukee-av. make the village one entire park; terms $20 down, $10 monthly; we assist parties to build; property shown free daily, Sunday at 2 p. m. CHAS. MILLER & CO., Room 24 Times Building.

FOR SALE—LOT ONE BLOCK WEST OF Humboldt Park (a bargain), on North-av. Owner, S. HAMPTON, Moreland, or at Mr. Harwood's, on the ground.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, northwest corner Halsted and Sixty-seventh-sts., two blocks of depot. A big bargain. D. J. HUBBARD, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars, $200 to $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SMALL monthly payments, houses and lots at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 181 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, containing 170 acres, lying north of and immediately fronting Downer's Grove Station on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; high rolling land, with fine forest trees, excellent water (including a mineral spring), large house, three barns, a large carriage-house with stables, fine large orchard, and garden with small fruit. The constantly-increasing demand for houses and building lots makes this the most desirable property in the market for suburban homes and fancy stock raising.

One-fourth of this property can be sold in lots for enough to pay the cost of the whole property, and is now offered at the exceedingly low price of $250 per acre.

After June 1 the owner reserves the right to advance the price; terms easy.

Address P.-O. Box 136, Downer's Grove, Ill., or A. EMIGH, Room 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—I HAVE home-like, well-built cottages in good localities, as low as $1,200; houses in all parts of the village at prices ranging up to $8,000, with all modern improvements. Lots accessible to depots. On easy terms. Lower fare than any other suburb; convenient to the South Parks and ample school facilities. ISAAC DRAKE, Room 8, No. 110 Dearborn-st., or 6315 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 159 La Salle-st., or 6531 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV., cor Forty-second-st.; 10 lots on St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above lake, and 8 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 23 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—4 LOTS on the southeast corner of Wentworth-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; they are choice lots, and only short time until the street-cars are extended on Wentworth-av. to Sixty-third-st. Will sell single lot if desired; part cash, balance time. Call at once for a bargain. Gas, water, and sewerage. G. M. WELLS & CO., 163 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY THE OWNER, 2-story 7-room frame house and barn in South Evanston, convenient to the depot. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 137 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SUBURBAN home; pressed brick house of nine rooms, furnace, mantels, etc.; barn, fruit, with half an acre of ground; 45 minutes' ride from city on lake-shore; 13 trains each way daily. Poor health necessitates change of climate for owner, hence will sell at great sacrifice and on easy terms. D 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH LOT at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars. Price $1,700; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st., Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NEW MODERN detached brick, 4223 Michigan-av.; inspect.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., for 99 years, without revaluation, 80x180. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS SELDOM offered is now afforded those who wish to purchase a reliable second-hand piano or organ, as we have a large stock of second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new upright pianos, and also those which have been rented but a few months, and which have been returned to our store on account of May removals. All these instruments will be sold at a price that will insure their speedy sale. The following is a partial list:

SQUARES.

1 Gilbert	$ 50
1 Newhall	75
1 Newton & Co.	100
1 Great Union	125
1 J. P. Hale	125
1 Kimball	150
1 Gerald	150
1 Emerson	200
1 Emerson	200
1 Steinway	225
3 Hallett, Davis & Co., $190, $200, and	225

UPRIGHTS.

1 New York Piano Co.	$125
1 Kimball	150
1 Hale Co.	150
1 Emerson	200
1 Emerson	200
1 Geo. Steck Grand	200

ORGANS.

$25, $30, $40, $50, and $60, on easy payments. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION!
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ATTENTION!

Upright and Square Pianos, Good as New, $75 to $200 Each. $10 Down, $5 Monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION—Square pianos, good as new, $150 to $200; $10 monthly payments. PARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $10 cash and $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A FINE SECOND-HAND MASON & HAMlin organ, with two banks of keys, pedal bass, etc. (for church use); will be sold at a very low price for cash or time payments. REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

CALL ON US—
(ESTEY & CAMP.)
for
DECKER BROS. PIANOS,
HAINES PIANOS,
MATHUSHEK PIANOS,
SIMPSON PIANOS,
ESTEY ORGANS.
We also have in stock several hundred
STORY & CAMP ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

ENGEL & SCHAFF
PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW IMproved uprights, fully equal to the best made; prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st., (entrance 190).

GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOS TO RENT FOR $5 per month and upwards. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

"HAINES"
"HAINES"
BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
IN THE WORLD.
CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low.
Cash or monthly payments.
Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET.
HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS TAKEN AS part pay for new pianos; balance can be paid by small installments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS—
PIANOS.
PIANOS.
EASY PAYMENTS.
SQUARE DEALING.
NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.
Every Instrument Warranted as Represented.
ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE managers, Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $220 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

TO RENT—A GOOD PIANO TO RESPONsible parties. Call at 71 Park-av.

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ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN CHICAGO—THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. 243 State-st. S. S. BENTON, Principal.

A RARE CHANCE—$50-COURSE OF SHORThand for $20. Address D 38, Tribune office.

BANJO QUICKLY TAUGHT BY THE EXpert, R. G. ALLEN. Studio: D 25, 170 State-st., opposite Palmer House; elevator, 70 Monroe-st.

BULL AND COLESON, TEACHERS, NAtional School of Shorthand, Commercial National Bank Building.

FREE—"THE SHORTHANDER AND TYPEwritist," by BROWN & HOLLAND, 35 Dearborn-st.

GRAHAM SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Shorthand practically taught. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent when requested. First National Bank Build'g. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 50c and $1. Call or write.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS-MAN WITH $3,000 or more can have half interest in a manufacturing and mercantile business; article in constant use by every one over 12 years of age; staple in all dry goods, drug, book, notion, fancy, and country stores; exceeds in beauty and utility everything ever offered of its kind; takes on sight; advertises itself rapidly; profits large after a big margin to the trade; can be patented in all countries; monopoly and permanency. References required and given. Personal interview; no agents. W. K., 2312 Indiana-av., 9 to 11 a. m., 6 to 9 p. m.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.:

$2,500 buys lease and furniture of good-paying European hotel, South Side.

$800 buys lease and furniture of 25-room hotel.

$1,000 buys fine grocery store; a bargain.

Others $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, $15,000.

Restaurants—$400, $1,000, $1,500, $1,800, $2,000, $4,500, $4,000.

$1,200—Buys teaming business worth $2,000.

$800 buys flour and feed store.

A SPLENDID OPENING TO THE RIGHT party to start a strictly first-class butcher shop. A positive success to the right person; building new and the finest on the West Side; corner Van Buren-st. and Western-av.; other branches of trade recently started in the building have met with more than expected success; inquire of them. There is also equally as good a chance for gents' and ladies' furnishing goods, and a grand opening for a bakery and confectionery store in the same building. See owner. STREETER & TUCKER, 134 State-st., and 88 Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY IN EVERY respect, excellent location and trade, stock reduced to about $2,500. Special bargain. J. S. ROBINSON & CO., 177 La Salle st.

A RARE BUSINESS OFFER—TO ONE OR two parties who can furnish ten thousand dollars we have for disposal a half interest in an old established business doing a cash trade of $150,000 per annum. Apply to the American Financial Exchange, offices 73, 75, and 76 Commercial Bank Building, Monroe and Dearborn sts.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF HARDWARE, about $8,500, doing a good established business, well located in Southern Wisconsin. For further particulars address "BARRY," care A. M. Daggett, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—

At a cash bargain, half or whole interest in a well-established wholesale and retail coffee and tea business, together with a small stock of groceries; good steam-engine and Burns coffee roaster and cooler—the only one in town; location in a live Western city of 25,000 population. For particulars address D 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORTable little home; house, barn and five acres of land in the Village of Shopiere, Rock County, Wis.; price, $2,000; will exchange for stock of goods; house in good condition; 7 rooms, closets, etc., cistern and well of water. Send for photograph of place. Owner, DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAgo real estate, fine stock of hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods, all the latest styles, all clear, and first-class, and a great bargain at $3,200, besides fixtures; on South Side. By D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$3,000—DRY GOODS AND NOtions to move; half cash, balance Dakota lands. Address H, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — HALF INTEREST IN TWO country newspapers and first-class job-office; big business; ill-health. Address M 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICELY-FURNISHED FLAT, with good tenants; possession given at once. 49 South Carpenter-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—SALOON; FIRST-CLASS; BUSIness centre, near City-Hall; $5,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET IN GOOD LOcation. Address M 52, Tribune office.

MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE—GOOD LOCAtion and business on West Side. Address M 1, Tribune office.

TO CAPITALISTS—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for investment in a first-class manufacturing business; $50,000 required. Address C 64, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT to lady on Madison-st. car, near Lincoln-st., about 11:30 a. m. Friday last will confer a favor by notifying A. M. LEWIS, 182 Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. S. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE—$50-COURSE OF SHORThand for $20. Address W 72, Tribune office.

CARLSON & HULTGRAN, PATTERN AND model makers. Patterns of all kinds—machinery, architectural, and ornamental. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204-206 South Clinton-st.

DR. N. A. BURR—OFFICE IN THE DORE Block, northwest corner Madison and State-sts. Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

GRANITE PAVING SUPPLIED IN ANY amount. Correspondence solicited. A. G. SENEY, Sioux Fall, Dak.; P. O. Box 19.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife. 652 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND copper soda fountains at 72 and 74 Wabash-av. LORD, OWEN & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—BOARD OF Trade membership. Address, stating price, M 5, Tribune office.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $12, custom-made for $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL wool, Melton or Kersey spring overcoat, long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLE-breasted frock suit in latest style shades, imported corkscrews, worth $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM-made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—AT 2713 MICHIGAN-AV., ON May 10, 1884, at 10 o'clock, of

2 fine blooded trotting horses.
2 Scott's Thomas colts, one 5 and one 3 years; fine ones; can show a 50 gait.
1 Almont mare, 5 years, by Mambrino Thorn; very fine; can show a 50 gait; all fine gentlemen's road horses; very speedy.
1 Leeland colt, 7 years old; splendid gent's road horse; very handsome; can show a 35 gait. Excellent pedigrees to go with each.
1 coupe rockaway, in first-class order.
1 coupe harness, cost $125; 1 Bohanon road wagon, road harness; 1 head, Timken-spring, full leather-top buggy; first class.
1 Frasor road cart, nearly new.
1 track harness, first class; 1 single harness and 1 double harness. Blankets, whips, boots, etc.
1 fine milk cow.
The property of John Trayner. He has no use for them, as he is to be in Europe for the season. They will be sold to the highest bidder.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE modern style platform-spring coupe rockaway, with pole and shafts; shifting glass front; all in good order; price $175. Also a canopy-top pony phaeton, with harness, for $90. H. C. HAYDE, 118 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE KENTUCKY SADDLE and driving horse; thoroughly correct every way and perfectly safe for lady's use. D 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED ROCKAWAY carriage; pole and shafts; price, $175. 2984 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LEATHER-TOP BUGGY; $30. Apply at 50 Lake-st.

THE BOSS COLLAR PAD—Combination of zinc and sole leather; the strongest, most durable pad ever made; guaranteed to cure sore necks or money refunded. For sale at harness shops.

TEAMS WANTED—30—ADAMS AND LA Salle-sts. Long job and big pay. Wm. Kinsella.

WANTED—A 2-HORSE TOP DELIVERY wagon, new or nearly so; body 42 inches wide inside, and about 11 feet long; state lowest price and where can be seen. Address D 86, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

GEN. GRANT.

His Views on Various Topics of Current Interest—Condition of the Country.

What Is Needed in the Way of Constitutional Amendments—The Political Outlook.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The *Mail and Express* today publishes a two-column interview with Gen. Grant on the political situation. The interview was held yesterday, before the news of the financial difficulty in Wall street reached him. Gen. Grant was found in his office on the corner of Broadway and Wall street, where he makes tri-weekly visits, still using his crutch. He looks somewhat thin, and has lost flesh since his accident, but his complexion is clear and ruddy, and he is in fine spirits. The inevitable cigar was in his mouth as he rapidly and freely answered the queries of the reporter.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

"How do you regard the present condition of the country in general?" was asked.

"Well, I suppose the country is generally prosperous outside of Wall street. True, the producers are not getting very high prices for their products, but their supplies are abundant and manufacturers are busy in all directions, and I think the condition of the country on the whole quite satisfactory."

"Do you look for much progress in the future, and would you care to venture a prediction as regards the increase of our population?"

"I think the population will increase right along, and at the ratio of increase the last fifteen years the country at the end of the present century—that is, sixteen years hence—ought and probably will approximate 100,000,000 inhabitants."

"In what particular portion do you look for the greatest changes within that period?"

"I think the changes will be all over, in all directions, and that they will be uniform. New York City will, of course, retain the ascendency over all other places in the country, and I expect the people living at the end of the present century will see New York the financial centre of the world. The entire Western country is being rapidly built up now. For grazing and agricultural purposes the Great West is far ahead of what people imagine—in fact, they never dreamed of its great fertility. Then the whole country along the northern border of the United States, for 300 miles south of the British possessions, as far as the valleys stretch, is wonderfully productive. The Southern States have developed wonderfully in the last fifteen years. I see no reason why the Southern States, at the end of the century, may not be the leading manufacturing section, particularly in cotton fabrics and in iron of all forms.

MEXICO AND THE MORMONS.

"I have no doubt the development that will take place in Mexico will be as rapid in the future as it was on our own Pacific coast when we first acquired it, and I want to see the relations between that country and ours the most cordial of any nations in the world. If they are not so it will be our own fault. We should do everything to secure the confidence of the people of Mexico. The more prosperous the Mexican people are the better pleased we should be, and the more it will add to our individual interest."

"What do you think of the Mormon question?"

"I think the surest and best remedy will be to take away from Utah the Territorial Government and govern the Territory by Commissioners, as they do in the District of Columbia, and then enforce anti-polygamy laws and such laws as Congress may prescribe."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

"Can you point out any existing defects in our Constitution and suggest remedies?"

"Yes, there are several amendments that would be of advantage to the country if they were adopted, although I don't believe in tinkering with that instrument, and am opposed to innovation except in cases of great necessity. There is one amendment I consider of great benefit, and that is one that would make the Presidential term one of seven years instead of four, with the provision that the President holding the office seven years should thereafter be ineligible. I would suggest another amendment, such as I recommended when I occupied the executive chair, which was to the effect that in the event of a failure by Congress to pass any regular appropriations in one year, then the appropriations corresponding with those of the previous year should be continued until such time as appropriations may be passed. Another amendment I favor is one also recommended during my term of office—authorizing the President to approve a portion of any act of Congress and withholding his approval from all portions of the act he does not approve, and return the same to the House in which the bill originated, with his objections, when it shall receive the two-thirds vote of both Houses before becoming a law."

THE TILDEN-HAYES AFFAIR.

"In reference to the Electoral Commission, General, what truth is there in the stories that you had massed troops in the Capitol at Washington with a view to preventing any attempt to inaugurate Tilden?"

"None. There were no troops massed there at all. I intended to maintain peace and order at all hazards, and I proposed to see installed in the Presidential chair the man Congress decided to be elected, whether Tilden or Hayes. I had no desire or power to influence the question of deciding who the people elected to the Presidency. That was a matter entirely with Congress. It is true I had directed Gen. Sherman to have his troops in Baltimore and other points near Washington so they could be brought there on telegraphic notice in case of riot or disturbance, but this step was not for the benefit of either of the political parties nor of either of the candidates for the Presidency. There was not a soldier in arms in Washington at the time."

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

"Do you regard the annexation of Canada as likely even in the course of time?"

"If such an event ever does occur it will be in the distant future. I think we have territory enough for all our wants. All we require is good friends on both sides of us. We certainly should not desire to annex unwilling people on either side of our borders."

IMMIGRATION.

"What of the question of immigration? Do you think it will continue in the future as in the past?"

"I do not think it will increase in the same ratio in the future as the growth of population generally. As to immigration, I would so amend the Constitution as to change the period before which citizenship could be acquired, and I would make the ceremony of acquiring citizenship such that the privilege would be appreciated when obtained. In addition to this, I would not extend the privilege to any person unable to speak and write the English language, or whose moral character is questioned at the time of his becoming a citizen. I think this the most important of all the amendments I would suggest, except, possibly, the one extending the Presidential term, upon which I lay much stress, because we all know how much embarrassment it causes to the business of the country by these contests every four years, and how much the public are absorbed in them. We have, under our present system, only about two years of peace and quiet out of the four a President holds office. By having the President elected for seven years, the elections would cause much less disturbance to business."

POLITICAL.

"What of the stability of the Republican party, General?"

"We will always have two parties in this country. When one has fulfilled its mission it is generally followed by a shaking up, and each of the new parties then finds in its ranks men who previously had been in opposit parties. But, to answer your question, I don't think the mission of the Republican party yet fulfilled, nor will it be so long as the States lately in rebellion are solidly with one party without regard to platform or principle."

"Now, General, I would like your views on the pending Presidential campaign, and the claims of the various gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the Republican ticket."

Gen. Grant here paused, took a few deep puffs, held his cigar aloft, and, after a moment's thought, replied: "Well, I don't care to say much on that subject. If the Republicans make a wise selection they will carry the next election. I think our prospects better than they were four and eight years ago."

"May I ask your opinion of President Arthur's Administration?"

"I prefer not to criticise it."

"May I ask, then, what your preferences may be?"

"I decidedly favor Logan. There is great prejudice against him at the present time because of his vote on the Inflation bill, but if he is nominated I think his record on the financial question, clear through from the beginning, can be shown entirely satisfactory to those Republicans who oppose him now. He is a man of ability and a man of courage to maintain his convictions, and one who is not swayed about by every passing breeze."

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL.

As Explained by One of Its Advocates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—The attention of one of the principal advocates of the Bankruptcy bill having been called to the report of the Citizens' Committee of Chicago against the bill he said:

"These charges in substance are true. First, that the system is merely the old system, with a change only of the names of the officers, and with no substantial reduction of expenses. Second, that the new law does not provide, according to the English system, for dealing severely with the debtor. With respect to the first of these objections, I may say the bill was originally drawn by Judge Lowell, of the Massachusetts district, which had been famous throughout the country for the cheapness, honesty, and thoroughness of its administration of justice under Judge Lowell and Judge Sprague, his predecessor. The complaints against the old bankruptcy system were much less in their district by reason of their administration of it. That court was so famous in that particular that nearly all of the captures during the War were, when possible, taken to Boston, because the officers understood that they would not there be eaten up by court charges. Judge Lowell, one of the most eminent bankrupt attorneys in the country, drew this bill with great care. It was then submitted to the Boards of Trade in most of the principal cities of the country and submitted by them to counsel, who examined it with the greatest care. The reports were, without exception, in its favor before the bill was introduced. It was so clearly a cheap and economic system that the Senators who attacked it last year, when first introduced, on the ground that it was simply a reënactment of the old law, became its supporters and voted for it, even including Ingalls and Garland. The objections were so thoroughly removed this year that there were only thirteen dissenting votes upon the passage.

"The new bill proposes a great deal more than a change of the name of the officers. Under the old bill there was a Register in every Congressional district paid by fees. Under the new bill there are to be Registers in only so many Congressional districts as the court may think necessary, and they are to be paid by salary not exceeding $2,000, and all expenses included under no circumstances to exceed $3,000. The additional expenses which are to be allowed are only for room rent when the Register is obliged to hold court away from his general home office, and in this he is only to be reimbursed for the money actually expended by him. The expenses for this purpose are not to be added to his salary. They are simply a reimbursement of money paid out, and even with this additional possible expenditure the total amount to be paid to the Register is not to exceed $3,000. Under the old law, however, Registers in Bankruptcy often received from $10,000 to $15,000, and sometimes $20,000 annually.

"The expenses of the bankrupt are in round numbers to be about $60. One of the great complaints of the old law was that bankrupts were often compelled to travel hundreds of miles to reach the nearest Register. Under the new law the Trustee is brought to them and has power to decide upon a great number of questions which under the old system caused delay, motions in court, the employment of counsel, and large expense. The new law brings the Trustee to the bankrupt and to the locality to which he generally has to go for his local courts, and this saves him long distances in travel and much expense.

"It is true that the Trustee corresponds to the old Assignee, and that he is to be paid by fees. It would be impossible to make any different arrangement; but it will be noticed that these fees are not to exceed the fees which are allowed for like service in the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, which, as is perfectly well known, are everywhere with rare exceptions cheaply, wisely, and honestly administered. There is no reason to think that under this system the settlement of estates will not be as prompt, economic, and wise as is the settlement of the estates of deceased persons in probably all of our States.

"The alternative of having a system of this kind is to have the estate of the debtor disposed of at his election, or under the old grab-law where every creditor shall bring his separate suit, with his bill of expenses, and separate judgment in every case, without any regard to equity or justice, and the first creditor on the ground who gets the earliest knowledge of the bankrupt's condition is to secure the major part of his debt, while the other creditors are to be without remedy. Such a system is not to the best interests of the great debtor States of the Northwest. There is no other reason why the rate of interest should be 3 per cent in the old States and 7 and 10 per cent in the States of the West and South, except the want of such an equitable system of bankruptcy.

"Another objection is that the law is not strict or severe in the treatment of the debtor. That is true, and it can be taken for granted that the American people will never consent to deal with a debtor as a criminal. It is contrary to our institutions to treat as a criminal a man who has been unfortunate in speculation or even wasteful. No one need ever expect that the American people will adopt a law which has the rigor of the recent English Bankruptcy law. The English Bankruptcy bill passed nearly a year ago. Copies of it were obtained. It was thoroughly studied and examined by the committee which reported this bill and by the committee of the Bankruptcy Convention which met in this city, and it was decided that the provisions of that bill towards the debtor were so severe that neither Congress nor the American people would approve them."

A PAYING-TELLER'S CRIME.

William W. Massey Confesses to the Embezzlement of Funds of the Baltimore Bank of Commerce.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—[Special.]—There was a great stir in banking circles in this city this morning when it was announced that William W. Massey, paying-teller of the Bank of Commerce on South street, was a defaulter to the amount of $40,000. Massey was a trusted employé of the bank, and has been the paying-teller since 1881. For four years before that time he had been the bookkeeper in the bank. About nine months ago he went into speculation in stocks, cotton, and coffee through New York houses. At first his ventures were successful, but soon after he began to lose heavily. His own funds were not sufficient to meet his losses, so it is alleged that he used those of the bank. In the position of paying-teller, it is said, he found he could do this without great danger of detection. When he needed money to send to New York to cover margins, so the story goes, he would draw his own personal check on the Bank of Commerce, mark it certified with his own name as paying-teller, and then send it on to New York. When sent here for collection it would go to the clearing-house and when returned to him at the bank he would either tear it up or lock it up in a private drawer. In this drawer today were found a number of these bogus certified checks. When he wanted ready cash it is alleged that be would forge the Cashier's name to a check, certify this, and have it paid by another bank of this city.

About six months ago, when the semi-annual examination was to be made, he was $6,000 short. He borrowed the money, put it in his accounts, which were then examined and found to be correct. The next day he took out the $6,000 and returned it to the lender. Within the last two or three weeks his losses had been so heavy that he found he could stand it no longer. Last evening after banking hours he went to the Cashier, James H. Edmunds, and confessed the whole matter, making a clean breast of everything. The Cashier told him to go home and come down to the bank in the morning. This he did, and was arrested on the charge of embezzlement and forgery and was sent to jail to await trial. He was completely broken down when before the magistrate in the Police Court, and cried like a child.

The bank will lose about $30,000 by his crime, but its stability will not be affected, as it has a surplus of $50,000. Its deposit line as shown by its last statement is only about $500,000. His bondsmen were George S. and John Grape and the bond was $20,000. The loss will leave them both poor men. Mr. George S. Grape is the Principal of one of the public schools of the city. Massey was an official member of the Monument Street Methodist Episcopal Church and a leading spirit in the Sunday-school of which George S. Grape is Superintendent. Massey had no bad habits and spent none of the money on himself or on his family. He lost it all by speculation. He was 36 years old and has a wife and one child.

The "Winthrop" range and "Alaska" refrigerator are sold at Dalton's, 51 State street.

THE COURTS.

Suit to Recover on the Bond of a Defaulting Agent—The Law of Libel.

Selling Goods to Defraud Creditors—Warranty of a Horse—A Man Who Ordered Too Much Salt.

Late Legal Decisions

The following is an abstract of some of the more important legal decisions recently rendered in the higher courts:

SURETYSHIP—DEFALCATION—NOTICE—S, SAME—PARTNER TAKEN.

S became the surety of R, and he became a defaulter to the knowledge of his employers, the insurance company. At the time of making the bond R had his son as a partner, but it was agreed between S and the company that the bond was given only on the understanding that R should conduct the business alone. The company, however, permitted the agency to be conducted by R and his son. In the action to recover upon the bond for the money appropriated by R. as agent the plaintiff was given a judgment only for the sum used to the time R and his son took charge of the agency, which was before the discovery of the defalcation. The company carried the case, Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Scott, to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, where the judgment was affirmed. The Chief Justice, in his opinion, said: "(1) A surety cannot be held bound by any failure of his principal after the discovery of his defalcation, unless he is informed of it. (2) The introduction of a partner was a clear violation of the contract of the bond. Engaging for the good conduct of one man and engaging for the good conduct of two are essentially different engagements, both in ordinary understanding and in legal effect."

NEWSPAPER LIBEL—LIABILITY OF NEWSDEALER—DISCHARGE UPON COMPLAINT.

A newsdealer was arrested upon the complaint of S for selling and distributing a paper in which he was exposed to ridicule, and which tended to create a breach of the peace. The defendant was discharged on the ground that the publication by him was not malicious. A civil suit was brought for damages by the defendant for malicious prosecution—Staub vs. Van Benthuysen—and on the argument of the case in the Supreme Court of Louisiana judgment for $50 was given against him. Judge Manning in the opinion said: "(1) Every sale or delivery of a written or printed copy of a libel is a fresh publication, and every person who sells a written or printed copy of it may be sued therefor. (2) Malice in law need not be proved; and it is imputed to a publisher of a libel from the act of publication. It is not incumbent upon the party assailed by falsehood and defamation to show malice against himself on the part of the publisher, nor to prove that he has been injured by the publication."

FRAUDULENT SALES—STOCK OF GOODS—PURCHASER IN GOOD FAITH.

W., with the intention of defrauding his creditors, sold his stock of goods and book accounts to R., who knew of the fraud, taking his note for the price. R. sold to S. and took his notes. S. was the clerk of R. at about $30 a month, and he was without means. The creditors of W. sued to set the sale aside, but were beaten in the court below. The case, Lane vs. Starkey, was carried to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, where the judgment was reversed. Judge Maxwell, in the opinion, said: "It appears that R., who knew of W.'s fraudulent act, learning that an attachment was about to be issued and levied by W.'s creditors, hurriedly sold these goods and accounts to S., who knew little or nothing of the business he was buying. As to his notes, as they are not set out, we cannot say whether or not they were negotiable in form even. But if he had given such notes that would not be conclusive of payment for this property. To constitute a purchaser for value against creditors and purchasers something valuable must have been parted with, and before the alleged buyer had notice of any fraud by the vendor. The proof of fraudulent intent need not extend beyond the debtor and his vendee; the question as to a purchase from a fraudulent vendee is whether or not the purchaser acted in good faith. If he did so he is protected; if he did not, the goods being in the hands of the fraudulent vendee, liable for the debtor's obligation, they are liable in his hands, for he took no better title than his vendor."

SALE—WARRANTY OF THINGS SOLD.

A bought from B two horses, and they died of Spanish fever or Texas mange. He sued upon an alleged warranty that the horses were "all right, sound, and free from disease," and he complained that they were infected with the disease of which they died when they were delivered to him. The defendant said that he had only expressed an opinion as to the health of the animals. The plaintiff was beaten, and he carried the judgment to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, where he was again defeated. The Chief-Justice, Lake, in the opinion, said: "In determining whether a warranty was intended to be given a decisive test is whether the vendor assumes to assert a fact of which the buyer is ignorant or merely states an opinion or judgment upon a matter of which the vendor has no special knowledge, and on which the buyer may be expected also to have an opinion and to exercise his judgment. When the language of the warranty is such that it amounts unquestionably to a warranty, its legal effect cannot be defeated by any secret intention of the seller, and when the evidence leaves no doubt of the legal force of the representation, the court may and should declare its effect; but should there be a doubt, the jury must determine the meaning and effect of the words."

SALE—DENIAL OF VENDOR'S TITLE.

In an action for goods sold and delivered the defendant sought to escape liability by denying the plaintiff's title at the time of the sale. From a judgment against him in the case—Webster vs. Laws—he appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, where he was again beaten. The Chief-Justice, Smith, in the opinion, said: "No principle of law can be found which will permit a purchaser (in the absence, of course, of the assertion of superior right by another) to set up in defense to a claim for the price a defect of title in the vendor."

CONTRACT—BY LETTERS—PAROL EVIDENCE—PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATION.

K wrote to M.: "In consequence of a rupture in the salt trade we are authorized to offer Michigan fine salt, in full car-load lots of eighty to ninety-five barrels, delivered in your city, at 85 cents per barrel, to be shipped by Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company only. This is a bargain. Shall be pleased to receive your order." M. replied by telegraph: "Your letter of yesterday received and noted. You may ship me 2,000 barrels Michigan fine salt, as offered by your letter." This order was not filled and M. sued for damages for a breach of contract, and recovered. The defendant carried the case (Moulton vs. Kershaw) to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, where the judgment was reversed. Judge Taylor, in the opinion, said: "The plaintiff claims that the letter of the defendant was an offer to sell to him, on the terms mentioned, any reasonable quantity of Michigan fine salt he might see fit to order not less than one car-load, and the defendant claims that the letter was not an offer to sell any specific quantity of salt, but was simply such a letter as a business-man would send out to customers, or those with whom he desired trade, soliciting their patronage. To give the letter the construction asked for by the plaintiff would introduce such an element of uncertainty into the contract as would necessarily render its enforcement a matter of difficulty, and in every case the jury would be called upon to determine whether the quantity of goods ordered was such as a merchant might reasonably expect from his customer. Rather than introduce such an element of uncertainty into the contract, we deem it much more reasonable to construe the letter as a simple notice to those dealing in salt that the defendant was in a position to supply salt at the price named, and requesting the persons addressed to deal with him."

Items.

Frank Kramer, a 15-year old boy, yesterday began a suit in the Circuit Court against the Chicago City Railway Company to recover $5,000 damages. He claims that the 17th of October last he was run over by a grip car near the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street and seriously injured, his brain being permanently affected.

Tomorrow will be the last day of service to the May term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Rogers is engaged in hearing the case of Pauline Bank against Robert Crawford claiming $5,000. Her husband rented a store, No. 103 Front street, and a fire having occurred in the store the landlord was let in to make repairs. He refused to allow his tenants to go back, but they got in and he had them ejected and arrested. Mrs. Bank was injured, and after her discharge by the Justice she begins suit for damages for malicious prosecution.

George B. Davis is trying before Judge Gary to recover damages of Daniel Considine and Andrew Holland, two policemen, for arresting him. He claims that the 19th of July he had only been celebrating the opening of Ed Brown's place, on Van Buren street, and was returning home when the defendants ran him in on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was discharged and now wants to get even for the indignity done him.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—982, American Ex. National Bank vs. Otis; defts. ordered to verify their answers in conformity with Rule 39 of the Practice act in 15 days, and lv. to withdraw ans. for that purpose.—The National Pump Co. vs. McDowell; by stip. set down for hearing on pleadings and proofs—Same vs. Buck; same order.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,739—J. V. Farwell et al. vs. J. P. Titcomb. Confession of judgment, $792.55. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

91,740—Obadiah Huse vs. William C. Andrus. Case, $5,000. Ellis & Meek, attys.

91,741—Franta Dlouhy vs. Anton and Barbara Konvalinka. Confession of judgment, $336.85. T. H. Schintz, atty.

91,742—Simon Reid et al. vs. James S. Mellstrup. Confession of judgment, $763.75. John Morris, atty.

91,743—American Finance Company vs. Keystone Building Company. Confession of judgment, $48,334.27. Charles L. Easton, atty.

91,744—L. Hammel et al. vs. Max Flatow and Bernard Flatow. Confession of judgment, $4,109.50. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

91,745—Jennie Wiltshire vs. Charles Wiltshire. Bill for divorce for adultery. R. M. Mann, solr.

91,746—Nathaniel Chessman vs. Julia G. Chessman, Charles F. Chessman, Fanny Chessman, and Lyman Baird, trustee. Bill to set aside deed. J. H. Krebs, solr.

91,747—Eli Frank vs. N. B. Boyden, Thomas Wilson, and John McConville. Replevin, $1,000. Moses & Newman, attys.

91,748—Frank Lachmann vs. Margaretha Lachmann, Elizabeth and Peter Britz, Mary Bitterlich, Frank Legler, Anthony Lachmann, Caroline B., Joseph, and Catharine L. Lachmann, Emma C. and L. W. P. Groskopf, Xavier C. M. E. and Louis Groskopf, Louisa and Frank Tasmer, Marie K. and George Lachmann. Bill for partition. Campbell & Custer, solrs.

91,749—Judson A. Boundy et al. vs. George N. Armstrong and Gray, Burt & Kingman. Creditors bill on judgment for $1,883.23 against Armstrong. Fairchild & Blackman, solrs.

91,750—Margaret Ann Steller et al. vs. Letetia, Ellen, and John J. Ward, William A. Amberg, executor and trustee of the estate of James Ward, deceased, Margaret E. Ward, Sarah A. Amberg, Mary Etta Gannon, Frank C., Charles S., Albert J., Anna K., Ellen D., and James A. Ward. Bill for appointment of new trustee. James H. Ward, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,331, Allen vs. Willard; dis. n. c.—12,335, Sturtevant vs. Dike; deft. Jones and H. J. Dike.—7,857, Hayes vs. Cougherian; lv. to file new narr. in lieu of one lost and rule to pld. instr.—9,971, Cummings vs. Village of Hyde Park; old decl. abandoned and rule to pld. in 20 days or before cause is reached for trial.—9,973, Same vs. same; same ord.

Judgments—12,215, Robert P. Murphy vs. A. R. Yerkum; judgt. $368.75.—12,333, Thomas F. Vaughn vs. Louis Koufman; judgt. $258.75.—12,045, Norman A. Williams vs. William McNichols and Charles King; judgt. $748.55.—12,283, Maria Multer vs. Michael Hemmrich; judgt. $328.—12,195, Henry H. Shufeldt et al. vs. Albert Goldman; judgt. $770.70 and sci. fa.—12,313, Charles Ferman vs. Durham & Keeney; judgt. $305.77.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—12,494, S. G. & L. Co. vs. Jaeger; dis. n. c.—91,363, Tolman vs. Dike; lv. to H. L. Ware and N. H. Jones to pld. to mtn. and judgt. to std. as sec. till further ord.—9,982, Olds vs. Lewis; time to file bond and bill of exc. extd. 20 days.

Judgments—12,140, Thaddeus Fairbanks et al. vs. Northwestern Provision Company; judgt. $583.40.—12,066, Emanuel Eisinger vs. Joseph L. Adler; judgt. $182.50.—12,372, Werres vs. Monaghan; judgt. propty. in plff.; das. one cent.—12,362, Albert L. Adams et al. vs. Cross Wood-Printing Company; judgt. $2,138.11.—12,304, James N. Crandall et al. vs. same; judgt. $325.51.—12,282, Maria Multer vs. Michael Hemmerich; judgt. $427.50.—12,274, First National Bank of Chicago vs. Hanchett; judgt. propty. in plff.; das. one cent.—12,380, George T. Gambrill et al. vs. William H. Minor; judgt. $453.31.—12,146, Sidney C. Wilkin vs. Joseph Rock; judgt. $774.63.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,584, Johnston vs. Johnston; deft.—1,110, Traxel vs. Traxel; deft.—1,767, Dewey vs. Beatty; deft.—571, G. M. B. Assn. vs. Kitchen; marriage Helen T. Richter sug. and lv. to her to pros. suit.

Decrees—483, Haas vs. Kobick et al.; decree of conveyance and appld. by defts. Margaretha Kobick, Milo Ingals, and Fred H. Smith to Supreme Court.—581, Benedict vs. Hickles et al.; decree that draft described in bill be turned over to complt.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,702, Latimer vs. Scott; ord applg. revr.—1,339, Vanderbilt vs. De Roe; deft. defts. in cross-bill Abraham and Henrietta Van Loan.—1,701, Saunders vs. Saunders; deft.—1,486, Smart vs. Smart; deft.—1,659, Lehman vs. Gullaher; deft. Maria L. and Byron L. Smith.—1,641, Whitehead vs. Taylor; deft. cert. defts.—1,704, Barney vs. Ryan; deft. all defts.—1,419, Humphrey vs. Jansen; Master's rept. sale and dist. confd.—1,607, Donhouser vs. Donhouser; deft.—1,362, Vannata vs. Tripp; deft. William C. Grant and Edward Koch.—1,684, Pilgrim vs. Pilgrim; deft.—1,597, Tedens vs. Flynn; deft. and ref. to Avery.—1,431, Chickester vs. Gunnell; dis. as to C. T. Jenkins, admr., and deft. of others.—1,339, Johnson vs. Johnson; deft. and lv. to file dep. taken in case No. 85,009.—1,798, Voittlander vs. Voittlander; deft.

Decrees—1,055, Merchants' National Bank vs. Spears; decree deficiency.—1,618, Wheeler vs. Haas; decree removing Cloud.—836, Hopkinson vs. Rosehill Cemetery Company; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,313—M. K. Bortree et al. vs. John M. and Martha Graves. Asst. $600. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

48,314—Phoenix Distilling Company vs. John Woodside. Attachment, $2,793.14. Banks & Kirkland, attys.

48,315—Frank Kramer, by James Van Buren, next friend, vs. The Chicago City Railway Company. Trespass, $10,000. R. and A. Van Buren, attys.

48,316—Theophilus Briggs et al. vs. Barnett Graff and Isaac Abrahamson. Asst. $1,000. Hawley & Hanchett, attys.

48,317—Eliza A. Townsend vs. W. A. Jenkins. Asst. $1,000. W. J. Durham, atty.

48,318—John V. Farwell et al. vs. H. Quindell. Asst. $500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

48,319—L. C. Thompson vs. The Public Grain & Stock Exchange. Appeal.

48,320—W. W. Van Arsdale vs. Leonard Landgren. Appeal.

48,321—L. U. Asiel et al. vs. Barnett Graff and Isaac Abrahamson. Replevin, $873.65. John H. Bolton Jr., atty.

48,322—Jonathan Smith et al. vs. Peter Wagner, John Weisler, John Adams, the New Orleans Insurance Company, the Fireman's Insurance Company, and the Hibernia Insurance Company. Creditors' bill, $245.70. James W. Beach, solr.

48,323—Vitaline Dubreuil vs. Piere Dubreuil. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. George Scoville, solr.

48,324—Sarah Eldredge vs. Silas Eldredge. Bill for divorce for desertion. M. S. Robinson, solr.

48,325—Jennie Allen vs. Robert G. Boyd. Case, $2,000. H. F. White, atty.

48,326—Carl Feige vs. George Birkhoff and William D. Kerfoot. Case, $3,000. August Marx, atty.

48,327—Lina Werris vs. Nathan M. Plotke and Benjamin Ferry. Replevin, $400. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

48,328—Sidney B. Mead et al. vs. De Witt J. Lipe, Robert C. Wright Jr., successor in trust, Clark Lipe, and Frank N. Wilder. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $2,000 on Lots 26 and 27, Block 4, Peck's subd. of w. 19.48 acres of se. ¼ of Sec. [illegible]. Knickerbocker & Holdom, solrs.

SUPPRESSED TUESDAY—48,307—John Kemp et al. vs. George H. Meschendorf and William G. Guthrie. Asst. $1,500. Elbridge Harvey, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—7,615, Phoenix Distilling Co. vs. Woodside; suit dis., costs pd.—7,040, In re est. Edward M. Everett; sub. to ct.—5,931, Gaffney vs. Miller; mo. to reinst. appl. sustd. and case to be tried in its order on cal.—5,941, Murphy vs. Bauman; sub. to ct. for trial on two days' notice.—5,392, Walter vs. Wessel; transcr. fld. and rule dischgd.—[illegible], Manville vs. Harbord; suit dis. n. c.—7,323, Kunzman vs. Harms; taken under advt.—7,322, Eland vs. Goetzen; suit dis., costs pd.

Judgment—7,198, Maxwell et al.; deft. Hanchett and judgt. for propty.; damages one cent.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—4,864, Williams vs. Engleking; pad. and put on cal. as No. 1434 on first call.—4,866, Deline vs. Lejane; appl. dis. with pro. and lv. to withd. bond.—4,300, Robb vs. Hall; pad. and put on cal. as No. 2654.—4,304, Wilson vs. Chicago Ruffling Co.; dis. as to Johnson and Peters and contd.—4,374, Roloff vs. Kaub; appl. dis. with proc.—4,366, Ryan vs. Horan; suit dis. with proc.—5,008, Schutz vs. Tully; appl. dis. want proc.—4,022, Miller et al. vs. Hyde; contd.—4,010, Howe vs. Howes; appl. dis. with proc.—5,039, Plotke vs. Engers; same.—[illegible], Howard vs. Maguire; same.—4,178, Cugno vs. W. St. L. & P. R. R.; pad. and put on cal. as No. 1564.—4,795, Clarke vs. Meade; suit dis., each pty. to pay own costs.—4,478, McCarthy vs. Murray; lv. to withd. bond.—[illegible], Done vs. Kruzenberger; suit dis. n. c.—[illegible], Bauer vs. Brink's Exp. Co.; pad. on acct. illness counsel.—4,908, Deacon vs. Roher; pad. acct. engagement counsel.—4,920, O'Brien vs. Flynn; appl. dis. want pros.—[illegible], Knight vs. Seeds; plff. taken non-suit.

Verdict—[illegible], Charles Burkhardt vs. Henry Lamporter; verdict for plff. $46.50 and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—[illegible], Lonergan vs. Leonard; lv. to plff. to reply double and rule on deft. to pld. in three days.—[illegible], Finlayson vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; suit dis. n. c.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—3,054, Alexander vs. Alexander; deft. to pay $8 per wk. aly.; first paymt. today and $25 solr's. fees in 30 days.—[illegible], Otis vs. Abell; lv. to amd. shffs. return.—[illegible], Athorn vs. Athorn; inj. dislvd. so far as the goods and chattels described in bill of complt. are concerned.—[illegible], Eldred vs. Pearce; [illegible] to Windes.—[illegible], Kedzie vs. Gibson; lv. to complt. to deposit $1,875.[illegible].

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,624, Haskin vs. Haskin; mo. for rule to pay complt. solr. fees and suit money contd. 10 days.—[illegible], M. M. Life Ins. Co. vs. Frear Stove Mfg. Co.; death of Edward Mendel sug. and Sarah A. Mendel sub.—[illegible], Miller vs. Heiman; lv. to file supl. bill instr. makg. Louise Heiman party deft.—[illegible], Trustees vs. Rome; lv. to amd. petn. instr.

Decree—[illegible], Town vs. Brown; decree for distn.

County Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—People, use Mark Feeny, vs. Andrew and Mark Feeny Jr. Petition for support. L. L. Mills, State's atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,626, Rich vs. C. & A. R. R.; pad. to be taken up on notice.—[illegible], in re vol. asst. Theodore S. Cole; ord. to discont. prodgs. nisi 3 days.—[illegible], Giuseppe Di Tomaro vs. Angelo Reva; verdict and judgt. of April 30 and May 2, 1884, respectively, vacated on certain conditions and cause set for May 8.—4,614, Raymond vs. Bassett; suit dis., costs pd.—4,636, Parker vs. Chandler; lv. to deft. to file plea of gen. issue and notice of defense and spl. plea of defense, and lv. to plff. to reply, and set for May 19.—4,915, Martin vs. Neiman; taken under advt.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. Sarah J. Le Baron; will proven and letters test. to William Le Baron, ind. bond $10,000 apvd., and pf. heirsp.

Guardianships—Est. Mary Miller et al., minors; letters to John La Bohn, bond $11,200 apvd.—Est. A. J. Monroe Preston et al., minors; letters to George W. Rogers, bond $18,000 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Hubert Jann; letters to Anna Maria Jann, bond $500 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. John Griffin; letters to Thomas J. Griffin, bond in $5,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Edward Martin; letters to Patrick J. Martin, bond $600 apvd.—Est. Eliminia W. Brown; letters to Charles L. Allen, ind. bond $10,000 apvd and pf. heirsp.

Orders—Est. Margaret O'Callaghan; inv. and apprt. apvd.—Est. Alexander Penrod; exxx. to settle acct. in 30 days.—Est. Samuel G. Gardner; citn. dis.—Est. Otis A. Burgess; extx. to settle final acct. by Sept. term.—Est. Robert Wild; inv. apprst. and wid. awd apvd.—Est. William Dick Sr.; pf. heirsp.—Est. James O'Callaghan; same.—Est. James Fanning et al., minors; lv. to mtg. real est.—Est. Frederick Oldenstadt; admr. to settle acct. in 10 days after service of notice.—Est. Henry D. P. Hoiser; ind., apprst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Martine Olsen; lv. to withd. petn. for sale of real est. without prej.—Est. J. O'Keeffe; deft. Henry Weyengel and decree for sale of real est. ent.—Est. Arthur L. Brown, minor; spl. bond for sale of real est. apvd.—Est. Peter McAllister; inv. and apprst. of admr. to collect and letters admin. to Nelson M. Bassett, bond $300 apvd., and admr. to collect excused from rendering final acct. and dischgd.—Est. John Mitchell; inv. and apprst. apvd. and lv. to admr. to sell pers. propty. at private sale.—Est. Daniel Murphy; spl. bond for sale of real est. apvd.—Est. John Porter Ferns; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Marcus Kronberg; cln. of Hess & Schillesser alld. for $508.87.—Est. Christopher Hart, minor; acct. current apvd. and grdn. excused from further duty.—Est. James Hart; deft. Delvas D. Brinkman and decree for sale of real est. ent.—Est. James Lawless; wid. sel. fld.—Est. Margaret Brick; acct. of pers. est. apvd. and decree for sale of real est. ent.—Est. Catharine Sweet; est. settled.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,045, Neal McKeague, murder; eight jurors sworn.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—861, Michael Riley, murder; further evidence, arguments, and instructions heard; jury verdict guilty of manslaughter and term of imprisonment fixed at ten years in the penitentiary.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 131 to 167, inclusive. No. 136, Davis vs. Considine, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No further call of calendar this week. No. 11,896, Corbin vs. Morrill, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 on May calendar. No. 34, Remick vs. Lyon, on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 6, 11, and 12. No. 7, Waterman vs. Mack, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 223, 226, 231, 232, 233, and 234. No. 221, Bank vs. Crawford, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Final call, Nos. 4,380, 4,386, 4,916, 2,812, and 4,926. No case on trial. Friday—No trial call. Motions will be heard. Saturday—No court.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,411, 3,500, 3,509, 3,548, and 3,557. No. 13, Jenkins vs. Pope, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 19, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 26. No case on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 37, 46, 47, and 18. No. 16, Ross vs. Phillips, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., insane cases. 2 p. m., People vs. Vogel, and Nos. 4,550. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,045, Neal McKeague murder case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 925, 1,112, 929, 927, 971, 962, and 1,125.

Illinois Supreme Court.

MT. VERNON, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court met this morning pursuant to adjournment with a full bench. The following are the proceedings:

Samuel Ewing vs. The Sandoval Coal and Mining Company; error to Marion; motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction overruled.

Catherine McGowan et al. vs. William D. Sanders; error to Jackson; motion for certiorari and continuance allowed.

East St. Louis Connecting Railway Company vs. East St. Louis Union Railway Company; appeal from St. Clair County Court; motion for continuance allowed.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

James A. Keesue vs. Florence Brooks; from Jay; affirmed; Howk, C. J.

William H. Stanley vs. the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company et al.; from Cass; affirmed; Elliott, J.

John McCauley et al. vs. McGarvin Murdock et al.; from Marion; reversed; Hammond, J.

Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. David B. Abbott et al.; from Marion; petition for rehearing overruled; Howk, C. J.

Pennsylvania Company et al. vs. Jacob H. Russell; from Morgan; petition for rehearing overruled; Elliott, J.

Daniel Rhoads vs. Nancy J. Jones et al.; from Montgomery; petition for rehearing overruled; Howk, C. J.

THE JUDGE'S COWHIDING.

Their Church Interfering Between Judge Reid and Cornelison.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., May 5.—Since the assault of J. J. Cornelison on Judge Richard Reid, the State of Kentucky, together with the other States, are awaiting the results. The shape this is now in it is hard to tell when and where it will stop. Today it is known that this matter has entered the church, of which both are members, and the Elders have made of Cornelison demands that, in order to hold fellowship with his church, he must publicly withdraw every publication of his own or that he caused to be published; that he must apologize to Judge Reid in person, and publicly condemn his own course as wicked, even if his suspicions are well grounded; bring the same kind of apology before the church; ask forgiveness of her for the wicked act committed on one of her rulers; pray to the Lord for forgiveness, show repentance, and do everything in his power to repair the injury; when the case is called, which is now pending in the civil court, he must plead guilty and make no defense whatever of his conduct.

Cornelison had written them a letter admitting that he had sinned against God and the church, and said he wanted to apologize to them and to receive their forgiveness, and have their prayers in his trouble. But he said he had reason well grounded for his conduct toward Judge Reid, and as he was the first to offend that he ought first to be tried, and if not guilty they would then know how to estimate his wrong. He begged them to give him a fair trial, and if any prejudice existed to lay that aside.

He told your reporter he wanted to remain with the church, and he hoped not to be turned out, but as a Christian, a gentleman, and a man, could not comply with their demands. The church will conclude her work in this matter next Sunday.

GOULD'S WATERED WESTERN UNION.

In the complete history of the telegraph the chapter read by future generations with most interest will doubtless not be the one devoted to the discovery and the first steps taken to put it to practical uses. More absorbing will be an account of the humble origin and rapid growth to colossal proportions of the Western Union Telegraph Company. How, beginning with a few miles of wire in one or two States, it spread in every direction until the few miles became thousands will not be as surprising as that the few thousands of dollars with which the beginning was made became a hundred millions of dollars. And most amazing of all will be that of this vast sum more than nine-tenths was exacted from the people by this great corporation, and that the people and their legislators for years and years suffered in silence the corporation to grow and fatten upon them. When this chapter is written the account of the rise of the great monopoly will indubitably end with 1881. It declared its last extra dividend in that year, and the stock sold at 120. It sold yesterday at 60. The rate for money is but 2 to 3 per cent, and the regular dividends on this stock have been 6, 7, or 8 per cent, while the "extra" dividends have been almost incalculable thousands per cent. There was a time when with ease it earned dividends, interest, and guarantees on a hundred millions of dollars, and when, perhaps, incomes alone considered, the shares were worth the face value. That time has now passed. The competitors now in the field against it have by this time proved beyond a doubt that the days of telegraph monopoly are at an end. Ever since the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company began to put in operation its telegraph system the Western Union has fought it, at first with the audacity of one who has always won in such contests, latterly with the desperation of one who battles for life. It has been defeated at every point, and now stands so completely discomfited that Jay Gould, its controller—almost its owner—is parting with his property as rapidly as possible. He knows what an infinitesimal amount of actual property is behind that $80,000,000 of stock, and he appreciates that, equipped and extended as the system of its rival now is, the Baltimore & Ohio Company can give to the public a satisfactory telegraph service at rates which mean death to the exactions of the Western Union and to the old-time dividends.—*New York Post.*

MURDER OF A RAFTSMAN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—Austin Bull, a raftsman from Pennsylvania, was found murdered under a pile of straw in the eastern part of the city this afternoon. He had been struck in the head, and then choked to death with a towel, and the body hid under the straw. There is no clew to the murder or its cause.

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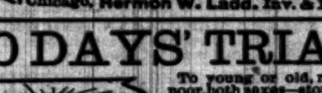
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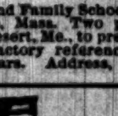
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DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc. Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. JNO. H. FAIRFIELD, Northwestern Agent.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which NATIONS should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc. CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. This caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. DAVID & CO., 9 Fenchurch-av., London, England. Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

$50 REWARD $50 IF YOU FIND THE EQUAL OF LORILLARD'S PLOWSHARE PLUG TOBACCO. The "Dime Cuts" must be as LARGE and as GOOD ev'ryway. Wirth & Dickie, 60 & 62 Wabash-Av., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Sail from New York every Saturday for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Bolivia, May 10, 5 a. m. | Anchoria, May 24, 5 a. m. Devonia, May 17, 10 a. m. | Circassia, May 31, 10 a. m. Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, Outward, $18; Prepaid, $21.

Liverpool and Queenstown Service. From Pier No. 41, N. R., New York. CITY OF ROME...Sails May 17, June 11, July 12. AUSTRAL...Sails May 31, June 21, July 26. Superb accommodations for all classes of passengers. Cabin passage, $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Cabin and Steerage as above. For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Rates, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840. SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS.

"SCYTHIA," from N. Y.	21 May.	25 June.	
"GALLIA," from N. Y.	28 May.	2 July.	
"AURANIA," from N. Y.	4 June.	9 July.	
"BOTHNIA," from N. Y.	11 June.	16 July.	
"SERVIA," from N. Y.	18 June.	23 July.	

Also sailings from Boston every Saturday. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE. P. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't, 131 Randolph-st., corner Clark.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN. The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100 to $150; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Western Agents.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

"NUMIDIAN," "PARISIAN," "SARDINIAN," "POLYNESIAN," "CIRCASSIAN," "SARMATIAN," and 20 others. Accommodations unexcelled. British Royalty, Lords and Commoners, etc., of both Continents patronize them. To and from all parts of Europe. ALLAN & CO., General Western Agents, 72 La Salle-st., Chicago. CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

DOMINION LINE.

Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months. Steerage Tickets, either way, $20. Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates. O. SVENSON, General Western Agent, 63 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GUION LINE.

ALASKA, ARIZONA, OREGON, WISCONSIN, WYOMING, NEVADA. List of Sailings and Cabin Plans. CRAMER & CO., General Western Agents, 57 Dearborn-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee—Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m. For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. For Kewaunee, Ahnapee, etc., Fridays at 9 a. m. Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Sho. Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	3:50 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:30 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:35 a m	b 1:00 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur- via lington Fast Express Chenoa.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. (PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:30 a m	* 7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted. All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila'phia, B'timore, Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday. The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York. Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st. and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows: Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on nearest agents of the company, or address N. A. [illegible], General Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

VOLUME XLIV.

MARSHALL FI[ELD] & CO. State & Washington-st[s.]

Upholster[y] Dept.

We have received an assortmen[t] Turcoman, Florentine Plush, Flax Velours, Kiss Kelim, Kizack, Bagdad, And India Embroidered Curta[ins]. Orders for Draperies, Shades, And Bedding Filled on Short Not[ice].

FOR REN[T]

The third and fourth floors and [illegible] & Dearborn-st. [illegible] will divide to suit tenants. [illegible] No. 340 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room [illegible]. No. 300 Michigan-av., a 3-story and [illegible] residence, to private family only. ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FL[ATS] in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, corner Clark and Indiana-sts. From May [illegible] are supplied with all modern convenien[ces] [illegible] throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES [illegible] Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE [illegible] Rooms 3 to 8, 40 D[earborn-st.]

FOR REN[T]

In Hale Building, southeast corn[er] [illegible] and Washington-sts.—Rooms on [illegible] fifth floors, suitable for physicians, [illegible] publishers, or manufacturing jewe[lers]. In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 [illegible] next to Sherman House—Fa[illegible] second floor. In City National Building, 15[illegible] In National Life Building, 157 [La] Salle-st.—Several fine offices. Apply to HIGGINS & FUR[MAN], 157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room [illegible]

BACCARAT GLASSWA[RE]. The most complete line in th[e city]. JUST THE THING F[OR] HOUSEKEEPERS, CLUBS, HO[TELS], FANCY BARS, SIDEBOAR[DS], And at half what others [charge]. Goods not so fine. VERGHO, RUHLING & C[O.] Cor. Madison and W[abash].

REDUCTI[ON]. In order to reduce our [stock of] TROUSERINGS we [will] for a short tim[e] [make] Trousers a[t] [illegible]. Former price $12 a[nd] [illegible]. J. B. HALL [&] [CO.] TAILORS, 128 DEARBOR[N].

ARTIST[IC] WALL PA[PERS]. Estimates Furn[ished]. S. A. MAXWEL[L] [&] [CO.] 134 and 136 Wab[ash].

Stockholders' M[eeting]. OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK IS[LAND] RAILWAY COMPAN[Y]. The annual meeting of the S[tockholders of the] Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R[ailway] [illegible] the election of Directors [illegible] transaction of such other busine[ss] [illegible] fore them, will be held at the [illegible] in the City of Chicago, on Wedne[sday] [illegible] of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

THE NEW AND ELEGA[NT] "JENNIE" SEWING MAC[HINE]. The Finest, the Latest Improved [illegible] Buy no other. Corner LaSalle [illegible]

Men's and Youth's [illegible] All leading American [illegible] Fashion styles. Finest [illegible] Prices. BARNES & C[O.] [illegible] Madison-st. [illegible]